

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON VIII.

Feb. 21, 1915.—The Death of Eli and His Sons.—1. Samuel 4:1-18.

Commentary.—The ark carried into battle (vs. 1-5). 1. The word of Samuel—Samuel had become recognized throughout Israel as a prophet of the Lord. The first sentence of this chapter apparently belongs to the preceding one. Against the Philistines—The Philistines occupied the plains along the Mediterranean Sea in the southwestern part of Canaan and further south toward Egypt. Their name means immigrants, and they may have come from Egypt. From their name is derived the word Palestine. They were thrifty agricultural and commercial people, and were warlike. During the twenty years in which they were oppressing Israel, Samson had been active, carrying on a campaign, single-handed, against them and making them much trouble. He had become aroused against them and decided to engage in war in an effort to throw off their yoke. Ehenose—By anticipation the place was called so, but the name was not given to it until twenty years later. It was situated a few miles from Jerusalem, probably northwest of it. The location is not now known. Aphek—A fortified place. There were many Apheks in Canaan called by that name. It must have been near Ekron. 2. Israel was smitten—The Philistines had the advantage in the first conflict. Israel's loss was heavy, being four thousand men.

3. Wherefore hath the Lord smitten us—The elders of Israel acknowledged that the Lord had not been fighting for them. They wondered why, and yet they should have known that it was because they had forsaken the Lord. Let us fetch the ark of the covenant—The ark represented the Philistine army over that of Israel. It was taken from them, hence they believed that with it in the army, the Philistines might not be allowed to triumph over them. In the battle just fought the superiority of the Philistine army over that of Israel was clearly shown. 4. Sent to Shiloh—The location of Shiloh is placed in the mountains north of Jerusalem, where the road between that city and Bethel was. The tabernacle was there, and it was for many years the religious centre of the nation. Cherubim—Cherubim—R. V. The cherubim were winged figures facing each other and standing by the ark of the covenant, probably as guardians of the covenant. Hophni and Phinehas—They were sons of Eli, and were serving as priests at Shiloh. They had charge of the ark. 5. Shout—They had a great shout. The ark was carried because of the victory over the people of Israel had for God and His laws and ordinances, but because they had strong expectations that they would now be victorious over their enemies. It was to them the same as if their army had been increased by a large number of fighting men. "Had they humbled themselves, they would have heard the voice of the Lord, for he is a jealous God, and will not forgive the transgression of his fathers unto the sons."—Clarke.

6. The Philistines terrified (vs. 6-9). 6. What meaneth the noise—The Israelites had just been greatly humiliated by their defeat and loss by the Philistines, and they might well wonder why the people of Israel were thus exultant. Hebrews—The name by which the descendants of Jacob or Israel were called. The word means "brother," and was first applied to Abraham because he came from beyond the Euphrates. The Philistines were afraid—When they learned that the most sacred object in connection with the worship of the Israelites, even the symbol of the divine presence, was in their camp, they were less confident in their strength than they were before. 7. Woe unto us—The Philistines were troubled because they thought that Jehovah had come into Israel's camp, and they did not know that he had really departed from them. 8. These mighty Gods—The Philistines were polytheists and supposed that the Israelites also served many gods. They knew what had been done for Israel three or four hundred years before this, when they were delivered from Egyptian bondage. It is likely that they had heard how God opened the Jordan for the passage of Israel into Canaan and had given them the city of Jericho in a marvelous manner. 9. Quit yourselves like men—Observe how vividly the successive emotions of the Philistines are painted; astonishment, when they heard the triumphant shout of the vanquished army; dismay, when they learned its cause; manly resolution, when they had recovered from the first panic.

10. Israel defeated (vs. 10, 11). 10. Israel was smitten—Instead of humbling themselves and crying to God for help, the Israelites trusted in the presence of the sacred ark to save them. Their trust was in vain. The courage of the Philistines was that of desperation. Their lives and liberty were in danger. Their enemy was weak with over-confidence. The Philistines were easily victorious. Fled every man into his tent—The thought is that every one who could fled for safety to his own home. The ark had been utterly routed. A large proportion of the people of Israel fled in tents. The men of the army made no effort to reunite to oppose the Philistines. 11. The ark of God was taken—So far from the ark's saving Israel, it was itself captured by the Philistines and thus the Israelitish nation and its religion became despoiled.

