THE ATHENS REPORTER, JAN. 27, 1915

T. R. A.



most essential to plant growth. Prac-tically all soils suitable for farming remark in the clear and ning of verse 23. n, the deliverer (vs. 24, d his name Samson-The according to Josephus, Some have doubted because the root esh" means the sun; but Fuerst nows that from the sense of being bright, shining, comes easily the meta-phorical sense of being distinguished, strong. Hence the name means a distinguished hero .- Whedon. The Lord blessed him—Samson was a child of promise and was given for a special work. The Lord endowed him with those peculiar powers that he could use in the work for which he had raised him up. 25. The Spirit of the

Lord began to move him—He began to realize his strength, and it would ap-pear that there was unfolded to him the nature of the task which lay bea cover crop. Dressing heavily with barnyard ma-

Questions.-What powerful enemy trate of soda and acid phosphate.

was oppressing Israel? To what tribe of Israel did Manoah belong? What message came to Manoah's wife? What prayer did Manoah offer to God? Des-cribe the aunswer of the prayer. Who was the angel of the Lord? What uestion did Manoah ask the angel? question did Manoah ask the angel: What question did Manoah ask the an-gel? What was Manoah's wife forbid-den to eat or drink? What are the effects of the use of strong drink? Describe the offering that Manoah made to the Lord. What was the son of Manoah and his wife named? For what purpose was he raised up? When did he begin to realize his strength? PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Parenthood. I. Under divine guidance. Its national importance.

supernatural

stro

child

o in the

piety of

The angel

fore him.

dicated in his prayer and

est in properly caring for

that was promised. 9. God d-Although the Lord had

ecific directions to Manoah's

he listened to Manoah's prayer

answered it, thus repeating the

the Old Testament of visits of

instructions.

of God-We have repeated instances

divine messengers to men. This mes-senger was clearly Deity manifested

in human form. As she sat in the field—Pausing to rest, perhaps, as she was going or returning from some

fountain to draw water. Dr. Robinson

observed near the fountain of Zorah several women, "toiling upward to-ward the village, each with her jar of

water on her head. The village, the fountain, the fields, the mountains,

and the females bearing water, all."

says he, "transported us back to an-cient times, when in all probability

the mother of Samson often in like

manner visited the fountain and toiled

10 .- The woman made haste-She

evidently knew that her husband de-

anxieties

homeward with her jar of water."

fication

sired to see the one who had before appeared to her and made her the promise of a child. She went hastily 11. 1. Under divine guidance. In the marvellous ordering of divine providence nothing is more calculated to to call him to come and see him. Showed her husband—Told her huslift human life into its highest ranges of experiences than parenthood. band. 11. Mancah arose and went brings a new dignity, the sense of which connects the task of those who He had prayed that the messenger might come again, and now that his prayer was being answered, he went have it with the creative energy o to him, doing his part toward answer-ing the prayer. Art thou the man-God. The tide of life is felt to rise as the new office and the new responsi-bility are grasped. It is the corona-Manoah wished to be fully convinced tion of life, and the child, drawing that there was no mistake, for the matter under consideration was very important, therefore he asked this father and mother to itself, is rightly the object of keenest interest and most question. "Manoah's intense tender care. in more than one story of the Bible the motherhood of a simdesire for the repetition of the angel's ple peasant woman gave rise to divine visit was prompted not by doubts or communications and of any kind, but was the fruit of a lively faith, and of his great hopes. Manoah's wife was a true in terpreter of the divine thought. She anxiety to follow out the instructions given."-J., F. & B. He came to be was a woman with a great soul and a large heart, to whom God was a realfully convinced that he was face to face with a messenger from God, with ity. She had a great longing for the deliverance of Israel, for something heroic in history in which God would who had authority. I. Instructions given (vs. 12-14). 12, now let thy words come to passvindicate his might and grandeur

