

lornet at Mount Sinai-Exod. 19, 1.25; Heb. 12, 18-24.

Commentary.t. Arrival at Sinai (vs. I, 2; I. 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 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 mo the law would be given. Pentecost, which occurs fifty days after the Passover mmemorates the giving of the law and also celebrates the firstfruits the ground, Sinai-Ras-Sufaafeh in the southern part of the Sinaitic peninsula is thought to be the mountain from which the law was given. The highest part of this mountain is 6,937 shove the level of the sea. 2. Rephidim A short distance in a northerly direcfrom Sinai. Camped before the mount-The plain er-Rahah offers aufficient 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 himses was not disappointed, for Jehoval's voice was heard. House of Jacob The term Jacob is used repeatedly to denote Israel (See Gen. 49. 7; Num. 23. 7; 24. 5; 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 cagies' wings. The figure is used to represent the tender care and the strengtil 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 commandmenta of God was one of the conditions upon which the promise which follows to be realized. Keep my Covenant— This condition involves faith and in tegrity on the part of Israel. A peculiar treasure-The word represents Israel as a peculiarly precious possession of mh.-Whedon. God called Abraham that his descendants might be his own beloved and obedient people. Above all people-"From among all peoples." B. V. All the earth is mine - God is the ruler and possessor of all things, yet of all the families of the earth He those 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 serwice, and ever enjoying the right of on God's promise was that Israel for Ha service, and cleansed and kept for Himself.

III. fersel's preparation (vs. 7-15.) As Moses delivered to the people the mes in a prepared place. That He might pre- ure; this will vary with the soil and mge which God had given him for them, they freely promised to do all the Lord communical. The Lord was about to grant to Israel a signal display of his presence, powtr and glory, and the order was given that proper preparation be made for the usual event. The people must be clean is body and clothing, and must keep free from all defilement. Three days were given in which these preparations might be made. In this place 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 cacred mountain, barriers were placed to keep them back. IV. Jehovah revealed (vs. 16-25.) 16.

On the third day-When full proporation 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 charge the phenmenon to be supernaturni. 17. To meet with God-Moses stand 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 ean meet Ged 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 woice - As Moses addressed Jenoval. the answer came in recented thunderings and sounds of a trumpet. 29, The Lord came down upon Sinai, not in any form visible to the people, but manufested his presence by the thunderings. 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 maing emphasized in a word more distributed from God. 22 22 Priests are here mentioned, although the Levifical priesthood had not been appointed. Sacrifices had long been offered and there were these who ministered at the alters. The archs, or heads of families, performat service, and it may be that the first born males also acted in that expacity. The emphatic warning is given that none, not even the priests, should break through the bounds set at the hot

V. Mount Sion (Heb. 12:18-24). The sportle calls attention to the excellence of gospel privileges by comparing the hurch of Jesus Christ with what v.as shown under the old covenant. The ene 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 es are written in heaven, though still on earth, and of the saved who have passed out of life. Ancient Israel a highly favored nation. The people had the opportunity of witnessing great ower. We, however, are permitted to e to Jesus, and may also receive all he benefits that flow from the coming of the Comforter to us.

ns.- Name the important between the lesson of last week, you have wasted.

Mount Sinui? 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 Sion"? Who belong to the church of the first-born?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Topic-Events at Singi, I. God's messages to the people.

II. God's requirements of the people.

I. God's messages to the people. The heart of the desert was a place of bar-renness, 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 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 promised inheritance. They had been struggling and unbelieving at the Red Sea, at Marah, at Elim, at Rephidim, yet the stong "eagles' wings" still bore them onward. God's message to Israel at Sinai embraced the recital of his works. the proposals of his fove, and the promises of his grace. The time had come for some response from them. They called to consider, not what carnal comforts they lacked, but what dangers they had escaped, and what divine possessions they were in the way to acquire. Through Egyptian servitude and idolatry, Israel had swerved 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 hely 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 the unction from on high, was the portion promised

H. 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 fulfil 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 sone of God. Theirs 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, resumption and self-coneeit, and yet their reply was prompt, earnest and unanimous. They were to be led on to know God as their lawgiver and ruler. Many Fractical evidences of God's love had been given to Israel before they could bear the scenes at Snai, or he prepared to receive His law. God gave instructions that the people should he in readiness for receiving his law. He revealed Himself to a prepared people on the surface to censerve the moistserve 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 expressly mentioned as being intended to establish 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 straw or marsh hay, should be applied Israel. Such a revelation was fitting at to the patch in late fall as a protection the constitution of the covenant went Israel. The design of that manifestation was to give Israel a law which should he 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 justifieation and life .

