

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

LESSON IX, Aug. 31, 1913.

Israel at Mount Sinai—Exod. 19, 1:25; Heb. 12, 18:24.

Commentary. 1. Arrival at Sinai (vs. 1, 2). 1. The third month—Israel left Egypt on the fourteenth of Nisan, had spent the remainder of that month and the month of Zif on the journey, and the month of Sivan was at hand. The same day—Probably the first day of Sivan is meant, corresponding to the fifteenth of May. They had been from Egypt forty-five days and in five days more the law would be given. Pentecost, which occurs fifty days after the Passover, commemorates the giving of the law and also celebrates the first fruits of the ground. Sinai—Ras-Sufateh in the southern part of the Sinai peninsula is thought to be the mountain from which the law was given. The highest part of this mountain is 6,937 feet above the level of the sea. 2. Rephidim—A short distance in a northerly direction from Sinai. Camped before the mount—The plain or Rahah offers sufficient space and convenience for a camp of the size required by Israel.

II. God's promise to Israel (vs. 3-6). 3. Went up—Moses was evidently moved to seek communion with God. This may have been the very place where God previously spoke to him from the burning bush. The Lord called unto him—Moses was not disappointed, for Jehovah's voice was heard. House of Jacob—The term Jacob is used repeatedly to denote Israel (see Gen. 49: 7; Num. 24: 7; 24: 8; Deut. 33: 4), but the expression, "house of Jacob," is not used elsewhere in the Pentateuch. To the patriarch Jacob the promise of God had several times been given. 4. Ye have seen—The children of Israel were reminded of the mighty works wrought by the Lord in their behalf. Bare you on eagles' wings—The figure is used to represent the tender care and the strength which God exercised toward Israel. Read Deut. 32: 11 for an explanation of the words before us. Brought you unto myself—Out of Egypt to Sinai, where God was about to manifest Himself to His people. 5. Obey My voice indeed—Hearty and full obedience to all the commandments of God was one of the conditions upon which the promise which follows was to be realized. Keep My covenant—This condition involves faith and integrity on the part of Israel. A peculiar treasure—The word represents Israel as a peculiarly precious possession of Jehovah. Whedon. God called Abraham that his descendants might be his own beloved and obedient people. Above all people—"From among all peoples."

—R. V. All the earth is mine—God is the ruler and possessor of all things, yet of all the families of the earth He chose Abraham, who believed Him and obeyed His voice. 6. A kingdom of priests—A kingdom whose citizens are all priests, living wholly in God's service, and ever enjoying the right of access to Him. Cam. Bib. An holy nation—God's promise was that Israel should be a separated people, set apart for His service, and cleansed and kept for Himself. III. Israel's preparation (vs. 7-15). As Moses delivered to the people the message which God had given him for them, they freely promised to do all the Lord commanded. The Lord was about to grant to Israel a signal display of His presence, power and glory, and the order was given that proper preparations be made for the usual event. The people must be clean in body and clothing, and must keep free from all defilement. Three days were given in which these preparations might be made. In this case Moses had received a marvelous manifestation of Jehovah, and now the entire nation was to be conscious of His presence. Lest the people should come too near the sacred mountain, barriers were placed to keep them back.

IV. Jehovah revealed (vs. 16-25). 16. On the third day—When full preparation had been made by the people. Thunders and lightnings—Thunder storms visit that region, but this was more than an ordinary storm. The noise, the light, the cloud and all their accompaniments showed the phenomenon to be supernatural. 17. To meet with God—Moses stood between God and his people in declaring to them God's will. Now he was to introduce them to Him. God was ready on his part to meet them. The thought is stupendous that finite man can meet God and commune with Him. Nether part—The lower part, the base. 18. In fire—The presence of God was often symbolized by fire. Quaked greatly—Trembled. 19. God answered him by a voice—As Moses addressed Jehovah, the answer came in repeated thunders and sounds of a trumpet. 20. The Lord came down upon Sinai, not in any form visible to the people, but manifested His presence by the thunders, lightnings, sound of a trumpet and quakings. He had a message for the people. 21. Charge the people—They had already been told not to approach the mountain, but they needed to have the warning emphasized by a word more directly from God. 22, 25. Priests are here mentioned, although the Levitical priesthood had not been appointed. Sacrifices had long been offered and there were those who ministered at the altars. The patriarchs, or heads of families, performed that service, and it may be that the first born males also acted in that capacity. The emphatic warning is given that none, not even the priests, should break through this bound: set at the foot of Sinai.