12. The death of Eli (vs. 12-18). 12. Came to Shiloh—the distance may have been twenty miles. A practiced runner could cover the distance in three or four hours. Clothes rent—to treat with earth upon his head. This was also a token of grief. 13. Eli—watching—He was occupying his official seat, which was by

the gate of the tabernacle enclosure or by the gate of the city. He was anxious for the ark of the covenant. 14-17. At Eli's request the messenger told him of the terrible defeat of Israel, the death of Hophni and Phinehas and of the loss of the ark of God. 18. Made mention of the ark of God—Eli had borne the news of Israel's defeat and of the death of his sons, but when he heard that the ark was taken he could not bear it and he died. His heart was set upon the service and honor of Jehovah.

Questions.—Who was Samuel? Where did the Philistines live? What were the relations between the Philistines and the Israelites? Where did the Philistines and the Israelites meet in battle? What was the result of the first engagement? What course did Israel take with the hope of being victorious in the next engagement? What prediction was fulfilled with respect to Eli and his sons?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.
Topic—Disaster in Israel.
1—Resulted from moral apostasy.
2—Gave evidence of the veracity of God.

1—Resulted from moral apostasy—The lesson sets us in the midst of Israel's conflict with the Philistines. Had Israel been faithful to God since the conquest of Canaan, they would not at this time have been vexed and humiliated by the Philistines. Their cry of amazement (v. 3) stands between two defeats in no way did they admit that the cause of their defeat was their own moral and religious apostasy. The spiritual condition of the people had never sunk lower than at this time. The peril of Israel lay as much in the wickedness of their leaders as in the riches of the people. The character of the priesthood had become thoroughly corrupt. The people had changed their religion into a formal superstition. The neglect of family discipline, the daring disobedience of children in the priestly family and the disregard of the commandments of God among the people brought the nation to its day of judgment. Healed of repentance and reformation Israel sought freedom and prosperity by the exertion of their own physical powers. Conformity to the will of God was despised. Israel sought the ark of the Lord and trusted in it with superstitious veneration. It was a superstitious and irreverent use of the symbol of God's presence. This revealed the heathenish feature in the religion of Israel and showed that their faith was obscured by superstition. Eli was the theoretic judge of the Hebrew commonwealth. Its administration centered around Shiloh where Eli dwelt and where the ark was kept and its statutes observed. But Israel called for Hophni and Phinehas, the sons of Eli. These men who were rapacious, licentious and blasphemous, in common with Israel, did not reflect that the ark dissociated from the living God became a dead thing and that if they were admitted to fortify the real presence of God, the ark was powerless to lead them to victory. They were destined to learn the peril of irreverence, superstition and vain confidence.

2. Gave evidence of the veracity of God. Defeat came to Israel despite the presence of priests and boastful parade. There was a shout in the camp of Israel at the arrival of the ark. The sight of the sacred symbol made them boastful and confident. The Philistines fell into an error of a different kind, for they were frightened without any real cause. They mistook the visible for the invisible. The acquaintance of the heathen nations with the wonderful demonstrations of the power of the God of Israel in the many deliverances which he had wrought in their behalf was widespread. When Israel again faced the Philistines they mistook enthusiasm for faith. They valued novelty above the divine order. Israel met defeat because of years of disobedience, and were bereft of the divine presence and help. The whole nation, which had taken their God as a deity, was deprived of the sign of his presence. It was a most crushing catastrophe when the ark was taken and set up before the heathen god Dagon. Israel's exaltation was therefore speedily turned into humiliation and the fear of their enemies into triumph, though that event was not an assurance to the Philistines that God was not able to maintain the dignity of his own ark, for without any army he forced them to send it back to Israel. It was an evil day for Hophni and Phinehas when they took the ark of the covenant from Shiloh and sought to work on the fanaticism of the people. They provoked the judgment which shed their blood. It was no accident which sent them together to the death. It was a proof of the faithfulness of God to his word. It was a warning to transgressing Israel. They were made conscious of his power though the symbol of his presence was carried away by the hand of his enemies. Greater than the ark of the Lord was the Lord of the ark. Eli saw the affairs of the Jewish commonwealth brought to their lowest ebb. It was as a parent chiefly that he revealed his weakness, and in this character he was especially judged. The omission of parental restraint was ruinous to parent, children and the nation.

