

Sunday School.

LESSON III.—JULY 16, 1911.

Manasseh's Wickedness and Penitence.—2 Chron. 33: 1-20.

Commentary.—1. Manasseh's wickedness (vs. 1-10). 1. Manasseh.—The son of Hezekiah and Hezibah. He was born three years after his father's extraordinary recovery from sickness, was twelve years old—in Judah, as in England, a king was not supposed to be of age until he was eighteen. For six years Manasseh must have been to a great extent under the influence of his regents and counselors.—Farrar. 2. But did that which was evil—It is probable that he came under the influence of idolatrous and wicked men as he began to reign, and they led him to restore the idol worship which his father had striven to overthrow. Like unto the abominations of the heathen—inasmuch as he knew the true God and turned away from his worship to that of a false god, his sin was greater than that of the heathen. Whom the Lord had cast out—Reference is made to those heathen nations who occupy Canaan before the Lord gave it to the Israelites. 3. He built again the high places.—Hezekiah had labored diligently to undo the work of Ahas, his father, and restore the worship of Jehovah, and now Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah, engaged zealously and wickedly to undo the good work of his father and renew the worship of idols. Altars for Baalim—Baal was the title of the supreme god of the Canaanites, who was worshipped in different places through the country to suit the convenience of the people.—Cam. Bible. Groves—Wooden images representing the degrading worship of Aserah. All the host of heaven—They also worshipped the sun, moon and stars.

4. Built altars in the house of the Lord.—His efforts to discredit and destroy the God of Israel were deliberate and determined. In introducing heathen worship into the temple he struck an impious blow at the sacredness of the worship of Jehovah, and to him and his followers there could be no sacredness in the religion of his father. In Jerusalem shall my name be for ever—See 2 Chron. 7: 16. 5. In the two courts of the house of the Lord.—The court of the priests and the court of the people. 6. Caused his children to pass through the fire—He worshipped Moloch, the god of the Ammonites. It is believed that a part of this worship consisted in placing children in the arms of a brazen image of the god, while the image was made hot by fires burning within it, and the sacrificing the children to the god. Hiram—The valley was a ravine south and west of Jerusalem. Observed times—By studying the stars and dreams the magicians professed to be able to decide whether times were favorable or otherwise.—III. Notes. Used enchantments—In an effort to discover the future. Used witchcraft—The Hebrew word is said to mean "Make a magic brew of shredded herbs."—Cam. Bib. Familiar spirit—See 1 Sam. 28: 8. He said in his prayer that he would call up the spirits. Wizards—Any who pretend to disclose the future. Wrought much evil—Manasseh rejected God and in so doing opened the way to the practise of all the sins peculiar to the heathen.

7. Set a carved image... in the house of God.—The place which was most sacred and most hallowed to the true son of Israel was polluted by the most degrading and licentious orgies of the heathen world, of which God had said—See 2 Sam. 7: 19; 1 Kings 9: 3; 2 Chron. 7: 16. 8. Neither will I remove—Reference is made to the promise in 2 Sam. 7: 16, so that they will take heed—"If only they will observe to do."—R. V. 9. worse than the heathen—Manasseh was king and wielded a powerful influence. His people followed him in evil-doing. His reign was long, and his efforts and example were uninterrupted for more than forty years. Josephus says, "He barbarously slew all the righteous men that were among the Hebrews; nor would he spare the prophets for he every day slew some of them." The nobles who took their part were taken headlong from the rocky cliffs of Jerusalem (Psa. 141: 6, 7).—Stanley. 10. The Lord spoke by the prophets. Possibly Isaiah and Micah were among the prophets. Tradition says that Manasseh caused Isaiah to be slain asunder.

11. Manasseh's Punishment (v. 11). The Lord brought them—Judah was not wholly free from Assyrian domination, and the Assyrian king desired full submission on Judah's part. "The Lord brought" the king of Assyria against Manasseh in the sense that he withdrew his protection from Judah and permitted him to carry out his purpose among the tribes of Judah. R. V. Assyrian kings sometimes thrust a hook into the nostrils of their captives, and so led them about. The practise is illustrated on many Assyrian reliefs in the British Museum.—Cam. Bible. fetters—Fetters of bronze on hands and feet, to Babylon—"It is a confirmation of the sacred history to remember that just at this time Babylon and not Nineveh was the seat of the Assyrian Government. Esar hadadon, who mentioned Manasseh among his tributaries, was the only king of Assyria who held his court at Babylon."—Speaker's Com. 12. Bought the Lord.—In the solitude of exile and imprisonment Manasseh had leisure for reflection. "The calamities forced on him a review of his past life, convicting him that the miseries, of his detestable and captive were owing to his awful and unrepented apostasy from the God of his fathers." Doubtless himself greatly was interested. It is impossible that any sinner who desires to forsake sin and turn to God will be refused mercy, after the record of pardon from God to a man like Manasseh. Does this not explain why Manasseh was permitted to live the life he did? Would the Bible be the book it is if sin were not personified by such characters, and

