# THE ATHENS REPORTER. FEB. 24, 1915.



#### LESSON IX.

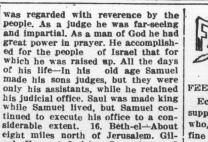
Samuel, the Victorious Leader .--- 1 Samuel 7, 3-17,

Commentary.—I. Preparation (vs. 3-8). 3. Samuel—He had been judge of Israel from the death of Eli. He was preparing the people for the reformation that was about to be accomplish ed. "When the right moment came and the desire for better things sprang up as the fruit of his prophetic labors, he was ready to take his place as the leader of the nation."-Cam. Bib. Spake unto all the house of Israel-The influence of Samuel's piety and efforts extended to the various tribes of Israel. Most of the judges exerted an influence over a few tribes, but Samuel gained a hold upon the whole Put away the foreign gods (R. V.)—There was a disposition on the part of Israel to return to the God of Israel, and this purpose was to be manifested by giving up the gods of manifested by giving up the gods of the heathen. Prepare your hearts un-to the Lord—"Direct your hearts un-to Jehovah."—R. V. They were not only to forsake all other deities, but were to seek and serve the true God and Him only. He will deliver you -The declaration is definite and posi-tive. If Israel would meet the conditions, they would be saved from the oppression of the Philistines, under which they had suffered for forty years. 4. Did put away Baalim and Ashtaroth-It was a long step in ad-vance when the people of Israel put away foreign gods. They were on the way to victory. Baalim is the plural of Baal and Ashtaroth is the plural of Ashtoreth.

5. Gather all Israel to Mizpeh-Mizpeh denotes a watch-tower. It is thought it was about five miles northwest of Jerusalem, but there is a dif-ference of opinion as to its location. some would place it at Scopus, a hill a mile northeast of Jerusalem. This assembly of the people was for the purpose of getting ready to throw off the Philistine yoke. Samuel would pray for Israel as they were thus gathered. 6. Drew water, and poured it out—This act indicated penitence. It also may have had the force of a pledge to God on the part of the people to serve Him. Fasted-In token of their contrition and determination. We have sinned against the Lord-The people publicly confessed their sins and thus humbled themselves before the Lord. They turned from strange gods, turned toward the Lord repented, and confessed their sins. Samuel judged the children of Israel in Mizpeh-He declared to the people the course they must take to secure the divine favor and obtain liberty from the Philistine oppression. It is probable that he acted also as a civil magistrate. 7. Philistines heard, etc. They supposed that the gathering together of the Israelites was a war-like movement. They had gathered to humble themselves before the Lord and seek His help, and naturally the next step would be to make preparations to gain the victory over the oppressors. Lords of the Philistinesthe The leaders of the nation. Went up against Israel—They hastened to put down any insurrection that might be down any insurrection that might planned by Israel. Were afraid of the Philistines—The Israelites had exper-ienced in the past to their sorrow the strength of their enemy. 8. Cease not to cry unto the Lord-In their fear

and distress, since they had humbled themselves before the Lord, they saw that their only safety was in getting help from God. Victory (vs. 9-14). 9. A burnt

offering wholly unto the Lord — The "sucking lamb" must have been at least seven days old (Lev. 22: 27), and was offered whole, that is, it was not divided. "The whole animal was burned upon the altar to denote the



eight miles north of Jerusalem. Gil gal-East of Jericho. Samuel passed from place to place and thus gave the eople opportunity to bring their ases before him. 17. Ramah—A city people a few miles north of Jerusalem.

Questions.—What exhortation did Samuel give to Israel? What reform took place in Israel? How did the Is raelites show their return to the Lord Where did they assemble and for what purpose? Why did the Philistines come up? How did the Lord put the Philistines to confusion? How did Samuel commemorate the victory of Israel? What was the effect of this victory

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic—Israel's return to God. I. Embraced true religious reform. II. Established national unity.