FARM DRAINAGE
Hints for Farmers On Methods and Results.
With the price of wheat and other grains far above normal now, the problem which naturally presents itself, to the thrifty farmer is how best to increase the crop yield, and the question of drainage is receiving more consideration than before.
There is very little land naturally so dry as not to be susceptible of improvement by artificial drainage, for land is never in a perfect condition in that respect, unless all the rain that falls on it can soak down to the minimum depth required for the healthy development of the roots of cultivated crops and then find vent, either through a naturally porous soil, or by artificial channels.
The consideration of cost need

Catarrh Never Stops in Same Place Reaches the Lungs—Develops Consumption

To Stop a Cold Quickly and Prevent Catarrh, Use "Catarrhazone."

Nothing more serious than the common cold. If it gains headway you can't stop it from running into Catarrh, deafness, or serious throat trouble. Catarrh spreads very fast. From nose to throat it goes in a day. Soon the Bronchial tubes are affected and before you know it, unless very healthy, the lungs are hit, and it's too late. While you have the chance, drive colds and Catarrh right out of the system. You can quickly do so by inhaling the rich, piney vapor of Catarrhazone.

scarcely be considered, if it is true, as asserted, that the increase of crop will pay the expense of tilling even in five years. But it is agreed, by many, that two or three years is the longest time necessary, while often, the increase in the first year's crop pays the cost of underdrainage of a farm. For these reasons the underdrainage of farms in the north has progressed rapidly, at first, a hesitating, doubtful trial, until the present, when one who does not "till" is difficult to find, while a few years ago he who did not drain properly was the exception. Twenty-five years ago "wooden ditches" imperfectly made, and lasting only a few years, were used to some extent in Indiana and other western States. Ohio had already been using, to a limited extent, tile for drainage, and although the work met with bitter opposition because of the expense, the advocates of progress slowly gained ground, showing their faith even by borrowing money, when necessary, to buy tile, farmers being convinced that if it paid to borrow money for anything, certainly it might well be done to push drainage. Mark the result. Wet lands yielding from 10 to 25 bushels corn per acre, changed into fields from which 60 to 75 bushels were annually gathered; prices advanced from \$30 to \$75, or more per acre, and today the factories are running to their fullest capacity to meet an increasing demand for their products, despite the fact that millions of dollars have already been invested in ditches.



KEEPING UP FERTILITY.

For convince of classification, we may divide all means by which land is made more fertile into four systems: 1. The direct addition of plant food, either by means of farm manures or by commercial fertilizers. This also includes the use of amendments such as lime, salt and plaster, which, while not generally required as a plant food, are, nevertheless, often of great value. 2. The mechanical improvement of the land by culture and drainage, the effect of these operations being both to set free fertility and to allow a more ready penetration of the soil by the roots of the plants. 3. The use of cover crops and of crops for green manuring and growing of leguminous plants. By the use of this system it is sought to supply humus to the soil, to bring up fertility from lower depths and in a case of leguminous plants to fix the free nitrogen of the air. 4. Land is also enriched by the yearly addition of small quantities of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and nitric acid contained in the rain and snow. More than 99 per cent. of the fertility which the hand of man adds directly to the soil consists of farm manures. Our neglected manure pits stand ever as a monument to our stupidity and as a plea for the agricultural school master.