their need?—Whittle. Heard.—Though affliction drives us to God, He will not therefore reject us if we sincerely seek Him, for afflictions are sent to bring us to Him.—Heard.—Brought him to Jerusalem.—When Manasseh is brought back to God and his duty, he shall soon be brought back to his kingdom. See how ready God is to accept and welcome returning sinners, and how swift to show mercy. Let not great sinners despair when Manasseh himself, on repentance, found favor with God; in whom God showed forth long-suffering (I. Tim. 1, 16; Isa. 1, 18.)

14-20. That Manasseh's repentance was genuine is shown by the fact that God restored him to his kingdom, and also by his subsequent acts. He fortified Jerusalem, he removed the idol from the temple, he repaired the heathen altars, he restored the worship of the Lord, and attempted to lead Judah back to the Lord.

Questions.—Who was Manasseh? When and where did he live? Who was his father? What can you say of Manasseh's character? What heathen gods did he worship? How did he debase the temple? What is meant by passing through the fire? What was the valley of Hinnom? What is meant by "the host of heaven"? How was Manasseh punished? When and where did he repent? Was his repentance thorough? How did the Lord show him favor?

"He built again the high places, his father had broken down" (v. 3). He disregarded his father's teachings and dishonored his memory. In contempt of sacred things he "defiled God to His face, impudently affronted Him by putting his rivals right under His eye; he was not afraid of God's wrath nor ashamed of his own wickedness." He decried what had been conserved. He turned God out of His own home and put rebels in possession. When faithful worshippers came to the temple they found to their grief false gods waiting to receive their offerings.

"Manasseh shed innocent blood very much" (2 Kings 21: 6). They were not criminals whom the wicked king put to death, but innocent persons who were martyred by public execution or private assassination to gratify Manasseh's ambition or revenge. Every ecclesiastical history says Isaiah was slain asunder by Manasseh's order (Heb. 11: 37). Out of the heart proceed "murders" (Matt. 15: 19). Hatred and anger are murder in God's reckoning (1 John 3: 15; Matt. 5: 22, R. V.). "Take heed lest there be in any of you an evil heart" (Heb. 10: 22). Manasseh also reduced the people to do more evil than did the other nations (2 Kings 21: 9). The king forced them under penalty of death to follow false gods and live worse lives than the heathen.

"The Lord spoke, but they would not hearken" (v. 10). "The Lord spoke by His servants the prophets" (2 Kings 21: 10). He speaks now by the blood of Christ, the Holy Spirit, that written word, the means of grace, the invitation of friends, the examples of holy lives. He calls from sin to holiness, from misery to happiness, from earth to heaven, from Satan to Himself. A young man under deep conviction, was earnestly entreated to accept the Saviour. "If you refuse to accept Christ you deliberately reject Him," he was told. This the unbeliever denied. Upon being assured that it was so, he deliberately replied, "Then I reject Him." He put away the outstretched hand and persistently refused the only One who could save him. This is the crowning sin. (Heb. 10: 28-30.)

"And when he was in affliction he besought the Lord his God" (v. 12). The rod will not change a rebel to a child, but it will draw a true child to its father. "Do you run away when your father whips you?" one child asked another. "No," was the reply, "I run in to his arms; he can whip me then." In times of adversity we need especially to heed the command, "Keep yourselves in the love of God" (1 John 2: 1). For all chastening is to draw us nearer to God; to make us more like God; to fit and prepare us for the presence of God. That accomplished, one has no need to dread rebuke or chastening. The closer and harder he leans on His father's breast, the less he will feel the rod.