I. Embraced true religious reform. When the time came to utter the word of the Lord in the full maturity of His powers and to take the leadership of the nation, Samuel stood ready. Penetrating to the deepest source of their defeat, Samuel placed the recog nition of Jehovah at the basis of all national reform. He addressed all the tribes with a voice of moral authority that recailed the admonitions of Moses and the last words of Joshua. Samuel had force of will to resist the tide of evil and to bid it recede. He distinctly charged the house of Israel with having gone astray from the living God. Their idolatry was not a mere fancy nor a mere selfish indulgence. It was an insult, a dishonor to their God. Therefore Samuel's first great act as prophet-judge was to call the the people to a thorough religious and moral cleansing, embracing purity of heart, temperance in spirit, chastity of body and righteousness one toward another. The steps leading to this must be a hearty renunciation of all idols, the confession of sin in humiliation of spirit and by special prayer. Renunciation of sin combined with positive acts of obedience was the order of things. Upon their sincere re-pentance a new order began. Nation-al repentance was followed by a national assembly. A most important part of the prophetic office was to maintain the spiritual character of the Hebrew worship, and to prevent degeneracy of the people into ritual-ism. Israel's experience of defeat and oppression had taught them their own weakness and cured their presumption. Their urgent request of Samuel for prayer in their behalf was an evidence of their reliance on Jehovah. Where Israel experienced an overwhelming defeat twenty years before, they now gained a signal victory and were re-stored from apostasy. That victory was achieved at the throne of grace by Samuel's intercession. He was the means of Israel's help. As soon as the lamb was slain the blessing began to descend upon Israel and the curse up-on their foes. Under Samuel, without the ark or any symbol of the divine presence, Israel's enemies were destroyed and the penitent people delivered. Twenty years before on that field Israel was defeated. There Hophni and Phinehas, Eli's wicked sons, were slain

II.-Established national unity-Samuel was first a prophet, then a faithful priest, and finally a ruler and judge. He officiated as priest and ruled as judge. His policy was one of peace. Idolatry was banished. The principles of the theocracy were conprinciples of the theoracy were con-firmed. Order, justice and peace were established. Closer unity prevailed among the tribes of Israel, so that they again became a nation. In Is-rael every revival of religion was succeeded by national prosperity and political independence. The power of the enemy was broken. The Lord was their defense. Lost territory was re-stored. Far-reaching peace was es-tablished. Samuel's protracted labor was an evidence of his public spirit. It was the principal means of raising It was the principal means of raising the nation to its subsequent power and glory. Samuel led the people through two revolutions, one religious and the other political. He closely associated the throne with the altar. earthly power with piety, the good of the country with the glory of God. He connected the official with the personal so intimately that he could not be a coduction of the could personal so intimately that he could not be a godly man withoeut also being an upright judge, Under his government piety flourished, the stream of justice ran pure, the rights of all classes were respected, private property was safe and the public bur-dens were borne by a prosperous people. Samuel was a judge who built up a kingdom of righteousness. He knew the need of establishing order and disitten cipline under the sacred law His resi-had dence was conspicuously a centre of ines. religious influence. There the altar fol- proclaimed to the tribes of Israel that piety was to be the character and the will of Gcd the rule of his gov-ernment. Samuel ruled by virtue of have been west or southwest of Miz-peh towards the Philistine's country. 12. Called the name of it Eben-ezer-Samuel would commemorate the vic-tory and et the comme dimension of the same dimension



FEEDING DAIRY COWS IN WINTER.

Economizing on the dairy cow's food supply is a great mistake. The farmer who, as winter approaches, will confine his cows to a simple feed of corn fodder, or some other cheap and ready food, is the man who is not getting the best out of his stock.

Corn is not a perfect food for a dairy cow any more than it is the proper food for an egg fowl. For the production of milk, as for the production of eggs, a ration is required that con-tains a larger percentage of flesh-forming constituents than is contained in corn or fodder. Dairy cows must be fed so as to

obtain the greatest possible quantity of milk at that time. A ration should be used so as to sustain the milk flow just as long as possible. Fortunately, the food that tends to produce a large milk flow is also satisfactory from the other standpoint.

If a cow converts her food into milk instead of putting it on her back in the form of fat, it is almost impossible to feed her too much of the right kind of grain. Of course, it is possible to be really extravagant, but on the average farms where dairving is not a specialty there is little danger of this occurring. During the winter, when the weather is cold, and it is a good ilea to give a fairly liberal ration of ground and cob meal, to which is added COLL ground oats and also some oil meal. The quantity to be fed depends entirely on the individual, and should be left to the judgment of the feeder. The cows, however, should not have more than what they will eat up clean. It is a good sign to see the bottom of the nanger licked clean after every meal. A grain ration like the above, fed norning and night, and each fee followed by a fair-sized bundle of good clover hay, will keep a cow that is in good condition right up to her maxi-mum milk powers all the time.