TO FIGHT TAMMANY

Sulzer, Guilty or Innocent, So intends.

Albany, N.Y., Aug. 25. - Governor Suizer confided | 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 Tam-

many 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 phate should be added at the rate of vigorously enter the New York Mayoralty eampaign 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 be-fore, 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



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 sail 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 earliness 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 be-comes 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 barnvard manure or green crops we eventually add humus to the soil. The improvement of the 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

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 bese. This is an intensive system, and produces more fancy fruit, being well suited to the supplying of a home garden or a special local 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 anart.

Work should be begun in the spring is soon as the ground is fit. Plants set out early before they begin growth will sustain less shock in transplanting and make a beter 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 bery growing. Cultivate often enough to keep a continuous dust mulch 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 keep the runners cut. Of course handhoeing 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 al ltheir energy into growth this first session.

A mulch of two or three inches of some rather fine material, such as clean 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 raised in places where it is too heavy for the plants to push through, letring west provinces are also particularly the mulch remain during the fruiting good. season.

Commercially, the strawberry is propagated by means of runners and every plant is merely a cut-off or somewhat dietantly separated portion of the original plant of that particular variety. A bed intended to grow plants for setting should expend all its energies in the production of young plants and must not be allowed to fruit. In setting cut a mer and 92.31 for the latter province. new patch it is only these young plants which should begined. They are recognized acre of fall wheat is 22:38 bushels. nized by their smaller crowns, and origint, fibrous roots.

sore than one crop. If the patch is to cites a total yield of 18,482,000 bushels. be refruited, 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 tone of barnyard manure per acre, acid phos-

200 to 600 pounds. A complete chemical fertilizer is of value on a poor soil or where an application of manure was not given. materials can be purchased separately and mixed at home in the following propertions:

134 pounds nitrate of soda and 250 pounds tankage.

572 pounds acid phosphate. 120 pounds muriate of potash. If the patch is burned over after har-

vesting the crop every year, rotated every two or three years, and varieties resistent to leaf spot 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 butis usually detrimental to the keeping ery.

usliky of the butter, and should so y any means be churned into the but

ase germs thrive in the fifth of dark damp laces. 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

Lime is used for many purposes on the farm. It is the cheapest of all disinfect-ants, and is very useful when applied as whitewash for the disinfection and sweetening of cellurs, privies, barns, stables, poultry houses and other buildings. Unless it can be kept from the air. lime wash should be made up fresh before using. Air-slaked lime is of no value as a disinfectant.

The New York College of Agriculture reports that in a survey of the business of 573 farmers covering several town-ships 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 proteir or muscleforming 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 fly-ing insects and deposit their eggs at night: others are active only during the day, and deposit their eggs during that time. The coddling 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 curculio, 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

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 nd Statistics Office reports that according to the returns made by cropreporting 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 ergo by 100, the average condition throughout Canada of full wheat is expressed as 77.75, of spring wheat as \$7.62, of oats as \$7.45, of barev as 87.58, of rve as 85.00, of

grains as 89.33, 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 string wheat of six, for barley of five, for rve of two and for flax seed of one per cent. above the average yields per acre of the last five years.

The condition of the oat crop promises a vield 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 alfalta (76.35) are reported as having a conditien above 80, the range being from 82 beans and corn for husking to 39 for potators and mixed orains In the three Northwest Provinces

spring wheat is reported as \$4.60 in Manitcha. St in Saskatchewan and 88 in Alberta, the other grain crops being correspondingly high, barley, especially in Saskate cwan and Alberta, being 90 per cent. er over. Post crops in the North-

The condition of buckwheat in the Maritime Provinces and in Quebee is 90 and over; but in Ontario it is down to 73.43. Flaxseed is above 30 in the Northwest Provinces, and in Saskatchewan, where the great bulk of this erop is grown the percentage condition is 84.17. Sugar beet, grown for beet root sugar in Ontario and Alberia, is \$0.44 for the for-

.. The preliminary estimate of the yield which for the Intro-ted area in Ontario. Manitoba. Saskatchewin, Albert and Strayberries are rarely profitable for British Columbia of \$25,500 acres indias compared with 16396,000 bushels from 781,000 acres in 1912. This yield is In per cent, above that of last year.