"Humbled himself greatly" (v. 12). The way up is down. God never empties the riches to fill. He never makes poor except to enrich. He never humbles except to exalt (Matt. 6: 3-5). Assyria's iron fetters were more profitable to Manasseh than gold; his prison was better than his palace; his cross better than his crown; Babylon better school than Jerusalem. God permits Satan to wound us that He may heal us. Manasseh might have said with the psalmist, "Before I was afflicted I went astray; but now I have kept Thy word" (Psa. 119: 67). Trouble should drive to prayer and prayer bring to God and the Lord. God does not afflict willingly (Lam. 3: 33), but "in faithfulness" (Psa. 119: 75), "for our profit" (Heb. 12: 10).

KEELEY MINE.

Fortiori Hope of Farmers Bank Shareholders Seems to be Genuine.

Toronto, July 10.—The famous Keeley mine, which to seven hundred shareholders of the Farmers' Bank is a fortune, has suddenly loomed up as a genuine gold mine and will be developed to the fullest extent in the interest of the shareholders.

Engineers sent by the curator, G. T. Clarkson, to Lorrain township, in the Cobalt district have reported most favorably on the mine. If no disappointment intervenes the shareholders may be relieved of at least a portion of their liability.

An official, intimately connected with the property, definitely stated that the bank curator will proceed with the work of development in the interest of the shareholders and will not sell the mine unless a large price is offered. That price will have to be over a quarter of a million to ensure acceptance, which would mean that the shareholders would have an asset over half the amount invested in the mine by their convicted general manager.

If we should all live up to the Golden Rule, what would become of the poor

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY SKIN-TORTURED BABY?

In the Despairing Cry of Thousands of Mothers. A Scotchwoman Tells How Her Child was Cured.

"What can I do for my skin-tortured baby?" How many worried, worn-out mothers, whose children are suffering with eczema, lichen or other torturing, distressing humors, have asked themselves this question through neglect or improper treatment, some minor eruption has developed into a distressing and unsightly affliction. Simple treatments fail, and stronger ones are tried, sometimes so harsh that the child's professional aid has proven useless, and the case even-present that the skin disease will become chronic, turning the child's future into a nightmare of physical and mental misery.

Such mothers, who have witnessed their children's suffering and who have undergone the long, sleepless, anxious days, the anxiety which they alone can realize, will understand the attitude that prompted this letter from Mrs. John Ewan, of Victoria, B. C., Inverurie, Scotland, and will read it with interest.

"I use Cuticura Soap steadily for my baby's skin. She had the eczema when she was three months old. She was not able to sleep for over her body. We never thought she would get over it. We had her night after night for about a month, expecting every minute to see her die. The doctor gave me an ointment to rub her with but it did her no good. My mother was home from America and she told me to try Cuticura Ointment and to wash her with Cuticura Soap. There was a great difference when I used the first box. It seemed to soothe her skin. I used a second three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and she was quite cured. She has the purest and the softest baby now. She is a miracle, the doctor declares. I am glad to tell anybody about it."

And that the success of the Cuticura Remedies is not confined to the treatment of eczema, is amply proven by Mrs. M. A. Schwaner, 674 Springwells Ave., Detroit, Mich., who writes:

"When my little Victor was about six months old, her papa had a boil on his forehead. He had it for some time. It was very hot and I suppose in scratching it her own head became infected, for it broke out in boils, one after another. She had sixty in all and I used Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment which cured her of them entirely. We do not think any one can praise Cuticura Remedies too highly."

That mothers may be assured of the economy of the Cuticura Remedies for themselves, the Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., 121 Columbus Ave., Boston, U. S. A., on application, a generous trial box of Cuticura Ointment, sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing cases of eczema, rashes, itching and scalings of the skin and scalp. Under the influence of Cuticura Ointment, the itching and burning stop, the child falls into a refreshing sleep, the mother rests, and for the first time, the baby has peace falls on a distracted household. The Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.

Beekes who within recent years have had foul brood in their apiaries should be particularly careful to prevent robbing during the warm days between now and summer. All hives where bees have died must be taken indoors away from all possible robbing. It is not enough to close them, because robbers will often gain an entrance when least expected. All entrances of live colonies should be made quite small, especially where the bees are weak in numbers.

Use every precaution and watchfulness to prevent robbing. Do not under any circumstances leave combs of honey out for the bees to clean up. Any honey you have is likely to contain germs which would scatter disease in your other colonies. In respect of preventing the spread of disease, it is important to place throughout the province it is never wise to feed honey to bees, and where disease is known to exist it is the worst of folly.

Every beekeeper should understand fully the symptoms and cure of foul brood, and then he has his own doctor. Those who do not should drop a card to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a bulletin with description and full instructions will be sent.