V. Mount Zion (Heb. 12:18-24). The apostle calls attention to the revelation of angelic privileges by comparing the church of Jesus Christ with what was given under the old covenant. The scene at Sinai is vividly portrayed, but its brightness pales when compared with the glory of the church of the living God, which is made up of those whose names are written in heaven, though still on earth, and of the saved who have passed out of life. Ancient Israel was a highly favored nation. The people had the opportunity of witnessing great manifestations of God's presence and power. We, however, are permitted to come to Sinai, and may also receive all the benefits that flow from the coming of the Comforter to us. Questions. Name the important events between the lesson of last week and that of to-day. Who was Jethro, and where was his home? Where is Mount Sinai? What promise did God make to the people through Moses? What two conditions are made? What preparations did Israel make to meet God? Describe the manifestations of God's presence at Sinai. What warning was repeated to the people? Who went up with Moses into the mountain? What description of this scene is given in Hebrews? What is meant by "Mount Zion"? Who belong to the church of the first-born?

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PRACTICAL SURVEY. Topic—Events at Sinai. I. God's messages to the people. II. God's requirements of the people. 1. God's messages to the people. The heart of the desert was a place of barrenness, absolute solitude and great sublimity. In that sanctuary, secluded from all earthly attractions, Israel waited for the revelation of God. The sternness of the environment was itself a commentary on the sanctity of the law which was to be given. Israel had been made free from Egypt that they might rise into the fulness of what a nation ought to be. They were called out with a view to the ultimate benefit of the world. Patiently, strongly, surely, God was bringing Israel to their promise; inheritance. They had been struggling and unbelieving at the Red Sea at Marah, at Elim, at Rephidim, yet the strong "eagles' wings" still bore them onward. God's message to Israel at Sinai embraced the recital of his works, the proposal of his love, and the promise of his grace. The time had come for some response from them. They called to consider, not what carnal comforts they lacked, but what duties they had escaped, and what divine possessions they were in the way to acquire. Through Egyptian servitude and idolatry, Israel had severed far from God, from truth and genuine faith. Here God promised to bring Israel back to himself and to make them a kingdom of priests and a holy nation, thus placing upon them royalty, dignity and special consecration to his service. A threefold state of blessedness, the knowledge that God had chosen them, their priestly ministry and their freedom from on high, was the portion promised to Israel.

II. God's requirements of the people. God's promises were conditioned on obedience. In His covenant with Abraham, God bound Himself to be faithful to His word. At Sinai it was the people who were called upon to bind themselves to be faithful to God, yet even there God took the initiative in the covenant. The promised blessing to Israel was so attractive that they gave ready promise to obey, never doubting their readiness to fulfill such a promise. Their response revealed a temporary rising of those long enslaved minds to something like the dignity of their high calling as the sons of God. There was a reply given without much understanding of law or of themselves. They had no real consciousness of their sinfulness. Mixed with their enthusiasm there was much of ignorance, presumption and self-conceit, and yet their reply was prompt, earnest and unanimous. They were to be led on to know God as their lawgiver and ruler. Many practical evidences of God's love had been given to Israel before they could bear the scenes at Sinai, or be prepared to receive His law. The instructions that the people should be in readiness for receiving his law, He revealed Himself to a prepared people in a prepared place. That He might preserve His holy law, God "fenced in" the Hebrew nationality. Before Jehovah began to specify His requirements He showed His power in a most impressive way. He provided a sublime demonstration of His presence, which He expressed by the position of Moses among the people. Moses performed a noble work in bringing Israel out of camp to meet with God. The revelation at Sinai was distinctly a revelation of the divine holiness, hence the necessity for the preparations and precautions laid down to Israel. Such a revelation was fitting to the constitution of the covenant with Israel. The design of a law which should be the bond of a covenant between God and the nation, by which it was intended that they should order their lives. God spoke so that they knew His voice. Relations of obedience, confidence and love on the part of Israel with God, were to be established. God designed not only to declare the condemnation of sin, but to point out the way of justification and life.