Some render this clause, "Now thy words shall come to pass." There is above the heathen gods. Without hesitation the angel of Jehovah spoke to her in the field. Her bright hopefula close connection between this exness rested on a solid foundation. She stated her case to Manoah with wonssion and the question which fol-s, as if Manoah had said, "Now lows, as derful simplicity and clearness, giving three reasons for her consolatory asthat it is coming to pass, how shall " etc. What shall be the ordering the child (R. V.)-Manoah was surance of deliverance from death, namely, accepted sacrifices, gracious anxious to know how to meet the great responsibility that was placed upon him and his wife. being revelations and precious promises. The answer to many a prayer of hope was The coming and in their own home the angel of the Lord had told his wife that he that was to be born of her and her husband should "begin to deliver hero was to be cradled. Conscious of ignorance and inexperience, and feel-Israel out of the hands of the Philis-ing the weight of responsibility. Man-tines," hence he was to be an important personage. Manoah believed that thoritative direction in their duty unusual care and training should be given. He wished to hear for himself They magnified their humility, faith and devotion in their prayer for guidthe directions that had already been ance. Here were two Hebrew peasthe directions that has already been ants living in a period of Philistine unto Manoah—As the Lord had heard domination more than a thousand Manoah's prayer for a second visit of the heavenly visitor, so he heeded child that was to be born, a gift of his request for a second statement of the divine charge, was promised to the a new provide the thread new provide the second statement of the divine charge. The gift was nade directions about the child. Of all that to these parents. The gift was made is said let her beware—There was no new instruction to be given, and no in a very solemn manner, and under the express condition that he was to be trained to live, not for himself or new instruction to be given, and no instructions that she had received were to be neglected. While the dihis family alone, but for God, to whom he was consecrated at his earlirections which God has given in his word and gives by his Spirit are of est existence. That consecration of his life to God his parents deeply great importance, many treat them impressed on his mind and taught him with indifference. 14, cometh of the vine-Directions 14, cometh of the vine—Directions for carrying out of the vow of a Nazarite are given in Num. 6, 1-21. altar, in prayer for protection and



contain potash in available and also in unavailable form. As plant life takes potash only to the extent of its needs, if there is any excess in the soil it will remain until used, as po-tash does not leach out of the ground. Fortunately, many farmers have been using potash in increased amounts each year, so that the soil is better supplied with available potash than was the case a few years ago, and there probably remains in the soil a supply which has not been assimilated by the crops. The problem of the individual far-

mer is to conserve his potash, which can be done in the following ways: Green manuring, or turning under

Balancing chicken manure with ni-

Saving wood ashes to mix with ni-trate of soda and acid phosphate. Some authorities claim that nitrate of soda will do more than any other agent to render soil potash available. The potash that can be made available soil is usually in the form of hydrated silicate of potash and alumina and renders the potash available. As the amount of potash which can be made available in any soil is quite limited, the process of freeing it is only a temporary measure to meet an emergency, and it must eventually be replaced. Every 100 pounds of ni-trate of soda will split off 50 to 55 pounds of actual potash (K2O) and assure successful crops for a time where no additional potash is used.

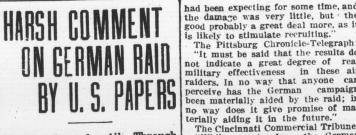
Organic ammoniates, such as blood, cottonseed meal, etc., will not render soil potash available, and in the absence of potash nitrate of soda should be used as the sole source of nitrogen or ammonia in all formulas up to and

including 3 per cent. FEEDING YOUNG PIGS.

After the wearing period has been passed safely there are still many re-sponsibilities for the swine breeder to passed safely meet. A reasonably safe rule in feed-ing is to allow the young shoats every ounce they will cat, providing the ration is a reasonably well balanced one. An abundance of skim milk is a valuable help at this time, as it is, in fact, at all stages of the pig's devel-opment. Forage crops will also as-sist materially in the finishing process. Besides promoting good health in the shoats, gains made on forage are attained at 20 to 30 per cent. less expense than similar increases on grain alone. Clover and alfalfa are excellent forage crops for swine, because of their palatability and ready

adaptability to rotations. Raye and rye furnish good cheap forage. Besides the matter of proper feeding

of the spring pigs, there are some other matters that must receive due attention if the pigs are to thrive. During the hot weather shade and an abundance of drinking water are very essential. Water must be given four or five times a day. Much labor can be avoided if a tank or trough is arstock tank. The pigs can then help themselves to a drink at will, and on warm days one or more will be at trough drinking nearly all the time. This practice of keeping a constant The Tribune:



Leading Journals All Through Country Outspoken in Condemning Brutality.