Fully 25 per cent. of the resulting fertility is lost through ignorance and neglect in caring for and applying manure. After farm manures, if fertility is to be applied direct, it must be sought in the form of commercial fertilizers. We do not wish to deny or deny the great usefulness and value of commercial manures, but only to call attention to the ridiculously small part they play in agriculture, and to the fact that at present so far as the applied fertility is concerned, the great source is the weather-beaten, burned-out manure pile. Nor can the manufacture of these concentrated manures be indefinitely increased, at least, not without a great advance in price. Most of them at present are by-products largely of the slaughter house, and these, while enormous in amount are nevertheless limited. Nature has seen fit to distribute the phosphoric acid pretty widely, but has backed the most of the potash and nitrate of soda into two small districts of the world, and it is not known at present just how much the supply of these can be increased. Another system of improving the

Right to where the living germ of Catarrh is working will the healing fumes of Catarrhazone go in ten seconds. No liquid medicine can penetrate to the deep recesses that Catarrhazone bathes with its soothing vapor—that's just why it proves so wonderfully effective. The health-laden vapor of Catarrhazone cures the worst of coughs and hoarseness. The utmost parts of the bronchial tubes are reached. Bronchitis is cured—every cell in the head, throat and nose is treated by Catarrhazone's wonderful fumes. You can't beat Catarrhazone for huskiness, weak throat, sore nostrils, catarrhal and bronchial trouble of any kind. Get the complete \$1.00 outfit. Smaller size, 50c. Trial size, 25c, at dealers everywhere.

land is by tillage, drainage, sub-solling and allied operations. This may be considered as the mechanical part of the husbandry. There are three principal reasons for tillage: to eradicate weeds, to conserve moisture and to make available plant food. Everybody believes in the first and only reason. It doesn't take a great philosopher to see that a cornfield choked by quack grass and mustard would be benefited by the cultivator. Comparatively few have come into the knowledge that the same treatment makes rain less indispensable and fewer still have come to see that cultivation makes inert plant food available. Weeds are often blessings in disguise because they make us cultivate. The tramping of the horses' feet, the friction of the mouldboard and landside of the plow, the attraction of the soil particles one upon another, the exposure of the soil to air and sunshine and frost, all these and the accompanying chemical changes have the effect of setting free the elements which the plant must have. So, too, the old and just now somewhat neglected practice of underdrainage has the effect of making the soil more friable, open, permeable to the roots of plants and with a greater capacity to store water. These mechanical effects, together with the simultaneous chemical changes make this one of the most striking means of soil improvement.

Still another system of maintaining fertility is by the use of crops to be grown and returned to the land direct—that is cover crops and green manuring. There are several advantages of a cover crop, among them being the prevention of mechanical loss of soil by washing or blowing away, the catching of soluble fertility which might leach from the soil if no plants were present, the addition of humus to the soil, the root solution of inert plant food which is thus made more available, and, providing the legumes are used, another and most important advantage, the fixation of free nitrogen from the air. There is a great field for growing such crops as rye, rape, crimson clover, and the like, which may be obtained at a very small expense after the regular crop is harvested. Most long cultivated soils have deteriorated more owing to bad mechanical condition consequent upon the loss of humus than the exhaustion of the plant food. A crop on the ground is a strong safeguard against the loss of manures by leaching, and this rule is at least simple and practicable. Applications of soluble manures are best made to the growing crop or on lands where a crop will soon appear. Finally lands are enriched by the nitrogen which falls upon them. Most of the work of estimating the nitrogen thus received has been done in Europe, and the amount is found to vary within wide limits being greatest near cities and in the summer season, and in the first portions of water falling in a rain. As a rough average it may be said that the soil receives per acre, each year, from six to eight pounds of ammonia and from two to three pounds of nitric acid, besides small quantities of combined nitrogen in other forms. In exceptional instances this amount has been greatly exceeded. As a rule, however, the amount is of relatively small importance.

NOTES.
Vegetable-growers say they prefer acid phosphate to acid slag. The latter is a freight for long-season crops. A special cable despatch from London Daily Mail, published yesterday, quoted Prince Woroniskiy, of the Russian Red Cross, as follows: "Our work has been hampered by the latest German deviltry—treating their explosives with a preparation which poisons the wounds and leaves an acrid odor." The explanation of these mysterious and disquieting phenomena has now been found—the Germans put phosphorus in most of their shells. Penetrating with balls or shell fragments into the bodies of the wounded soldiers, this phosphorus poisons them, sometimes speedily, sometimes slowly, but always surely. "The way the phosphorus is placed in the shells seems to prove criminal intention of the Germans." A special cable despatch from the London Daily Mail, published yesterday, quoted Prince Woroniskiy, of the Russian Red Cross, as follows: "Our work has been hampered by the latest German deviltry—treating their explosives with a preparation which poisons the wounds and leaves an acrid odor."