The average yield per acre of hav and clover is estimated at 1.23 tons, indicating a total vielder 9.396.500 tons from 7.621.500 acres, as compared with II.189,-000 tons from 7.633,600 acres or 1.47 ton per acre in 1912. Alfalfa, with an average vield per acre of 1.38 ton, shows an estimated total production of 143,900 tons from 103,250 acres, as compared with 310,100 tens from 111,300 acres, or 2.79 tens per acre in IDP2.-Archibabl Blue, chief officer.

MONTREAL CAR ACCIDENTS.

Montreal despatch: Two street car accidents which will probably terminate fatally occcurred to-night, the first at the corner of City Hall avenue and Demontigny street, when a morthhound 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 Bennet avenue, in Maisonneuve, when a woman, as yet unidentified, alighted between the two streets while the car was in rotion. Pearl Verge sustained a bad wound on the head and a compound fracture of the right leg, and the unidentified woman sustained a fractured skuil. The doctors at the Hospital where the victims were sent termilk is incorporated. This buttermilk hold out small hope for their recov-



FARMERS MARKET.

Dressed hogs, heavy\$13 25	200 00
Do., light	00 00
Butter, dairy, Ib 0 25	0 30
Eggs, new laid doz 0 28	0 32
Spring chickens, each 0 50	0 60
Fowl 0.18	0 20
Spring ducks, lb	0 26
Turkeys, lb 0 19	0 21
Apples, bbl 2 50	3 50
Potatoes, new, bush 0 75	1 00
Tomatoes, bkt	0 50
Beef, foreuerters, cwt 7 50	8 50
Do., hinduarters, cwt 11 50	12 50
Do. choice sides, cwt. 10 50	11 00
Do., medium, ewt 8 25	8 75
Do., common, ewt 6 50	8 00
Mutton, light, ewt 9 00	10 00
Veal, common, cwt 9 00	10 00
Do., prime, cwt 11 00	14 00
Lamb, ewt 15 00	16 00
SUGAR MARKET.	× .

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bag. per cwt. as follows: Extra granulated St. Lawrence . \$ 4 50 in crowded conditions. Do. Do. Redpath's 4 50 Do. Do. Acadia 4 45. Beaver, granulated 4 35 No. 1 yellow 4 10

LIVE STOCK.			
Export cattle choice	75	to	7 00
do do medium	25	to	6 60
do buils	- 00	to	5 60
Butcher cattle, choice	25	to	6 50
do do medium	. 00	to	6 00
do do common	00	to	5-00
Butchers cows, choice	75	to	5 50
	50	to	4 50
do do canners	: 40	ta.	3 50
do bulls 3	50	to	3 50
Feeding steers	00	to	5 40
Stockers, choice 4	74	to	5 25
do light 2	140	to	3 75
Milkers, choice each ad	. 00	to	75 00
	00	to	70 00
Slicep, ewes	. 00	to	a 25
		to	
Lambs 7	00		7 50
Hogs, fed and watered 1			
	74		
Calves 3	50	10	9 00

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG QUOTATIONS. Onen High Low Cl

1		Open.	mign.	LOW.	Close.	ı
1	Wheat-	-	G	i -	,	1
	Oct	901/4	90%	901/3	90%b	l
	Dec	38	883/	88	80% b	١
	May	931/4	94	931/4		l
1	Oats-			-	/•	l
	Oet,	371/4	371/2	371/4	37 1/b	I
	Dec	362/	367	361/	361/28	i,
	May	10%	401/8	40	40%b	l
	MINNEAL	OLIS G	RAIN	MARI	KET.	ľ

Minneapolis. Close Wheat, No. 1 ard, 90 3-8c; No. 1 northern, 88 1-2c; No. 2, do., 86 3-8e to 87 7-8e; Sept. 37 5-8c; Dec., 90 5-8c; May, 95 5-8c, Corn-No. 3 yellow, 72 1-2e to 74c. Oats-No. 3 white, 40e to 40 1-2e. Rye-No. 2, 63 1-2e to 65e. Flour-Unchanged.

