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LESSON III.—JULY 16, 1911.

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

Commentary.—I. Manasseh's wickedness (vs. 1-10.) 1. Manasseh—The son of Hezekiah and Hepsibah. 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 counsellors.—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 the heathen god, his sin was greater than that of the heathen. Whom the Lord had cast out—Reference is made to those heather 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 Ahaz, 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 worshhip of idols. Altars for Baalim—Baal was the title of the supreme god of the Canaanites, who was worshiped in different places through the country to suit the convenience of the people.—Cam. Bible. Groves—Wooden images representing the degrading worship of Asherah. All the host of heaven—They also worshiped 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 secredness 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 worshiped 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 ths sacrificing the children to the god. Hinnom—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.—Ill. 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 I Sam. 28: 8. He had in his service those who pretended to 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 inspiring 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. 7:13; 1 Kings 9:3; 2 Chron. 7:16. 8. neither will I....remove—Reference is made to the promise in 2 Sam. 7:10, 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 uninterruptedly bad 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 thrown headlong from the rocky cliffs of Jerusalem (Psa. 141:6, 7).—Stanley. 10. the Lord spake—By the prophets. Possibly Isaiah and Micah were among them. Tradition says that Manasseh caused Isaiah to be sawn asunder.

II. Manasseh's Punishment (v. 11). 11. the Lord brought them—Judah was not wholly free from Assyrian domination, and the latter nation desired full submission on Judah's part. "The Lord brought" the king of Assyria against Manasseh in the sense that he withdraw his protection from Judah and permitted him to carry out his purpose. among the thorns—'In chains."—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 haddon, who mentioned Manasseh among his tributaries, was the only king of Assyria who hold his court at Babylon."—Speaker's Com.

III. Manasseh's depentance (vs. 12-20). 12. Besought 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 dethronement and captivity were owing to his awful and unprecedented apostasy from the God of his fathers." Humbled himself greatly—"When the rod spake he heard it (Micah 6, 9), who would not hear the word (v. 10). His prison proved more profitable than his palace had been. God sent him into a dungeon to repent, as he did David into the depths, and Jonah into the whale's belly, to pray." 13. He was intreated—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 thus kept in by, if sin were not prevailed by such discretion, and grace prevailed in Jesus Christ to save their soul?—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.—Henry. 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 hom God showed forth long-suffering (1. Tim. 1, 16; Isa. I, 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 destroyed the heathen altars, he repaired the altar of the Lord, he restored the worship of the true God, 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 desecrate the temple? What is meant by passing through the fire? What was the valley of Hinnam? What is meant by observing times? 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 "defied 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 desecrated what had been consecrated. 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 21:16). They were not criminals whom the wicked king put to death, but inocent persons who were martyred by public execution or private assassination to gratify Manasseh's ambition or revenge. Every ecclesiastical history says Isaiah was sawn 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. 3:12). Manasseh also seduced 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 spake..but they would not hearken" (v. 10). "The Lord spake 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. 10:26-29.)

"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 into his arms: he can whip me then." In times of adversity we need specially to heed the command, "Keep yourselves in the love of God" (Jude 21). 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 hardier 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 riches to fill. He never makes poor except to enrich. He never humbles except to exalt (Matt. 5:3-5). 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 a 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 prawer and prayer bring to God and the right. God does not afflict willingly (Lam. 3:33), but "in faithfulness" (Psa. 119:75), "for our profit" (Heb. 12: 10).

KEELEY MINE.

Forlorn Hope of Farmers Bank Shareholders Seems to be Genuine.

Toronto, July 10.—The famous Keeley miine, which to seven hundred shareholders of the Farmers' Bank is a forlrn hpe, nas 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 constituted general manager.