HELPS BRITAIN

Will Aid Recruiting-Teuton Course Raises Public Opinion for the Allies.

New York despatch -Following are some American editorial opinions of the air raid of the Germans on noncombatants in undefended English towns:

have made it.'

favorable Season.

Per Acre.

YIELD OF GRAIN CROPS.

VALUE OF CROPS.

NORTHWEST.

Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production in 1914 of wheat is placed at 140,958,000 bushels, compared

PRINCESS PATS.

Drummer Tells of Their Spell in

the Trenches.

London Cable .- Writing to his London cance, writing to his parents under date of January 15th. William Miller, big drummer in the Frincess Patricia's, son of ex-Provost

out losing a man. The Germans have what we call light bombs, which

When one of the thrown in the air enemy would spot "The Princess F

more

drought.

Final Canadian Report Shows Un-The Brooklyn Eagle "The net result of the raid, apart from the temporary panic, the insignificant loss of life, and the damage to Drought in Northwest Cut Yield private property, will be a stiffening of the national resolution to 'see the war through.' Neither England, nor any other belligerent for that matter. The census of the Statistics Office can be terrified or disheartened by the slaughter of civilians and the destruchas issued its final report The report

final do infinitely more damage than this one, but the military gain to the aggressors will be nothing unless they direct their attacks against fortified er part of the Northwest Provinces repositions, military depots or warships. In fact, they are only giving an imsulted in a yield per acre of the ch cereals lower than in any season sin 1910, and lower than the average the six years ended 1913. In Ontar petus to British recruiting, and piling up to their own hurt in neutral countries a volume of hostile public opinion resentful of the barbarous and and Quebec, though the grain cr useless killing of non-combatants. With her fine air fleet, Germany might suffered from a dry season, the con tions were not so unfavorable, whi in the Maritime Provinces a favoral attempt raids that would be entirely legitimate and reflect credit upon her organization and the individual skill season resulted in good returns. of her pilots. Instead, she is employ ing her aerial resources in a war of fraitless savagery, in which the vic-For the whole of Canada the area tims are the innocent and the help-

The New York Evening Sun the drought the total productive area

"The raid, in so far as it is pos-sible to judge of it at present, was as wanton and as insignificant as the recent naval raid—even less purposefor the hard of the stack on Scar-borough may have been undertaken in the hope of drawing out a part of the grand fleet and leading it into mine fields previously prepared, while the air raid could not have been underagainst against 793,300: buckwheat. 8,626,000 against (35,300); blckwhcat, 8,323,000; against 8,372,000; mixed grains, 16,382,-500, against 15,752,000; flax, 7,175,200, against 17,539,000, and corn for husk-ing, 13,924,000, against 16,768,000 bushtaken for any purpose beyond pure destructiveness. The one thing cer-tain is that the raid, whether by airships or flying machines, whether for the purpose of creating panic or doing damage, was a miserable fail-The yields per acre were in bushels ure. as follows: Fall wheat, 21.41, compar

CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED. The Evening Post:

ed with 23.29 in 1913; spring wheat 15.07, against 20,81; all wheat, 15.67 "The world will wait with interest against 21.04; oats, 31.12, against 38.78 for an official justification from Ber-lin of the German air raid upon non-combatants in undefended English barley, 24.21, against 29.96; rye, 18.12 against 19.28; peas, 17.64, against 18.05; against 19.26, peas, 11.97, against 16.80, beans, 18.20, against, 17.19; buckwheat, 24.34, against 21.99; mixed grains, 25.36, against 33.33; flax, 6.62, against 11.30, and corn for husking, 54.39, against 60.30. towns. In truth, it cannot be justified. the second secon pleaded for it. It is a bit of pure savagery in warfare-and what shall it pretic Gernaay to terrify a few sleeping villages in England, if there-by she gets the repute throughout all nations of being willing to violate the rules of war and of naking a meck-