Particular attention is called to section 4 of the "Act for the suppression of foul brood of bees," which reads as follows:—"The inspector shall have full power, in his discretion, to order the owner or possessor of any bees, dwelling, or other movable frame hives, to transfer them to movable frame hives within a specified time, and in default the inspector may destroy, or order the destruction of such hives and the bees dwelling therein."—S. 7, 27, s. 4.

Anyone keeping bees in winter, in this description, will render a service to our business by making preparations now to do this transferring as early as possible in the summer.

Further information can be obtained from Morley Pett, District Apiarist, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

A VALUABLE APPLE TREE.

Thirty thousand dollars was the sum recently offered an eastern Washington nursery company for an apple tree located near Lake Chelan. The tree was made up a syndicate which desired to propagate the tree. It was turned down by the nursery company, which will develop the tree itself.

The tree is 20 years old and is called the Chelan. The fruit is golden yellow and is said to be different from that of any other apple grown in Washington. It is also said to possess exceptional keeping qualities, a box having been kept in storage in Spokane for two years without any marked deterioration.

Twenty years ago, the story runs, an Indian planted a handful of apple seeds, three of which grew. The fruit of but one of the trees was good for anything. Apple Show at Spokane fruit from the tree took first prize for new varieties of apples.—From the Pay Streak.

THE CANADIAN HEN. (Christian Guardian.) Canada has a population of probably a little less than 8,000,000, and we have hundreds of millions of acres of agricultural land yet unworked. We have about 25,000,000 head of poultry in Canada, and yet, last year, we imported

553,270 dozen more eggs than we exported. We had to bring eggs from the United States and Russia, and even from China and Japan, in order to feed our people. The Farmer's Advocate reckons that we ought to have at least 60,000,000 head of poultry in Canada, which, on the conservative basis of \$1 profit for each hen per annum, would mean a net profit to the owners of at least \$60,000,000. One difficulty appears to be that we do not get enough eggs from the hens we have. If we have 22,000,000 hens, and each hen laid 150 eggs a year, that would give up 3,300,000,000 eggs, or more than 400 per annum for every man, woman and child in Canada. This would mean more than one egg a day for every day in the year. But does not seem in the least probable that we consume so many, and the conclusion must be that our hens are not doing their duty.

BUYING MANURE AND SELLING FEED.

Will you kindly inform me, through The Farmer's Advocate, of when manure can be secured at the Toronto stock yards for 75 cents per ton, f.o.b., with a 65 cent freight rate, and delivered within one mile of a farm, whether it would be more profitable to buy it and sell hay at \$12, and grain at an average of \$1 per hundred, or to buy stock and feed it, the object being to increase the yields on 100-acre farm as fast and profitable as possible.

As to the question of manure, it is complicated by the variability in feeding stock himself, his business ability in buying and selling, his skill in feeding the class of stock he keeps, stabling stock, to be profitable, must be something more than animated manure factories, but some farm animals are little more than this. With reasonable competent stock-husbandry, however, we should say it would pay better to feed the farm produced hay and grain to good cattle, horses, sheep and hogs, rather than to sell produce and buy manure. Of course, for most profitable results, corn silage and alfalfa hay should be largely utilized, if it is possible to grow them at all successfully. Provision of winter labor and guarding against chances of introducing bad weed seeds, are two strong points in favor of feeding the hay and grain upon the farm. Clover hay especially should be fed, rather than sold.—Farmers' Advocate.

FRUIT-GROWING. Government Appoints Mr. Ruddick and Mr. Bunting to Conduct Inquiry.

Ottawa, July 10.—The Minister of Agriculture has authorized a special inquiry to be made into the fruit-growing industry of Canada, under the direction of Mr. J. A. Ruddick, dairy and cold-storage Commissioner. The well-known fruit-grower, Mr. W. H. Bunting, of St. Catharines, has been engaged to conduct the inquiry, and no man in Canada is better equipped to undertake this important work.

Under the influence of the Forest officials and by the local officials of the different provinces and districts. His report will be available for the Dominion conference of fruit-growers, that is to be held at Ottawa some time next winter. The investigation will be conducted with a view of securing some reliable data respecting the area and extent of land adapted to fruit-growing in the various Provinces, varieties of fruits which have been found to be most profitable and successful in the several Provinces or subdivisions of the same general trend of the industry towards concentrating the production of fruit on a few varieties, and the difficulties which are likely to be encountered, methods of production, facilities for distribution and marketing, possibilities of over-production, etc.