TO FIGHT TAMMANY Sulzer, Guilty or Innocent, So intends.

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25. — Governor Sulzer contended to friends to-day that whether he is found guilty or acquitted by the court of impeachment he will enter the Mayoralty campaign in New York City and make the fight of his life against Charles F. Murphy and Tammany candidates. "I do not fear the trial at the hands of the court of impeachment," declared Governor Sulzer to one of his friends, "and I have a satisfactory explanation for these charges. But no matter what the decision of the court, I intend to vigorously enter the New York Mayoralty campaign personally and urge from every street-corner the election of John Purroy Mitchell for Mayor. I shall review the life history of Charles F. Murphy as it has never been reviewed before, and not only will the people listen to me, but the newspapers will print what I say. Why, Murphy is making hero and martyr of me, and the children of the future will be reading of me in their school books just as they do now of Hastings and Johnson."

Governor Sulzer is chafing under the restraint imposed upon him by his counsel, and is declaring to his friends that the hardest part of the situation is the refusal of the counsel to permit him to talk, while his enemies are getting all the publicity in attacks which he is not allowed to answer. It's foolish to sit down and waste your time thinking about all the time you have wasted.

FARM GARDEN

MAKE THE STRAWBERRIES PAY.

The strawberry crop is an important one in this section of the country. This berry has a wide adaptation to soil and climate, and may be grown on any soil suited to the ordinary farm crops. Commercial plantings are generally located on a light or sandy soil, which is mellow and "quick." Soils of this nature are chosen on account of their carliness and ease of cultivation. For special purposes such a soil, even though lacking in fertility, may be more desirable than a heavier soil of greater richness.

Locate the patch on the higher lands so as to avoid injury from late spring frosts. Berries will ripen their crop several days earlier if given a southern exposure, where they have the full benefit of the sun. Likewise, if it becomes advantageous to lengthen the season, select a northern aspect. Berries draw heavily upon the soil moisture in maturing a crop of fruit. Humus is the great reservoir of soil moisture, holding water much as a sponge. By turning under barnyard manure or green crops we eventually add humus to the soil. The improvement of fertility of the soil is closely allied to the problems of drainage and moisture. Humus is quite as important in bettering the one as the other.

The Purdue Experiment Station advises to plow the land moderately deep; if in grass plow in the fall and plant to some clean culture crop the first year. Sod land is likely to be infested with white grubs, which injure and sometimes destroy strawberry plants by devouring their roots. The land, after plowing and harrowing, should be rolled or dragged to settle and pulverize the soil. There are two systems of planting in vogue—the hill system and the matted row. In the hill system the plants are set in hills and cultivated both ways, allowing no runners to develop. The growth all centres in the original mother plants, causing them to throw out numerous lateral crowns at their own base. This is an intensive system, and produces more fancy fruit, being well suited to the supplying of a home garden or a small trade. Varieties which make few runners are to be preferred for this system, as they greatly reduce the labor of cutting runners. The matted row is the rule among commercial growers. The plants are set 15 to 24 inches apart in rows three to four feet apart.

Work should be begun in the spring as soon as the ground is fit. Plants set out early before they begin growth will sustain less shock in transplanting and make a better start. Shorten the roots in to four or five inches, and remove all leaves but one or two. Set the plants so that the roots are well covered and the crowns are level with the surface of the ground.

Frequent and shallow tillage the first season is one of the secrets of successful berry growing. Cultivate often enough to keep a continuous dust mulch upon the surface to conserve the moisture; this will vary with the soil and season, from twice a week to once every ten days. Decrease the cultivated area between the rows as the season advances, allowing the runners to set, making a matted row 14 to 20 inches wide. Then level the runners out. Of course hand-weeding will be necessary to keep the weeds and surplus runners down. Blossoms should be kept pinched off, as it is desired that the plants put all their energy into growth this first season.