 Do., hendquarters
 13 00
 3 75

 Parcase, choice
 11 56
 12 50

 Do., medium
 9 50
 10 50
 Do., common 7 50 Veals, common, cwt.... 12 50 8.50 13 00
 Do, prime
 14 00

 dutten
 8 00

 Do, light
 10 00
 14 59 10 . SUGAT MARKET. Sugars here are steady at the fol-

0 16

1 40

owing whosesale prices: Per cat. Extra granulated, Redpath's ...\$ 6 36 6 46

states that, in marked contrast to 1913, Do., 20-lb. bags Extra, S. G., Cendia the season proved particularly unfav-6 26 orable to the growth of grain. Per-Dominion, in sacks No. 1 yellow 6 21 sistent drought throughout the great-

LIVE STOCK.

f l	
Dut han optilo chuico 795	to
do do mediuto	to.
do. do. medium 525	to
Butcher cows, choicea 6 00	to
do, do, medium 4.75	to
do. do. canners 3 00	to.
do. bulls 6 50	to
Feeding steers 625	to
Stockers, choice 5 75	to
do., light 5 50	to
Milkers, choice, each 55 00	to
Stringers 50 00	to
Sheep, ewes 500	to
Bucks and culls 3 50	to
Lambs 725	to
Hogs, fed and watered 7 50	

35,102,175 acres, as compared with 35,375,430 acres in 1913; but owning to

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

in 1914 was reduced to 33,440,975 acres Upon this area the total production of grain crops in bushels was as follows: Wheat, 161,280,000, as against 231,717,000 in 1913; oats, 313,078,000, against 404,669,000; barley, 36,201,000, July against 10,000; rye, 2,016,800, against 2,300,000; rye, 2,016,800, against 3,951,800; peas, 3,562,500, Oats-May 0 61 0 67 3/4 0 61 0 6118 797,500, July

uly $0 \ 62^{1}_{4} \ 0 \ 62^{3}_{4} \ 0 \ 62^{1}_{8} \ 0 \ 62^{1}_{8}$ Flax— July 1 6934 1 71% 1 691/2 1 70

July MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis.—Close: Wheat-- No. 1 hard, 1.41%; No. 1 northern, 1.35%; to 1.40%; No. 2 do., 1.32% to 1.38%; May, 1.37% to 1.37%; Corn-No. 3 yellow, 69% c to 70% c. Oats-No. 3 white, 51% c to 51% c

Flour-Fancy patents, \$7.10; firsts, \$5.85; seconds, \$4.60. Bran-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth-Close: Wheat-No. 1 hard. \$1.38%; No. 1 northern, \$1.38%; No. 2 do., \$1.36 %; May. \$1.39 %.

LONDON WOOL SALES

Computed at average low market prices, the values of these crops in 1914 were as follows: Wheat, \$196,-London-The offerings at the wool auction sales to day amounted to 9.500 bales, mostly merinos. The demand 418,000; oats, \$151,811,000: barley, \$21, 557,000: rye, \$1,679,300: peas, \$4,895, was strong, and West Australian and New South Wales greasy sold at 1s 2d and New South Wales scoured at 2s 000; beans, \$1,884,300; huckwheat, \$6,-213,000; mixed grains, \$10,759,400; flax, \$7,368,000, and corn for husking, \$9,-of the best grades of greasy. Crossbreds were in small supply and For all field group including

altar, in prayer for protection and more fover highly at the churning prosperity. So much was involved in the duty of his mother that she was divinely instructed as to her own manner of life. In verse 3 of that passage it is said that he who takes the vow "shall separate himself from wine and strong drink, and shall drink no vinegar of manner of life. II. Its national importance. In a wine, or vinegar of strong drink,