PARIS PLEASED
German Who Bombed Capital Has Been Captured.
Paris Cable—An appended note to the official statement of the French War Office makes an announcement which is received with the liveliest satisfaction by Parisians. It says that in addition to destroying a German signal balloon in the vicinity of Cagny to-day, at Verdun they brought down a German aeroplane, the pilot of which proved to be Lieut. von Hiedlin. He will be remembered as the audacious aviator who last September flew over Paris, dropping bombs which caused the death of several non-combatants, and added to this a note inviting Parisians to surrender to the victorious German armies then marching on Paris. It is not stated whether the lieutenant landed safely or was killed.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.
Eggs, new laid, dozen . . . \$0.37
Butter, dairy 0.30
Chickens, dressed, lb. . . . 0.18
Ducks, dressed, lb. 0.15
Turkeys, dressed, lb. . . . 0.22
Geese, dressed, lb. 0.14
Apples, Can., bbl. 2.50
Potatoes, bag 0.65
Cabbage, dozen 0.35
Celery, dozen 0.35
Cranberries, bbl. 5.50
Onions, 75-lb. sack 1.75

WHOLESALE MEATS.
Wholesale houses are quoting as follows:
Beef, forequarters, cwt. . . \$ 9.50
Do, hindquarters 13.00
Carcasses, choice 11.50
Do, medium 9.50
Do, common 7.50
Veals, common, cwt. 12.50
Do, prime 14.00
Mutton 8.00
Lamb, spring 15.50
Hogs, light 10.00
Do, heavy 9.00

SUGAR MARKET.
Sugars sell at the following prices wholesale:
Per cwt.
Extra granulated, Redpath's . . \$6.96
Do, 20-lb. bags 6.96
Do, St. Lawrence 6.96
Extra S. G., Acadia 6.96
Domination in sacks 6.71
No. 1 yellow 6.46

LIVE STOCK.
Receipts—461 cattle, 44 calves, 2,306 hogs, 90 sheep.
Butcher cattle, choice . . . 7.50 to 8.00
do do medium 6.50 to 7.00
do do common 5.50 to 6.00
Butcher cows, choice . . . 6.00 to 6.50
do do medium 4.75 to 5.25
do do canners 4.00 to 4.50
do do bulls 3.00 to 3.50
Feeding steers 6.25 to 6.75
Stockers, choice 6.75 to 7.25
do light 5.25 to 5.75
Milkers, choice, each . . . 6.00 to 8.00
Springers 5.00 to 7.00
Sheep, ewes 4.50 to 5.00
Bucks and culls 4.50 to 5.00
Lamb, red and white . . . 7.50 to 9.00
Hogs, f. o. b. 7.25
Calves 7.50 to 11.00

OTHER MARKETS.
WINNIPEG GRAIN OPTIONS.
Wheat—Open, High, Low, Close.
July . . . 1.57 1.57 1.56 1.56 1/2
May . . . 1.58 1.58 1.57 1.57 1/2
Oats—
July . . . 0.68 0.68 0.67 0.67 1/2
May . . . 0.69 0.69 0.67 0.67 1/2
Flax—
July . . . 1.67 1.67 1.66 1.66 1/2
May . . . 1.67 1.67 1.66 1.66 1/2