A mulch of two or three inches of some rather fine material, such as clean straw or marsh hay, should be applied to the patch in late fall as a protection against alternate thawing and freezing. In covering a considerable area, the manure-spreader is a most economical way of applying this mulch. It is advisable to leave the mulch undisturbed during the frosty spring to retard blooming and thus avoid frost injury. As growth proceeds the straw can be used in places where it is too heavy for the plants to push through, letting the mulch remain during the fruiting season.

Commercially, the strawberry is propagated by means of runners and every plant is merely a cut-off or somewhat distantly separated portion of the original plant of that particular variety. A bed intended to grow plants for setting should be prepared in one of the following ways: 1. The production of young plants and must not be allowed to fruit. In setting out a new patch it is only these young plants which should be used. They are recognized by their smaller crowns, and bright, fibrous roots.

Strawberries are rarely profitable for more than one crop. If the patch is to be re-fruited, mow off the old vines after picking is over and burn them, and then plow out the old plants, leaving the runners to renew the patch. Subsequent treatment consists of clean cultivation as for a new patch. Manure or green crops should be turned under whenever possible. Very heavy and frequent manuring is not desired, as it is not a balanced fertilizer, being deficient in phosphoric acid. In conjunction then with 15 to 25 tons of barnyard manure per acre, add phosphate at the rate of 200 to 600 pounds.

A complete chemical fertilizer is of value on a poor soil or where an application of manure was not given. The materials can be purchased separately and mixed at home in the following proportions:

134 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds tankage, or 150 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds muriate of potash. If the patch is burned over after harvesting the crop every year, and varied every two or three years, and varieties resistant to leafy spot are planted, very little trouble from insects or disease should be experienced.

FARM NEWS AND VIEWS.

Overchurning, that is, churning until the butter forms in large lumps, increases the moisture on account of the fact that a considerable amount of buttermilk is incorporated. This buttermilk is usually detrimental to the keeping

quality of the butter, and should not by any means be churned into the butter.

Disease germs thrive in the filth of dark, damp places. Sanitary surroundings must, therefore, be clean, well lighted, and dry. Such surroundings tend not only to prevent the spread of disease, but also aid greatly in recovery from disease when once contracted.

The New York College of Agriculture reports that in a survey of the business of 573 farmers covering several townships the farmers who have been to college earn 36 per cent. more on an average than those whose schooling stopped at the high school, and three times as much as those who went no farther than the district school.

All clover is rich in protein or muscle-forming foods, and it is one of the best kinds of foods for growing pigs and for brood sows.

There is no definite rule that can be laid down with reference to the time at which winged insect pests of the orchard deposit their eggs. Some are night flying insects and deposit their eggs at night; others are active only during the day, and deposit their eggs during that time. The codling moth is one of the night flying insects, and begins to deposit eggs late in the evening, just about dusk, and continues most active throughout the early part of the night. The curculionid on the other hand, is most active during the day, remaining inactive during the night. The same holds true with reference to the general activity of insects. As a rule the moths fly only at night, while some of the beetles are most active at night and others during the day.

Bees and fruit go well together. The bees gather honey from the blossoms and in return fertilize them. The hum of these industrious workers in the orchard foretells rich harvests. Under the trees is a good place for the hives.

CANADA'S CROPS

July Report Shows Conditions Were Favorable.

In a bulletin just issued the Census and Statistics Office reports that according to the returns made by crop-reporting correspondents at the end of last month, the weather of July was upon the whole favorable to the growth of grain crops. The conditions in the Northwest provinces were reported as generally excellent. Representing a standard or full crop by 100, the average condition throughout Canada of fall wheat is expressed as 77.75, of spring wheat as 87.62, of oats as 87.45, of barley as 87.62, of rye as 85.00, of mixed grains as 89.23, and of flax seed as 83.85. The per centages of the standard condition of spring wheat, barley, and rye represent the promise of yields per acre for spring wheat of six, for barley of five, for rye of two and for flax seed of one per cent. above the average yield per acre of the last five years.

The condition of the oat crop promises a yield equal to the average. All the field crops of Canada on July 31, excepting only fall wheat (77.75), hay and clover (74.57) and alfalfa (74.32) are reported as having a condition above 80, the range being from 82 beans and corn for hatching to 89 for potatoes and mixed grains.