11. Its national importance. In a to so to so degrees r. very special sense this child was a gift. S. If it is desired to use artificial to his nation. Samson's lot in life fell coloring, it should be added to the neither shall he drink any liquor of grapes, nor eat moist grapes, or dried." The mother in this case was required to observe strictly the Naza-

rite vow until her child was born, for t was foretold and commanded that should be a Nazarite from h h. Neither let her drink wine a hi birth. strong drink-The Hebrew "yain," th

to his nation. Samon's lot in life fell upon a period of utter national de-moralization, but he was born to a woman who longed for a boy, and to her son she transmitted her hope, her faith and her enthusiasm. Israel had lapsed into subjugation to the despised Phillistines. All national spirit was dying out and the prestige of Jehovah was giving way to the prestige of Jehovah was giving way to the prestige of Jehovah in the deliverane of Israel, and because of this fact parcental and tot is fact parcental and government for mind and body. Cir-cumstances must be understoad that discipline might fit the young iffe for . Wash the soluter and the soluter and the soluter and the soluter on the solution to the solute the soluter one with pure aparts and the prestige of Jehovah is training, both in instruction and government for mind and body. Cir-cumstances must be understoad that discipline might fit the young iffe for strong drink - the represe 'yain,' the Greek "oinos," our wine, are the same word. It is connected with a eroot signifying to ferment. from whence also comes "yawen," mud. The "she-cer," or strong drink, seems to have distilled from corn, honey of lates. From it is derived the verb shacar," to be drunk. Cam. Bib.

The use of intoxicating liquors is thus declared in the Scriptures to be harm-ful and is again and again forbidden. Nor eat any unclean thing—She must observe the law of. Moses carefully with respect to the kinds of food that were forbidden. All that I com-manded her—The record of these com-manded her—The record o

hapter. III. A sacrifice offered (vs. 15, 16). age of the Hebrews. Samson was a III. A sacrifice offered (vs. 15, 16). sign to Israel. His life was a sort of 15. Let us detain thee—With true Or-iental hospitality Monoah urged the nessenger to remain and eat of the

16), age of the Hebrews. Standon the transferred to the sign to Israel. His life was a sort of the parable exhibiting in a strange but the striking form what would have been the Israel's experience if they had been the listed of the the mation of Israel the meal he would prepare for him. He is a striking sexperience if they had been meal he would prepare for him. He is a sexperience if they had been meal he would prepare for him. He is a sexperience if they had been is a sexperience if they had no children. I6. I will not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had no children. I6. I will a not they had they had no children. I6. I will a not they had they had no children. I6. I will a not they had they had they had no children. I6. I will a not they had to whom he offered food. This weak as other men. The nation was

cream.

supply of water before growing pigs will add 20 or 30 lbs. to each one's growth during the summer and fall. "But one purpose could possibly have dominated the expedition--the, desire to terrorize England and raise a BUTTER MAKING. chorr in the streets of Birlin A wan-

ton and brutal disregard of Hague rules and humane principles, the rifd 1. Cool the cream from the separator as soon as possible to 55 degrees belongs with the worst acts of German F. or lower. militarism in the present war-with the invasioa of Belgium, with the Never mix warm cream with cool burring of Louvain, with the bomb 3. Mix all the cream to be churned

dropping on Paris and Antwerp, with the destruction of Rheims Cathedral in one vat or can at least 18 hours be-fore churning. 4. Ripen at a temperature of 70 to with the Scarborough-Whitby bom-75 degrees F, from six to eight hours stirring frequently during this period bardment.

"It is a grievous list, an indictment of German militarism, which the friends of Germany caunct attempt to with 242,413,000 bushels, and of bar-5. Cool cream to churning temperature as soon as ripe. 6. Let cream stand eight hours or THE ZELPELIN A FIZZLE. With 242,413,000 bushels, and of bar-excuse. It is savagery, which the civi-lized epinion of the world has already condemned—which must stand con-demned for all time. The stain of it wiping cut." THE ZELPELIN A FIZZLE. With 242,413,000 bushels, and of bar-ley at 19,535,000 bushels, compared production of 1914 in Manitoba was production of 1914 in Manitoba was acres, and in Alberta 28,559,000 bushels from 1,371,-100 bushels and of bar-tey at 19,535,000 bushels, compared production of 1914 in Manitoba was production of 348,300 acres, and in Alberta 28,559,000 bushels from 1,371,more (over night) at the churning