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.
Duluth—Wheat—No. 1 hard, \$1.53 1/2;
No. 1 northern, \$1.52 1/2; No. 2 do., \$1.49 1/2 to \$1.50 1/2; May, \$1.52 1/2.
Oats—
No. 1, \$1.67 1/2; No. 2, \$1.66 1/2; No. 3, \$1.65 1/2; No. 4, \$1.64 1/2; No. 5, \$1.63 1/2; No. 6, \$1.62 1/2; No. 7, \$1.61 1/2; No. 8, \$1.60 1/2; No. 9, \$1.59 1/2; No. 10, \$1.58 1/2; No. 11, \$1.57 1/2; No. 12, \$1.56 1/2; No. 13, \$1.55 1/2; No. 14, \$1.54 1/2; No. 15, \$1.53 1/2; No. 16, \$1.52 1/2; No. 17, \$1.51 1/2; No. 18, \$1.50 1/2; No. 19, \$1.49 1/2; No. 20, \$1.48 1/2; No. 21, \$1.47 1/2; No. 22, \$1.46 1/2; No. 23, \$1.45 1/2; No. 24, \$1.44 1/2; No. 25, \$1.43 1/2; No. 26, \$1.42 1/2; No. 27, \$1.41 1/2; No. 28, \$1.40 1/2; No. 29, \$1.39 1/2; No. 30, \$1.38 1/2; No. 31, \$1.37 1/2; No. 32, \$1.36 1/2; No. 33, \$1.35 1/2; No. 34, \$1.34 1/2; No. 35, \$1.33 1/2; No. 36, \$1.32 1/2; No. 37, \$1.31 1/2; No. 38, \$1.30 1/2; No. 39, \$1.29 1/2; No. 40, \$1.28 1/2; No. 41, \$1.27 1/2; No. 42, \$1.26 1/2; No. 43, \$1.25 1/2; No. 44, \$1.24 1/2; No. 45, \$1.23 1/2; No. 46, \$1.22 1/2; No. 47, \$1.21 1/2; No. 48, \$1.20 1/2; No. 49, \$1.19 1/2; No. 50, \$1.18 1/2; No. 51, \$1.17 1/2; No. 52, \$1.16 1/2; No. 53, \$1.15 1/2; No. 54, \$1.14 1/2; No. 55, \$1.13 1/2; No. 56, \$1.12 1/2; No. 57, \$1.11 1/2; No. 58, \$1.10 1/2; No. 59, \$1.09 1/2; No. 60, \$1.08 1/2; No. 61, \$1.07 1/2; No. 62, \$1.06 1/2; No. 63, \$1.05 1/2; No. 64, \$1.04 1/2; No. 65, \$1.03 1/2; No. 66, \$1.02 1/2; No. 67, \$1.01 1/2; No. 68, \$1.00 1/2; No. 69, \$0.99 1/2; No. 70, \$0.98 1/2; No. 71, \$0.97 1/2; No. 72, \$0.96 1/2; No. 73, \$0.95 1/2; No. 74, \$0.94 1/2; No. 75, \$0.93 1/2; No. 76, \$0.92 1/2; No. 77, \$0.91 1/2; No. 78, \$0.90 1/2; No. 79, \$0.89 1/2; No. 80, \$0.88 1/2; No. 81, \$0.87 1/2; No. 82, \$0.86 1/2; No. 83, \$0.85 1/2; No. 84, \$0.84 1/2; No. 85, \$0.83 1/2; No. 86, \$0.82 1/2; No. 87, \$0.81 1/2; No. 88, \$0.80 1/2; No. 89, \$0.79 1/2; No. 90, \$0.78 1/2; No. 91, \$0.77 1/2; No. 92, \$0.76 1/2; No. 93, \$0.75 1/2; No. 94, \$0.74 1/2; No. 95, \$0.73 1/2; No. 96, \$0.72 1/2; No. 97, \$0.71 1/2; No. 98, \$0.70 1/2; No. 99, \$0.69 1/2; No. 100, \$0.68 1/2.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.
Cattle, receipts 5,000.
Steers, native 5.40 to 5.85
Western steers 4.50 to 5.25
Cows and heifers 3.15 to 3.75
Calves 7.00 to 10.50
Hogs, receipts 4,000.
Market dull.
Light 6.35 to 6.50
Heavy 6.25 to 6.50
Rough 6.20 to 6.35
Pigs 5.00 to 6.40
Bulk of sales 4.40 to 6.50
Sheep, receipts 10,000.
Market weak.
Native 6.25 to 7.00
Lamb, native 8.90 to 9.40