DULUTH GRAIN MARKET

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

CHEESE MARKETS.

Brockville.—At to-day's cheese board meeting offerings were 2.345 colored an 1,015 white. Sales were 925 white an 1,530 colored at 12 7-8c; demand brisl Kingston. At the cheese board meet ng here to-day 490 colored boarded and sold at 12 13-16c; 72 white boarde and sold at T2 1-2c.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET.

Glasgow-Lighter supplies, trade wa more active, at firm quotations. Scote steers, 14 3-4e to lee; Irish, 14e to 1; 1-4e; bulls, 12 3-4e to 13 3-4e.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo despatch: Cattle-Receipt

25 head, firm. Veals—Receipts 50 head, active and 50 higher, \$5.00 to \$12.50.

Higher, \$5.00 to \$12.50.

Higher, \$6.00 to \$12.50.

higher, \$6.00 to \$12.50.

higher, keavy \$6.00 to \$9.25; mixed, \$5.40 to \$8.30; yorkers, \$9.25 to \$8.60; pigm, \$0.10 to \$7.50; roughs, \$8.00 to \$8.15; stage, \$7.6 to \$8.50; Sheep and lambs—Receipts 900 head active; sheep steady; lambs, 35c higher lambs, 35.50 to \$7.75.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Market slow.			
Beeves	7 00	to 9	25
Texas steers	£ 77		70
Stockers and feeders	9		
Commend half	3 49		90
Cows and heifers	3 60	to 8	3)
Calves	8 00	to 11	197
Hogs, receipts 19,000.			
Market steady.			
Light	8 40	to 9	10
Mixed	7 45		10)
Hanvy	- 1		
Heavy	7 30		34
Rough	7 30	to \$	141
Pigs	4 25	to : 8	20
Bulk of sales	7 70		53
Steep, receipts 14,000.			
Market strong.			
Native	2.62	ot A	95
Y-arling	7 44		1343
Tamb nattue		14904 -3	
Lamb, native	3 30	to 7	Si
MALANTEPERS AT TEXT			

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK Cattle, receipts about 1,325; calves 700; Tunisia 5,60,000 sheep and lambs 900; hogs 900; prime beeves none; medium 6 1-2 40 2 1-2; mileh cows \$30 to \$65; calves 2 3-4 to 6. Sheep I-4 to 4 1-2; lambs 7; hogs 10 1-2. LIVERPOOL PRODUCK

Lon Mear middles, light, 20 to 34 16s. Long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs. -73s, 6d.

Short clear backs, 16 to 29 lbs.—66s.

Shoulders, square, Il to 13 lbs.—59s. Lard, prime western, in tierces—58s. American, refined—58s. Cheese, Canadian, finest white—64s. Colored—64s, 64. Colored—Sis, &d.
Tailow, prime city—31s, 9d.
Turpentine, sirits—39s, 6d.
Resin, common—19s, 2d. m
Petroleum, refiled—9 2-8d.
Linseed Oil—28s-3d.
No. 2 Manitoba 7s, 5d. No. 2 Manitoba 58, 2 3-id. Futures firm, Oct.—7s, 2 1-2d. December—7s, 2 3-8d. Corn, spot strong—6s, 6d. American mixed-old—is, 7d. Futures firm Sept—7s, 11d. October—5s, 1 1-45. Flour, winter patent—28s, 6d, Hops in London (Pacific Coast)—65, 19s o—f5, 3g. Beef, extra India mess—122s, 6d. Pork, prime mess, western—112s, 6d. Hams, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs.—75

Short ribs. 16 to 24 lbs.—74s. Clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs.-74m. western coast Sunday morning last. formis, which was wrecked off the ed in the steamship State of Callthat their daughter, Mary, was drown