SUGAR MARKET. Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows: Extra granulated, Republic's \$4.70; do, St. Lawrence 4.70; do, Acacia 4.65; Imperial granulated 4.55; Imperial, granulated 4.55; No. 1 yellow, Republic's 4.30; do, St. Lawrence 4.30.

OTHER MARKETS. WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET. Prev. Close. Open. High. Low. Close.

Wheat—July 97 96 97 96 96; Oct. 92 92 92 92 92; Oats—July 37 37 37 37 37; Oct. 38 38 38 38 38.

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK. East Buffalo—Cattle—Receipts, 350 head; slow and steady; active and steady at \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,450 head; active, steady to 5c lower; heavy and mixed, \$7.20 to \$7.25; Yorkers, \$7 to \$7.25; pigs, \$6.50 to \$7; roughs, \$6 to \$6.10; stags, \$4.50 to \$5.50; dairies, \$6.75 to \$7.15.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,600 head; active; wethers 10c higher; others steady; wethers, \$4.50 to \$4.75.

CHEESE MARKETS. Brockville—The offerings at to-day's Cheese Board meeting were 3,250 boxes of colored and 1,215 boxes of white. The sales were 1,675 boxes of white and 2,630 boxes of colored at 11 1/2c, and 80 boxes of white and 180 boxes of colored at 11 7/8c.

Kingston—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day cheese sold at 11 1/2c. Cheese boarded were: One hundred and eighty-three boxes of white and 1,204 boxes of colored.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET. New York—Beeves—Receipts, 1,500 head. Feeling steady. Calves—Receipts 370 head; market, firm; veals, \$6.50 to \$9; culs, \$4 to \$6.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 5,500 head. Sheep, steady at \$2.25 to \$4; culs, \$1.50 to \$2; lambs, firm, to 15c higher; all sold at \$6.60 to \$8.

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Afraid to Eat?

Does the fear of indigestion spoil the enjoyment of your meals? It needn't. Just take

NA-DRU-CO DYSPEPSIA TABLETS

and you won't know you have a stomach. They will see to it that your food is properly digested. They are among the best of the NA-DRU-CO preparations, compounded by expert chemists and guaranteed by the largest wholesale druggists in Canada. 50c. a box. If your druggist has not stocked them yet, send us 50c. and we will mail you a box.

NATIONAL DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET. Dressed hogs \$9.50 \$10.00; Butter, choice dairy 20 23; Eggs, inferior 17 18; Eggs, dozen 22 24; Spring chickens 17 18; Spring ducks, lb. 25 25; Turkeys, lb. 20 21; Potatoes, bag 1.00 1.75; Beef, hindquarters 11.50 13.00; Do, forequarters 7.00 8.00; Do, choice, carcass 9.50 10.25; Do, medium, carcass 8.00 9.50; Mutton, prime 8.00 9.00; Veal, prime 10.00 11.00; Lamb 11.00 12.50; Spring lamb, lb. 15 17.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

The receipts of fruits are small, with prices firm. Strawberries about over, and raspberries half a crop. Red currants, \$1 per basket. Oranges, Valencia's \$4.00 \$4.75; Lemons, case 4.50 5.00; Bananas, bunch 1.75 2.00; Pineapples, case 3.00 3.50; Strawberries, box 11 13; Raspberries, box 14 16; Currants, red, 11 qts. 1.00 1.00; Gooseberries, small bkt. 50 60; Asparagus, dozen 1.75 2.00; Potatoes, basket 1.50 2.00; Spinach, bunch 40 50; Wax beans, bush 1.00 1.25; Watermelons, each 60 60; Cherries, basket 1.00 1.50; Do, small 50 60; Cauliflower, dozen 1.50 2.00; Cucumbers, basket 1.25 1.50.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

City Hides—No. 1 inspected steers and cows, 12 1-2c; No. 2 inspected steers and cows, 11 1-2c; No. 3 inspected steers and cows, 10 1-2c. City Calveskins—15c. Country markets—The prices for country stock being paid by city dealers are: Hides—12 1-2c; sheepskins, \$1.25 to \$1.50; lambs and pelts, 20 to 30c; Spring lambs, 25c to 30c; horsehides, No. 1, \$3; 2, horse, 32c to 33c; calf skins, 15c. Tallow—Solids, 4 3-4c to 5 3-4c; cake, 5c to 6c.