There is no advantage is exposing the cows to cold and stormy weather They become chilled and consequently get a setback. They enjoy having access to straw stacks, and a shed opening to the south makes good quarters during the daytime. It is a good plan to have a feed rack in the yard, to which the cows may have access at any time during the day, and drinking water should always be on hand so they can help themselves at will. The milk flow can often be sustained

by making gradual changes in the ration. For instance, should the cows tire of cil meal or oats, it is seem to a good plan to change to bran or to mix some good shorts along with the cornmeal. This has a tendency to sharpen the appetite. Any food that is palatable is always much more asily digested than one that is not. Another valuable article is salt. supply should be kept convenient all the time, so cows can have access to it whenever they crave it. This is 15 much better than salting at intervals of once a week or so. Dairymen say that when cows have access to salt at all times there is less difficulty in churning the cream for butter, beccus really has something to do with making cream churn rapidly.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Professor Andrew Boss, of the University of Minnesota, who has made a pecial study of meat and ment our ing, says an animal should not be fed for 24 or 36 hours before slaughtering, because that gorges the system and fills the capillaries with blood that does not drain out well, leaving the meat a reddish color. This blood in the meat decays readily and often causes trouble in curing. Another point in regard to previous feeding is that food in the stomach decays very

much show for disease, unless brought in from other flocks. With sheep an ounce of prevention is worth much more than a pound of cure. A garden should have perfect drain-age for if there are depressions which age, for, if there are depressions which hold water, the ground occupied by them will be wasted. for, if there are depressions which

estimated that an average toad It is is worth to the farmer \$5 a year for the cutworms alone which it destroys. A good way to keep a horse clean in the stable is to clean out all dirt, etc., and then cover the floor about three or four inches thick with dry sawdust, as far back in the soil as

the horse usually stands, then cover the sawdust with straw or the bed that you may use. The sawdust will absorb the moisture, and therefore make the other bedding last longer in case it is scarce. The sawdust should be replaced by fresh occasion-ally. ally. Bonemeal and wood ashes in

uantities make a good lawn fertilizer. Apply at the rate of one pound square rod, or 300 or 400 pounds per acre, at one time.



Has No One Great Enough to Lead in Crisis.

Her People Themselves Acknewledge the Lack.

London Cable .---- A neutral observ er, who has just concluded a tour of Germany and Austria, writing in the London Times regarding Germany's

need of a strong man in the present crisis, says: "The whole of Germany's system has been built up with the idea of a strong man at the helm, a virtual dictetor of public affairs, and, still more important, of public opinion-a Bismarck. In times of peace the present Imperor played his part admirably, hiefly because of his versatility. Since the beginning of the war no chiefly Since has realized more clearly than Wilhelm II. himself that he was not equal to the task. "That he should have stepped into

the background hoping that the great and glorious year' as the Germans are wont to call 1914, would produce a great man, is perhaps a tribute to his political acumen. Up to the pres-ent it would appear that the great man has not been found. This is of deeper concern to many Germans than they are willing to admit. Their one consolation is that, according to their way of thinking, their enemies are in the same straits. "The dearth of statesmen in modern

Germany is partly traceable to the industrial and military expansion of the state. The more gifted and intelligent, those enodwed with shrewdness and sound judgment and above all, quick decision, have entered the field of industrialism. The slower and more ponderous lovers of precis ion and order have, when socially practicable, been absorbed by the army

"In so rigid a system of life as the Germans, where each man conscious-ly does his small share, the matter of leadership in formal days is to some extent unimportant, but in the present difficulties the absence of a far-seeing leader is felt keenly. As one radical thinker remarked to me: 'Of what avail are victories on the field of battle if we have no one



Japan's Memorandum is Causing Worry to Powers.