In the three Northwest Provinces spring wheat is reported as 84.60 in Manitoba, 89 in Saskatchewan and 88 in Alberta. The other grain crops being correspondingly high, barley, especially in Saskatchewan and Alberta, being 90 per cent. or over. Root crops in the Northwest provinces are also particularly good.

The condition of buckwheat in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebec is 90 and over; but in Ontario it is down to 73.43. Flaxseed is above 80 in the Northwest Provinces, and in Saskatchewan, where the great bulk of this crop is grown the percentage condition is 84.17. Sugar beet, grown for beet root sugar in Ontario and Alberta, is 94.44 for the former and 92.31 for the latter province.

The preliminary estimate of the yield per acre of fall wheat is 22.38 bushels, which for the harvested area in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia of 82,870 acres indicates a total yield of 14,822,000 bushels, as compared with 16,296,000 bushels from 781,000 acres in 1912. This yield is 15 per cent. above that of last year. The average yield per acre of hay and clover is estimated at 1.23 tons, indicating a total yield of 9,396,500 tons from 7,621,500 acres, as compared with 11,180,000 tons from 7,633,000 acres of 1.47 ton per acre in 1912. Alfalfa, with an average yield per acre of 1.38 ton, shows an estimated total production of 143,000 tons from 103,250 acres, as compared with 310,100 tons from 111,300 acres, or 2 7/10 tons per acre in 1912. Archibald Blue, chief officer.

MONTREAL CAR ACCIDENTS.

Montreal despatches. Two street car accidents which will probably terminate fatally occurred to-night, the first at the corner of City Hall avenue and D'Arny street, when a north-bound car struck a baby carriage wheeled by the father of the victim, Pearl Verge, and the second occurred on Notre Dame street east, between Davidson street and Bennett avenue, in Maisonneuve, when a woman, as yet unidentified, alighted between the two streets while the car was in motion. Pearl Verge sustained a bad wound on the head and a compound fracture of the right leg, and the unidentified woman sustained a fractured skull. The doctors at the Hospital where the victims were sent hold out small hope for their recovery.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs, heavy \$13 25 \$00 00. Do, light 13 75 00 00. Butter, dairy, lb. 0 25 0 30. Eggs, new laid, doz. 0 28 0 32. Spring chickens, each 0 50 0 60. Fowl, lb. 0 18 0 20. Spring ducks, lb. 0 23 0 25. Turkeys, lb. 0 19 0 21. Apples, bbl. 2 50 3 50. Potatoes, new, bush. 0 75 1 00. Tomatoes, bkt. 0 45 0 50. Beef, forequarters, cwt. 7 50 8 50. Do, hindquarters, cwt. 11 50 12 50. Do, choice sides, cwt. 10 50 11 00. Do, medium, cwt. 8 25 8 75. Do, common, cwt. 6 50 7 00. Mutton, light, cwt. 9 00 10 00. Veal, common, cwt. 9 00 10 00. Do, prime, cwt. 11 00 14 00. Lamb, cwt. 15 00 16 00.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bag, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, St. Lawrence, \$ 4 50. Do, Do, Redpath's 4 50. Do, Do, Acadia 4 45. Beaver, granulated 4 35. No. 1 yellow 4 10. In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, 5c less.

LIVE STOCK.

Export cattle choice 6 75 to 7 00. do do medium 6 25 to 6 50. do do heavy 5 50 to 6 00. Butcher cattle choice 6 25 to 6 50. do do medium 5 50 to 6 00. do do common 5 00 to 5 50. Butchers' choice 4 75 to 5 00. do do medium 4 50 to 4 75. do do common 4 25 to 4 50. do do bullocks 3 50 to 4 00. Feeding steers 3 50 to 4 00. do do choice 3 75 to 4 00. do do light 3 50 to 3 75. Milkers, choice each 5 00 to 7 00. Springs, 50 50 to 70 00. Sheep, 50 00 to 75 00. Bucks and culs 2 00 to 4 00. Lambs, 2 00 to 4 00. Hogs, f. o. b. 7 75 to 9 00. Calves 3 50 to 4 00.