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.
East Buffalo, Despatch—Cattle receipts 300, slow, prices unchanged. Veals, receipts 50; active; \$4 to \$12.50. Hogs, receipts 2,800; slow; heavy, \$6.50 to \$6.90; mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.95; Yorkers, \$6.30 to \$7; pigs, \$6.50 to \$6.75; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6; stags, \$5 to \$5.50. Sheep and lamb receipts, 5,400; sheep active, lambs slow; lambs, \$5 to \$8.75; yearlings, \$5 to \$7; wethers, \$7 to \$7.25; ewes, \$5.50 to \$6.75; sheep, mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.

MONTREAL MARKETS.
Receipts: Cattle 425; cows and springers, 1,050; calves 50; sheep and lambs 100; hogs 1,650.
Prime beefs 7-12 to near 7-3-4; medium 6-14; common 4-3-4 to 5-3-4.
Cows, \$40 to \$50 each.
Sheep, 5 to 6-1-2.
Lamb, 7-1-2 to 8.
Hogs, 3-1-2.
LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.
Consols for money—58-3-16.
Amalgamated Copper—56.
Aitchison—57.
Baltimore and Ohio—71-1-4.
Canadian Pacific—64-1-2.
Chesapeake and Ohio—61.
Chicago Great West—11-11.
Chicago, M. & St. Paul—8-1-2.
De Beers—3-3-4.
Denver and Rio Grande—6-3-4.
Erie—23.
Erie—23.
Erie—23.
Grand Trunk—19.
Illinois Central—109.
Missouri, Kansas and Texas—11-1-2.
New York Central—88.
Norfolk and Western—101-1-4.
Ontario and Western—24.
Pennsylvania—34-1-4.
Rand Mines—4-1-2.
Reading—74-1-2.
Southern Railway—17.
Southern Pacific—87.
Union Pacific—123-1-2.
United States Steel—Nominal.
Bar Silver—22 1/2-1/4 per ounce.
Money—One per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for Short Bills is 1-1/4 to 1-1/2 per cent.
The rate of discount in the open market for Three Months' Bills is 1-3/4 to 1-1/2 per cent.

SHIP PURCHASE FIGHT.
Washington Report—The fight over the Administration Ship Purchase Bill was renewed in the Senate to-day, with the fate of the measure still hanging in the balance, and with prospects for an extra session of Congress increasing. While the belief prevails quite generally on both sides of the capitol that an extra session appears a certainty, there are some who still hope that there may be time before adjournment on March 4 for passage of the big supply measures and the shipping bill in some form.

Yes, my lord, come to-day to the ship, and to thank you for all your own kindness to me, with much. "Say no more, a is enough that it is to be of service to part to-day. I prefer with you." "My lord, you pleasure bounding." "Yes, my little goes down to your company, as escort for herself. Mrs. Prowse. So party and take a 'S' What do you 'I have another down with you. you to some of recipient, especially good man. Dr. Christian very good man. sort of claim upon Scotland, from the hood, from the native of the village the adopted son. Dr. Seton, a distant man of the Seton as I said, has a My father procured in the same region join and he has I think the most valuable friend very far from distant and I have the the King of Fr