#### Does Not Mention All the Original Claims.

Pekin, China, Cable-If information from presumably well-informed sources, both foreign and Chinese, is correct, the memorandum recently given by the Japanese Legation to the diplomatic representatives here of the United States, Great Britain and Rus-sia respecting the demands of the Tokio Government on China omits certain of the requirements originally Tokio

presented to Pekin. The memorandum as handed to th Legations of the United States, Great Britain, France and Russia is understood to contain bout eleven demands substantially as follows:

In relation to Shantung, Japan asks that China transfer to her all rights and concessions previously enjoyed by Germany, and requires China to co sult Japan on all matters previously agreed upon between German's and China in the Province of Shantung. China is to agree not to alienate o lease Shantung or any part of th coast on any pretext to any foreig Government; and similarly no islan near Shangtung is to be leased to an foreign power.

China is asked to grant to Japan the right to construct a railroad from Kiau-Chau to Chi Fu. That certain cities in the Province of Shantung shall be opened as treaty

ports. In Southern Manchuria and Mon-golia, the extension is asked of the terms of the lease of the Kwang Tung (Port Arthur and Darien), and the Manchurian and Mukden roads.

In the same region Japan asks for the acquisition by Japan of the rights to residence and ownership of land, and the grant of mining rights. In the region of Southern Mon-golia, the following four requests are made: Before granting railroad conmust agree to consult Japan in advance.

Before endeavoring to obtain capital for loans from any third power, China must consult Japan.

Before choosing any foreign, poli-tical, military or financial advisers, China must consult Japan. The transfer of the management and control of the Changchin Railroad is to be made to the Japanese. China is obligated not to alienate or

ease any ports on bays on any island near the coast of Formos

The Pekin Government is said to have expressed itself as willing to discuss any demands which she does not regard as infringing upon her own severeignty, or as affecting existing treaty rights with other powers. It is learned that China has made three counter proposals respecting that portion of the Japanese demands which concerns concessions in Manchuria, Mongolia and Shantung. Th Chinese Government also has signified its willingness to make a public declaration that China shall never cede a port, harbor, or island to another power, but it has declined to rledge itself to that effect to Japan. The status of the negotiations is now

rather clouded. Two opinions prevail

man columns moving through Myszyniec from the Prussian border

The Germans are believed to consider their position in Central Poland before Warsaw as a stalemate. Their tactics in the extreme south are imposing on the Austrians the necessity of urging the German general staff to send them still more men. The Russian forces recently in southern Bukowina have moved north to Nadvorna, and now threaten the right fiank of the German corps, which persists in desperate assaults on Fersists in desperate assaults on Wysyow Pass. The Austrians now assembled in great force around Nad-vorta have been so disposed mainly as a warning to Roumania. But for Roumania, Turkey would now be com-pletely cut off from supplies, for the allied fleets prevent anything reach. her, and Dedegatch, the Black ing ea route to Anatolia, has been abandoued since the Russians sunk 200 small Turkish coast transports. The Germans and Austrians still send supply trains through Roumania for Turkey.



## TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MAR	K1	ET.		
Eggs, new laid, dozen\$	0	35	\$0	40
Butter, dairy	0	30	0	34
Chickens, dressed, lb	0	18	0	20
Ducks, dressed, lb	0	15	0	20
Turkeys, dressed, lb			. 0	25
Geese, dressed, lb	\$	15	0	18
Apples, Can., bbl	2	50	4	00
Fotatoes, bag	0	65	0	70
Calbage, dozen	ò	30	0	40
Celery, dozen	0	35	0	45
Cranberries, bbl	5	50	G	00
Oniens, bag	1	25	1	40
	Eggs, new laid, dozen\$ Butter, dairy Chickens, dressed, lb Turkeys, dressed, lb	Eggs, new laid, dozen\$ 0 Butter, dairy0 Chickens, dressed, lb0 Jucks, dressed, lb0 Turkeys, dressed, lb5 Geese, dressed, lb5 Apples, Can., bbl2 Fotatoes, bag0 Calbage, dozen0 Cclery, dozen0 Cranberries, bbl5	Chickens, dressed, lb 0 18   Ducks, dressed, lb 0 18   Turkeys, dressed, lb 0 2.3   Geese, dressed, lb 2 50   Apples, Can., bbl 2 50   Fotatoes, bag 0 65   Calbage, dozen 0 30   Cclery, dozen 0 35	Eggs, new laid, dozen\$ 0 35 \$0   Butter, dairy

WHOLESALE MEATS.