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS.

Wheat—Oct. 90% 90% 90% 90%b. Do, 88% 88% 88% 88%b. May 93% 93% 93% 93%b. Oats—Oct. 37% 37% 37% 37%b. Dec. 36% 36% 36% 36%b. May 40% 40% 40% 40%b.

MINNEAPOLIS GRAIN MARKET.

Minneapolis—Close—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 90 3/8c; No. 1 northern, 88 1/2c; No. 2, do, 86 3/8c to 87 7/8c; Sept., 87 5/8c; Dec., 90 5/8c; May, 95 5/8c. Corn—No. 3 yellow, 72 1/2c to 74c. Oats—No. 3 white, 40c to 40 1/2c. Rye—No. 2, 63 1/2c to 65c. Flour—Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET.

Duluth—Close—No. 1 hard, 90 3/4c; No. 1 northern, 89 3/4c; No. 2, do, 87 3/4c to 88 1/4c; Sept., 89 1/4c asked; Dec., 91 1/4c; May, 96 3/8c.

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting offerings were 2,345 colored and 1,015 white. Sales were 925 white and 1,530 colored at 12 7/8c demand brisk. Kingston.—At the cheese board meeting here to-day 490 colored boarded and sold at 12 13/16c; 72 white boarded and sold at 12 1/2c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow—Lighter supplies, trade was more active, at firm quotations. Scotch steers, 14 3/4c to 16c; Irish, 14c to 15 1/4c; bulls, 12 3/4c to 13 3/4c.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo despatches: Cattle—Receipts 25 head, firm. Hogs—Receipts 50 head, active and 50c higher. Hogs—Receipts 2,000 head; pigs, slow and steady; others active, 15 to 20c higher. Heavy 20c to 25c; mixed, 20c to 25c; yorkers, 20c to 25c; pigs, 8c to 10c; 20c to 25c; 20c to 25c; 20c to 25c. Sheep and lambs—Receipts 800 head, active; sheep steady; lambs 3c higher; lambs, 45c to 47c.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts 3,600. Beef, slow, 7 00 to 9 25. Texas steers, 6 75 to 7 20. Stockers and feeders, 5 45 to 6 00. Cows and heifers, 5 00 to 5 50. Calves, receipts 19,000. Market steady. Light, 8 40 to 9 10. Heavy, 7 40 to 8 80. Rough, 7 30 to 8 20. Bulk of sales, 7 70 to 8 50. Sheep, receipts 14,000. Market strong. Native, 3 85 to 4 45. Yearling, 3 50 to 4 50. Lamb, active, 5 20 to 7 50.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Cattle, receipts about 1,225; calves 700; sheep and lambs 800; hogs 800; prime beefs home, medium 6 1/2 to 7 1/2; mixed 5 20 to 6c; calves 2 24 to 6c; sheep 4 14 to 4 12; lambs 7; hogs 10 1/2.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE.

Long clear middles, light, 25 to 34 lbs., 78s. 6d. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., 78s. 6d. Short clear middles, 16 to 20 lbs.—66s. Shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs.—56s. Lard, prime western, in cases—58s. American, refined—58s. Canadian, finest white—64s. Colored—64s. Tallow, prime city—71s. 9d. Turbentine, silted—29s. 6d. Resin, common—9s. 3d. Petroleum, refined—9 3/8d. Linseed Oil—28s. 3d. No. 2 Manitoba—7s. 5d. No. 3 Manitoba—7s. 2 3/4d. Futures firm, Oct.—5s. 2 1/2d. December—5s. 2 3/8d. Corn, spot strong—68s. 6d. Futures firm Sept.—7s. 11d. October—5s. 1 1/4d. Flour, white patent—28s. 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—15s. 10d. 3d. Beef, extra India mess—122s. 6d. Pork, prime mess, western—112s. 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—76s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs.—6s.

GOLD AT SASKATOON.

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 25. — City Bacteriologist Howard is authority for the statement that an area of gold half a mile square has been found on the north bank of the river here. A sample, when tested at the city laboratory, gave evidence of being the genuine article. Samples of mica have also been found, and claims are to be staked.