NEW BRAND OF HIGH "KULTUR"
Germans Put Phosphorus Poison in Shells.
French Surgeons Have Now Furnished Proofs.
London Cable—A special correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in a despatch from Paris, says: "Professor Albert Dastre to-day confirmed in conversation with me an important communication he read privately last week to the Academy of Medicine, on behalf of two distinguished French scientists—Mr. Urbain, professor of chemistry at the Paris Faculty of Sciences, and Sir Victor Haeu, demonstrator of physiology of the same faculty. It concerns the use of phosphorus by Germans in shells. Professor Dastre explained that he presented two cases of the use of phosphorus in shells from German shells. One resulted from the employment of the poison with shrapnel shells, placed in a metal recipient like a blacking box, containing some thirty balls tightly compressed together, with a composition containing a considerable quantity of phosphorus. "The other case arose from the employment of phosphorus in purely explosive shells, where the phosphorus preparation was placed in a small recipient at the tip of the cylindrical explosive shell. In all cases the quantity of phosphorus employed was considerable. "Attention was first called to the Germans' use of phosphorus preparation in their shells through the observation of phosphoric poisoning in men who had been wounded by German shells. The symptoms were unmistakable. "I find that for some time past the French military surgeons treating soldiers wounded by German shells and shells had remarked that the wounds remained open much longer than the surgeons were entitled to expect. Wounds that should normally have closed within a fortnight or three weeks, remained whole months without healing. "Furthermore, frequent cases of necrosis were observed in soldiers who were believed to have been healed, such necrosis occurring a long time after the men's apparent cure. The tissues became cold and the bones were gradually eaten away. Symptoms of 'perishing' developed, and too often, alas, the patients died of their inextinguishable disease. "The explanation of these mysterious and disquieting phenomena has now been found—the Germans put phosphorus in most of their shells. Penetrating with balls or shell fragments into the bodies of the wounded soldiers, this phosphorus poisons them, sometimes speedily, sometimes slowly, but always surely. "The way the phosphorus is placed in the shells seems to prove criminal intention of the Germans." A special cable despatch from the London Daily Mail, published yesterday, quoted Prince Woroniskiy, of the Russian Red Cross, as follows: "Our work has been hampered by the latest German deviltry—treating their explosives with a preparation which poisons the wounds and leaves an acrid odor."

FARM GARDEN
KEEPING UP FERTILITY.
For convince of classification, we may divide all means by which land is made more fertile into four systems: 1. The direct addition of plant food, either by means of farm manures or by commercial fertilizers. This also includes the use of amendments such as lime, salt and plaster, which, while not generally required as a plant food, are, nevertheless, often of great value. 2. The mechanical improvement of the land by culture and drainage, the effect of these operations being both to set free fertility and to allow a more ready penetration of the soil by the roots of the plants. 3. The use of cover crops and of crops for green manuring and growing of leguminous plants. By the use of this system it is sought to supply humus to the soil, to bring up fertility from lower depths and in a case of leguminous plants to fix the free nitrogen of the air. 4. Land is also enriched by the yearly addition of small quantities of nitrogen in the form of ammonia and nitric acid contained in the rain and snow. More than 99 per cent. of the fertility which the hand of man adds directly to the soil consists of farm manures. Our neglected manure pits stand ever as a monument to our stupidity and as a plea for the agricultural school master. Fully 25 per cent. of the resulting fertility is lost through ignorance and neglect in caring for and applying manure. After farm manures, if fertility is to be applied direct, it must be sought in the form of commercial fertilizers. We do not wish to deny or deny the great usefulness and value of commercial manures, but only to call attention to the ridiculously small part they play in agriculture, and to the fact that at present so far as the applied fertility is concerned, the great source is the weather-beaten, burned-out manure pile. Nor can the manufacture of these concentrated manures be indefinitely increased, at least, not without a great advance in price. Most of them at present are by-products largely of the slaughter house, and these, while enormous in amount are nevertheless limited. Nature has seen fit to distribute the phosphoric acid pretty widely, but has backed the most of the potash and nitrate of soda into two small districts of the world, and it is not known at present just how much the supply of these can be increased. Another system of improving the

For You—a wonderful Book on Farm Drainage—FREE!
Do you know you can take as much crop off 100 acres properly drained as you can off 200 acres not drained and save the labor? It's a fact. Do you know that proper tile drainage assists pulverization—lengthens the season—prevents surface washing—makes your land lighter to work—prevents drought and increases the quantity and quality of your crops? Why not have us send you, today, free of charge, a very interesting booklet on this subject? Much to learn—nothing to pay. Don't neglect anything that will help you grow better, longer crops. Proper drainage means as much as two dollars in your bank account for every one that goes there now, and the Government lends you money for the tile if desired. Write us today. Mention this paper. Your book is waiting. Dominion Sewer Pipe Co., Limited, SWANSEA, ONTARIO.