55 to 60 degrees F

THE ZEPPELIN A FIZZLE. The Times: "Certainty the English will get over

"If the raid is the best or worst that Germany can do in the way of aerial invasion, the people of England,

who have been fearing that the worst is yet to come, may now breathe more

A good as well as cheap axle grease can be made as follows: Mix one pound of black lead with four pounds of lard. Have the lead very fine and free from lumps of grit. Mix with the lard, then heat until melted and stir until cold. A little melted tallow or wax may be added to the hot mixture to make it stiffer when cold. The calf that gets a good drint of

trenches 'two day getting relieved of Sth. Fo rthe two men killed and a

root and fodder crops, the total value Prices generally were in favor of amounts to \$629,061,300, as compared sellers.

with \$552,771,500 in 1913, the increase of \$86,289,800 being chiefly due to the LIVERPOOL PRODUCE. enhancement of prices, which has thus than counterbalanced the low

LIVERATION FRODUCE.
Wheat, spot film.
No. 1 Manitoba-12s, 4d.
No. 2 Manitoba hard winter-Ils, 8 1-2d.
Futures-Nominal.
Corn spot-Weak.
American, mix-d, add-7s, 10 1-2d.
American filx -d, ald-7s, 10 1-2d.
American filx -d, ald-7s, 10 1-2d.
March-7s, 5 1-4d.
March-7s, 5 1-4d.
Hors in London (Pacific Coast)-f2 16s.
44, 5s. yields of grain in consequence of the WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, IN THE

In the three Northwest Provinces of

Beef, extra India mess-Nominal.

Pork, prime western-Nominal. Hams short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.-69s, 64 Bacon, Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs.

4s. Short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs.-65s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-66s, 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 28 to 31 lbs

Long clear middles, heavy,35 to 40 ths. .eds. Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.-50s, 6d. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 bbs.-54s, 6d. Lard, prime western, in therees, hew-is, 3d. Lard, prime western, in therees, 6d-

is 6d American, refined—58s, 3d, American, refined, 25-15, boxez—57s Checse, Canadian, Quest white, new

223. Colored, new-323. Tallow, prime city-378, 5d. Turrentine, spirits-378, 6d. Resin, common-118, 3d. Petroleum, refined-8 3-4d. Linseed OI-252. Cotton Seed OF, hull refined, spot.-

29s. 6d. CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

Cattle, receipts 7.000. Market weak. Steers, native Western steers Cows and heifers

3 29 10 8-00 7 10 10 10 50

20

"On the evening of the 6th we marched over eighteen miles, tired ind hungry. We were nearing the attlefield, getting closer to the guns, it reaches as that is when most of e casualties occur. It as in the close to the set of the se 6 45 10 6 59 16 6 59 16 6 59 16 6 59 16 6 59 16 5 25 16 5 25 16 5 25 16 6 50 15 6 50 15 6 50 15 6 50 15 6 50 15 6 50 16 6 5

taken to get in as quickly as possible. I am glad to say that we got in with-out losing a man. The Germans

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffato, Despatch-Cattle re-ieipts 400; dull; prices unchanged. Veals, receipts 100; active; 4.00 to 12.59. Hogs, receipts 4.000; fairly active, 6.00 o 7.10; mixed 7.60 to 7.25; yorkers and rs 7.15 to 7.39; roughs 6.15 to 6.25, stags o 5.75. have what we can nght bombs, which they throw into the air 'by hand lighting up a radius of 500 yards. When we were going in the trenches, we had to lie flat current trouch.

nd lambs, receipts 4.600; active; to 8.60; yearlings 5.00 to 7.15; 5 to 6.50; ewes 3.50, to 5.00; ed 5.75 to 6.00. OW CATTLE MARKET. -Watson & Batchelor report erings and quieter demands. unaltered. Sootch steers, 1-4c; Irish, 16 3-4c to 17 1-3c; o 15 3-4s.