THRIVE ON "JUICE"

Electric Forcing Shows Great Results With Poultry

In Extensive Experiments in Great Britain.

London, Aug. 25.—A long succession of ingenious experiments have been privately made in the effect of electricity upon the growth both of plants and animals, and, according to The London Daily Mail to-day, it is now possible to say, with some approach of confidence, that startling results have been reached in one direction. Beyond all question, young poultry responded to electric stimulus applied in a particular way, with astounding rapidity. They surpass the best on record in the speed of growth at this time of the year, and they keep their health in crowded conditions.

In the south of England, on the biggest poultry farm in the world, an experiment of this nature has just been completed. Of eight hundred chickens in two equal groups, 400 were nurtured on the intensive system—that is, in flats, almost trays, one above the other. One group of 400 was treated by this electric system, and so charged were the chickens with electricity that the shock could be distinctly felt if the finger was put to the back of the chicken. The chickens in this group grew to remarkable size, that is as petits poussins, in five weeks, and of the 400 only six, and those weaklings in the beginning, died off.

Of the other 400 nearly one-half died, it being late in the year for healthy growth, and the survivors took three months to reach a marketable size. This experiment was followed by other experiments in which similar, though not so striking, results were obtained. Trials on a yet larger scale are being prepared, and there is at any rate reasonable hope that an instrument of real value in the intensive production of food has been found.

WORLD'S CROP

Comparative Wheat Figures for Years 1913 and 1912.

The following table contains the figures of the 1913 wheat crop of the 41 wheat-producing countries of the world, compared with the figures for 1912, as estimated for Dornbusch's floating cargoes list. Dornbusch has used the official figures as published by the International Agricultural Institute for Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Hungary, Italy, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, Russia in Europe, India and Japan. According to Dornbusch's estimate, this year's crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, and the official figures published so far seem to support this view:

Table with 3 columns: Country, 1913 Bushels, 1912 Bushels. France 320,000,000 333,968,000. Russia in Europe 791,200,000 624,720,000. Russia in Asia 192,000,000 178,000,000. Hungary, King. dom 156,000,000 184,624,000. Austria 56,000,000 69,736,000. Herzegovina and Bosnia 3,200,000 2,992,000. Italy 2,000,000 163,400,000. Germany 148,000,000 164,712,000. Luxembourg 720,000 994,000. Spain 112,300,000 109,952,000. Portugal 8,000,000 8,000,000. Romania 84,000,000 89,552,000. Bulgaria 64,000,000 63,848,000. Saxony 12,800,000 14,400,000. Turkey 8,000,000 136,000,000. Greece 5,200,000 5,900,000. United King. dom 60,000,000 57,400,000. Belgium 15,200,000 15,208,004. Holland 5,200,000 5,200,000. Switzerland 3,520,000 3,184,000. Sweden 7,200,000 7,900,000. Norway 2,800,000 3,120,000. Cyprus and Malta 200,000 2,500,000. United States 728,000,000 730,000,000. Denmark 4,000,000 2,752,000. Canada 216,000,000 199,250,000. Mexico 9,600,000 9,500,000. Argentina 200,000,000 199,250,000. Chile 9,600,000 10,000,000. Peru 5,200,000 5,500,000. India 358,280,000 366,470,000. Persia 14,400,000 16,000,000. Japan 27,200,000 25,688,000. China 5,600,000 5,600,000. Algeria 32,000,000 27,250,000. Tunisia 5,600,000 5,600,000. Egypt 32,000,000 30,500,000. The Cape 2,400,000 2,400,000. Tunisia 58,000,000 89,400,000. New Zealand 6,400,000 5,150,000.

World's total 4,089,000,000 3,987,805,000 — 26 governments.

UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

The August crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture gives promise of a corn crop of 2,672,000,000 bushels, compared with 3,124,765,000 bushels last year. The production of wheat is estimated at 741,000,000 bushels, compared with 701,000,000 bushels estimated last month, and 730,257,000 bushels the final figures for 1912. The oat crop is estimated at 1,023,000,000 bushels, against 1,418,237,000 last year, and barley 168,000,000, against 231,821,000 bushels.

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