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quiet, and the only business of importance reported on spot was a sale of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 Canadian western at 41 1/2c per bushel afloat, July shipment. The foreign demand for spring wheat flour was good, and all the flour sent out last night at advanced prices were accepted, and orders were received for winter wheat flour, but the prices bid were 6d per sack under what sellers were asking. The local trade continues fairly good, and prices rule steady. A weaker feeling has developed in the market for Ontario and Manitoba bran, and prices have declined 82 per ton, and shorts are also 1/2 lower. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41 1/2c; No. 1 feed, 40 1/2c to 41c; No. 2, local white, 30 1/2c to 40c; No. 3, local white, 30 1/2c to 39 1/2c; No. 4, local white, 30 1/2c to 38 1/2c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts \$5.30, seconds \$4.80 winter wheat patents, \$4.60 to \$4.75; strong bakers', \$4.00; straight rollers, \$4.10 to \$4.25; in bags, \$1.85 to \$2. Rolled oats—Per barrel, \$4.55, per bag extra, 51c to 52c. Millfeed—Bran, Ontario, \$20. Manitoba \$19; middlings, Ontario, \$20; \$22.50; shorts, Manitoba, \$22; moullie, \$25 to \$31.

MONTREAL LIVE STOCK.

Montreal—At the Canadian Pacific live stock market this morning the offerings were 625 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 1,200 hogs and 900 calves. Owing to the continued very hot weather, a weak feeling developed in the market for cattle, and prices for steers declined 3/4c, cows, 3/4c to 1c and bulls 1 1/2c per pound.

There was very little demand from butchers, even at the reduction in prices. It was the duller market of the season to date. Steers sold at from 5c to 6c; cows at from 3c to 5c, and bulls at from 3c to 5c. The supply of hogs was in excess of the requirements of the trade, and this, coupled with the extreme heat, created a weaker feeling in the market, and prices declined 25c to 50c per 100 pounds with sales of less than 400. Demand was limited, and prices in consequence declined all round. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5.50; lambs at \$3.50 to \$4, and calves at from \$2 to \$5 each, as to size and quality. At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market the offerings of live stock were 350 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 750 hogs and 300 calves. A feature of the trade was the weakness for sales, and prices since Monday show a decline of 60c to 75c per 100 pounds, with sales of selected lots at \$7, and mixed, heavy lots at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars. The market for sheep, lambs and calves was also weaker, on account of the increased offerings, for which the demand was limited, and prices in consequence declined all round. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5.50; lambs at \$3.50 to \$4, and calves at from \$2 to \$5 each, as to size and quality. At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market the offerings of live stock were 350 cattle, 600 sheep and lambs, 750 hogs and 300 calves. A feature of the trade was the weakness for sales, and prices since Monday show a decline of 60c to 75c per 100 pounds, with sales of selected lots at \$7, and mixed, heavy lots at \$6.50 to \$6.75 per 100 pounds, weighed off cars. The market for sheep, lambs and calves was also weaker, on account of the increased offerings, for which the demand was limited, and prices in consequence declined all round. Sheep sold at \$3 to \$5.50; lambs at \$3.50 to \$4, and calves at from \$2 to \$5 each, as to size and quality.

Bradstreet's Trade Review. Trade reports from Bradstreet's to the chief centres in Canada show a continuation of the generally satisfactory conditions reported a week ago. Crop conditions in different parts of the country are now coming in for a great deal of attention. Reports from the west are most optimistic and those from Ontario point scarcely less so. In most regards Eastern reports are also good, although in some parts of the Maritime Provinces fruit prospects are reported disappointing. Wholesale trade in all directions is moving well. A fair volume of sorting orders is coming forward, and retail trade seems to be keeping active both in the cities and the country. Prospects for fall trade are excellent, and manufacturers and jobbers in many lines are making preparations accordingly. The great amount of building going forward at all the larger centres seems to be an important feature of the year and the demand for supplies is accordingly heavy. At Toronto and some other points work has been restricted by a scarcity of brick. The production of dairy produce is large and heavy shipments of cheese are being made to Europe. Butter shipments are also heavier than those of last year. Prices for commodities are generally steady, although in many instances there is a tendency towards firmness and higher quotations. Money is firm. Fair amounts are offering for legitimate business purposes but real estate speculation is not being encouraged by holders of funds. Considerable diversity of opinion is expressed regarding collections. In some instances they range from fair to good and in others they are decidedly slow. The average, no doubt, is about as usual for this time of the year.

FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE IN ENGLAND.