Wholesale Louses are quoted

	follows:		T			
	Beef, forequarters, cwt	\$9	00	\$10	69 -	
	Do., hindquarters	12	50	13	50,	
	Carcasses, choice	11	CO	12	90	
	Do., medium	9	00	10	09	
	Do., common	7	00	. 8	00	
	Veals, common, cwt	12	50	13	00	
	Do., prime	14	00	11	50	•
	Mutton	8	00	10	00	
	Do., light	10	00	12	69	
	Lambs, spring	13	50	15	59	
	110gs, light	10	00	10	75	
1	Do., heavy	8	50	9	00	
	SUGAR MARKE	ET.				
1	C					

Sugars sell at the following prices wholesale:

	r.er	6.1	k
Extra granulated, Redpath's	\$	6 .	6
100., 20-1b. bags		6 9	G .
Do., St. Lawrence.		6 8	6
110., 20-lb. bags		6. 9	6
Extra S. G., Acadia.		6 7	C
Dominion, in sacks.		6 7	1
No. 1 yellow		64	G

LIVE STOCK

	Receipts were: 88 cattle; 20 cal	veg.	49 49-17	
	I nows: 85 sheep.			
	Butcher cattle, choice 7 00	10	1 25	
	do. do. medium 5 25	to	6 (#)	
	do. do. common 4 75	to	5 25	
	Butcher cows, choice	to	6 0.)	
•	do. do. medium 4 75	to	a 15	
0	do. do. canners	to	4 30	
	do. bulls 6 00	to	6 25	
	Feeding steers 6 25	to	6 50	
	Stockers, choice 5 75	to	\$ 25	
	do. light 5 25	to	5 50	
	Milkers, choice, each 65 00	to	80 00	2
	Springers 50 00	to	75 00	
	Sheep, ewes 5 50	to	6 25	
	Bucks and culls 450	to		
	Lambs 8 00	to		
	Hogs, fed and watered 7 60	:0		1.11
	Hogs, f. o. b			-
	Calves	to	10 50	

### OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.

Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat-

entire consecration to Jehovali of those who were pleading for deliver--Cam. Bib. Samuel cried unto the Lord-The work he had been doing for Israel for years was proving effective. The nation had reached a stage of reformation where their prayers would be heard. Samuel prayed in faith, and, "the Lord heard him." 10. Drew near to battle heard him." 10. Drew near to battle -In the midst of the religious ceremony the Philistines advanced to attack Israel, who were unorganized and unprepared for battle. From a hu-man standpoint the advantage was wholly on the side of the Philistines. The Lord thundered with a great thunder—The language is forceful. It gives prominency to the divine agency. It declares the great violence of the storm, which threw the Philistine army into confusion. "This amazing army into confusion. "This amazing miracle was wrought in answer to Samuel's prayer, and was a confirma-tion of his words to Israel as recorded in verse 3."-Whedon. Smitten before Israel-Heretofore Israel had been smitten before the Philistines. 11. Pursued the Philistines—They fol-lowed up the advantage the Lord gave them. Under Beth-car—The exact location is unknown, but must have been west or southwest of Miztory and at the same time ascribe the ficial civ'l administration, diligently glory to God.

13. The Lord was against the Philistines—The oppression of forty years Israel. was at an end, and the Lord kept the was at an end, and the Lord Rept for Philistines from making inroads into Israel's territory. 14. Cities ... were restored --Samuel's administration was restored --Samuel's administration was vigorous one. He succeeded in reaking the enemy's power in those cities which had been wrested from Israel. From Ekron even unto Gati —The cities between the two places named were restored to Israel Ekron and Gath remained in the hands of the Philistines. Amorites-Not only did the Lord give deliverance to Isthe next from the Philistines, but He gave tends ordering five million Germans them rest from the Amorites, Israel's who possess independent incomes and them rest from the Amorites, Israel's who possess independent incomes and most powerful enemy, next to the are ineligible for military service to Philistines. They were the inhabitants of the highlands of Judah and

to those for whom they were given. He Switzerland.

maintained on religious principles, was enjoyed by the various tribes of



Copenhagen Cable .- The report is in circulation here that, owing to the necessity to restrict food consump-tion, the Germany Government inand remain there until the war is