A message from Moscow, Ont.,

Electric Forcing Shows

Great Results With Poultry

In Extensive Experiments in Great Britain

London, Aug. 25.- A long succe sion of ingenious experiments have been privately made in the effect of electricity upon the growth both of plants and animals, and, according to The Louison Daily Mail to-day, it is now pessible to say, with some approach of confidence, that startling results have been reached in one direction, Beyond all question, young poultry responded to electric admuius 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 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 In barrels, 5c per cwt. more; car lots, two equal groups, 400 were nurtured on the intensive system—that is in flate. almost trays, one above the other. One group of 400 was treated by this electrie system, and so charged were the chickens with electricity that the shock could be distinctly felt if the finger was put to the beak of the chicken. The chickens in this group grew to remarkable size, that is as petits pour sine, 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 onable 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 erop 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 official figures as published by the International Agricultural Institute for Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Hungary, Italy, United Kingdom, Luxemburg, Russia in Europe, India and Japan. According to Dorubusch's estimate, this year's crop will be about 100,000,000 bushels larger than last year's, and the

rd	support this view	·	rat seem m
ha	support this view	1913.	1912.
nd		Bushels.	Bushels.
Ŀ.	France	320,000,000	333,968,000
t-	Russia in Europe		454,244,044
nd		791,200,000	624,720,000
\mathbf{ed}	Russia in Asia		(Jan 1, 1 a)
		192,000,000	178,000,000
	Hungary, King-	102,000,000	110,000,000
		156,000,000	184,624,000
28	Austria	56,000,000	69,736,000
eh	Herzegovina and	00,000,000	05,1311,000
5 -	Bosnia	3.200,000	2,992,000
	Italy	200,000,000	
		148,000,000	163,400,000
	Luxemburg	720,000	164,712,000
ets		112,300,000	664,000
)e	Portugal	8,000,000	. 109,9 32,600
	Roumania	\$4,000,000	8,000,000
W	Bulgaria	64.000,000	\$9,552,000
to	Servia	12,800,000	63,848.000
U	Turkey		14,490,000
**	Green	8,990,000	136.000,000
đ,	Greece United King-	5,200,000	5,600,000
r	dom	60,000,000	== 400 000
	Belgium		57.400,000
	Holland	15,200,000 5.200,000	15,369,004
	Switzerland		5,520,000
	Sweden	3.520,000 7.200,000	3,194,000
25.		,280,000	7.600.000
6.	Norway Cyprus and	,250,000	312,000
90	Malta	9 100 000	2 700 000
3 9	** *	2,400,000	2.560.000
	Denmark	28,000,000	730,000,000
10		4,000,000	3,752,000
10	Mexico	000,000,812	199,236,000
34)	Argentina	9,600,000	9.600,000
41	Argentina	000,000,000	199,200,000
20	Pare	9.600,000	10,000,000
-	Peru	5,200,00	5,600,000
	Iudia 3	358,280,000	366,376,000
44	Persia	14,400,000	16,000,000
Si	Japan	27,20,000	25,688,000
	China	5,60,000	5,600,000
a . !	Algeria	32,000,000	27,216,000

New Zealand .. 6,400,000 5.138.000 World's total 4,989,000,000 3,987,805,900

2,400,000

\$8,900,000

4.240,000

30.952.000

2.400.000

86,400,000

a---63 governments. b-26 governments. UNITED STATES CROP REPORT.

Egypt 32.000,000

The Cape

Australia

The August crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture given promise of a corn crop of 2.672,000.000 bushels, compared with 3.124.746.000 bushels last year. The preduction of wheat is estimated at 744,500,600 bushels, compared with 791,000,000 bushels estimated last month, and 730,267,000 bushels the final figures for 1912. The oat crop is estimated at 1.023,000,000 bushels, against 1.418,337.000 last year. and barley 163,000,000, against 223,824,-000 bushels.

T. K. Doherty, Chief Officer. Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

GOLD AT SASKATOON.

Saskatoon, Sask., Aug. 25. - City Bacteriologist Howard is authority for the statement that an area of gold haif a mile square has been found en the north bank of the river here. A sample, when tested at the city laboratory, gave evidence of being the genu-Johnson, of that place, have learned ine article. Samples of mica have states that Mr. and Mrs. Frederick also been found, and claims are to be staked.