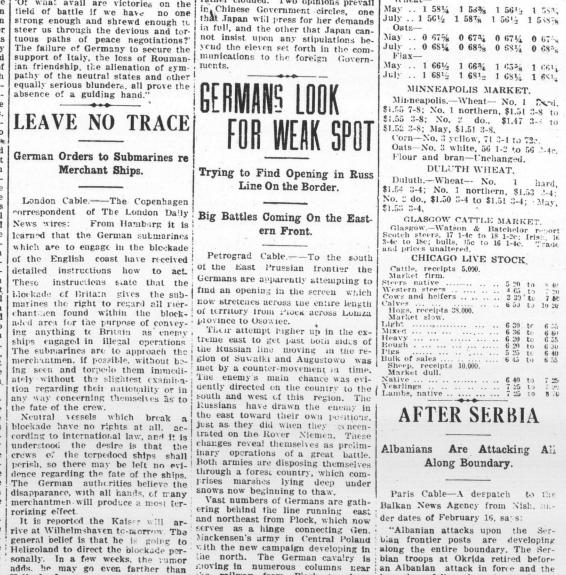
Ephraim. III. A noble life (vs. 15-17). 15. Sam-uel judged Israel—He was a prophet as well as a judge. The Lord spoke to shall go to the Scandinavian countries, the delivered the messages 10 is planned, according to the re-port, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to the Scandinavian countries, 10 is planned, according to the re-port, that 3,000,000 of these persons shall go to Holland, and 1,000,000 to

rapidly after the animal is killed, and if dressing is delayed a stomachful of feed may taint the whole carcass with the gases. Water should be given freely, however, up to the time of slaugh-ter, since it helps to clean out the

waste matter and give a good carcass. Professor Boss says, also, that ani-mals should not be excited previous to killing, because that prevents the proper drainage of the blood vessels, and if the excitement is extreme the meat is likely to sour; in no case should an animal be slaughtered for meat immed-iately after a long drive. Especial care should be exercised not to bruise the body of the animal, for a bruise causes body of the animal, for a bruise causes a congestion of blood that will spoil the meat at that point. An animal should not be losing in flesh at the time of slaughter; that means shrink-ing muccleograd touch means when we ing muscles and tough meat. When an animal is gaining in flesh the posite is true. Better meat, says Pro-fessor Boss, will be secured from an animal in only medium flesh, but gaining rapidly, than from an animal that is very fat, but not gaining in tlesh. Also, animals with fine bone and soft, luxuriant hair are more likely to yield a good quality of meat than those with coarse bones and wiry hair. A horse is no better than his feet, and it does not matter how fine that form of the animal or how correct the markings, if poor feet go along with them.

A post that is well set may last longer than one which has been made smaller by sharpening so as to drive in easil, but it is seldom as solid as the driven post. When the soil is water-soaked the set post is more easily leaned by stock pushing on the fence Bees are useful as well as interest-Germany May Exile 5,000,000 Wealthy Subjects. In the stigma of the best foods, and at the same time help nature distribute the pollen on the stigmas of flowers. Every home should have a few stands of bees Barnyard manure is one of the ne-cessities for garden-making where the

soil is poor. The manure supplies ni-trogen and humus, both of which are required to make a good garden. It is best, usually, to apply the manure broadcast in the winter. It then has time to decompose and pulverize before spring planting.



with the new campaign developing in along the entire boundary. The Ser-tine north. The German cavalry is an along the entire boundary. The Ser-bian troops at Okrida retired befor-an Albanian attack in force and the chie railway from Plock to above town has fallen into the hands of Chiochanow and Przanyz, where the line turns due north to the Prussian frontier. From Przanyz for 30 miles the Rovine and Louetts and Splace

rontier. From Przanyz for 30 miles at Rovine and Levatz, and fighting to Osowiec there is a desolate interval was being continued when the last without rallways or prepared roads, and the Russians have had some sharp fighting in the middle of this area, north of Ostrolenka, with Ger-

Heligoland.

"This war business will make beef Doctoring sneep is expensive and of-scarce." "Maybe so." "What will ten unsatisfactory, unless the symp-toms of the disease are clearly under-anyhow?" "Don't worry. The chemtoms of the disease are clearly under-stood. If the sheep are not exposed to bad weather in the late fall and are ture meat from coal tar."—Louisville given proper care and feed there is not