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

WHAT CAN I DO FOR MY SKIN-TORTURED BABY

In the Despairing Cry of Thousands 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, tetter or other torturing, disfiguring humor, have asked themselves this question. Through neglect or improper treatment some minor eruption has developed into a distressing and unsightly affliction. Soothing treatments fail, and stronger ones are tried, sometimes so harsh that the suffering is increased rather than allayed. Even professional aid has proven useless, and the fear is ever-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 nights and distressing anxiety which they alone can realize, will understand the gratitude that prompted the letter from Mrs. John Ewan, 5, Victoria Place, Inverurie, Scotland, and will read it with keenest interest:

"I use Cuticura Soap steadily for my baby's skin. She had the eczema when she was three months old. She was in an awful mess all over her body. We never thought she would get over it. We sat with her night and day 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 came 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 and she slept. I used three boxes of Cuticura Ointment and the eczema was quite cured. She has the purest skin and is the fattest baby now! She is a mine for 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. Schwerin, 674 Springwells Ave., Detroit, Mich., who writes:

"When my little Vivian was about six months old, her papa had a boil on his head. At that time the child was covered with prickly heat and I suppose in scratching it her own head became infected, for it broke out in boils, one after another. She had about 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 test the efficacy and economy of the Cuticura Remedies for themselves, the Potter Drug and Chem. Corp., 137 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass., will send free, on application, a generous trial box of Cuticura Ointment, sufficient to afford immediate relief in the most distressing forms of eczema, rashes, itchings 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, perhaps, in many weeks, peace falls on a distracted household. Cuticura Remedies are sold by druggists everywhere.

FARM AND GARDEN

FOUL BROOD OF BEES.

Beekeepers 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 healthy colonies. On account of prevalence of disease in unexpected places throughout the province it is never wise to feed honey to bees, and where this ease 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 can be his own doctor. Those who do not should send a card to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and a bulletin giving 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 in box or immovable 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. 10 E. 7, 27, s. 4."

Anyone keeping bees in hives of 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 Pettit, Provincial 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 proffer was made by a syndicate which desired to propagate the tree. It was turned down by the nursery company, which will develop the fruit 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. The tree is now of great size and a prolific bearer. Last year at the National 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 probably an addition of 40 per cent. of adult fowls, not counting chicks, who lay about 24,000,000 head of poultry in Canada, and get, last year, we imagine, about

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. 36

MARKET REPORTS

TORONTO MARKETS.

FARMERS' MARKET.

Dressed hogs	$ 9 50	$10 00
Butter, choice dairy	20	23
Do., inferior	17	18
Eggs, dozen	22	24
Chickens, lb.	17	18
Spring chickens	25	00
Spring ducks, lb.	23	25
Turkeys, lb.	20	21
Potatoes, bag	1 60	1 75
Beef, hindquarters	11 50	13 00
Do., forequarters	7 00	8 00
Do., choice, carcase	9 50	10 25
Do., medium, carcase	8 00	9 50
Mutton, prime	8 00	9 00
Veal, prime	10 00	11 00
Lamb	11 50	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, Valencias	$ 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	00
Gooseberries, small bskt.	50	60
Asparagus, dozen	1 75	2 00
Tomatoes, basket	1.50	2 00
Spinach, bushel	40	50
Wax beans, bush.	1 00	1 25
Watermelons, each	50	60
Cherries, basket	1 00	1 50
Do., small	50	60
Cauliflower, dozen	1 50	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 bulls and cows, 10 1-2c.

City Calfskins—15c.

Country markets—The prices for country stock being paid by city dealers are: Hides, cured, 12 1-2c; sheepskins, $1.25 to $1.50; lambs and pelts, 20 to 30c; spring lambs, 25c to 30c; horsehides, No. 1, $3; horsehair, 32c to 33c; calfskins, 15c.

Tallow—Solids, 4 3-4c to 5 3-4c; cake, 5c to 6c.

SUGAR MARKET.

Sugars are quoted in Toronto, in bags, per cwt., as follows:

Extra granulated, Redpath's	$4 70
do., St. Lawrence	4 70
do., Acadia	4 65
Imperial granulated	4 55
Beaver, granulated	4 55
No. 1 yellow, Redpath's	4 30
do., St. Lawrence	4 30

OTHER MARKETS

WINNIPEG WHEAT MARKET.

	Prev. Close.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—					
July	97	96⅝	87¼	96½	96⅛
Oct.	92⅞	92⅝	92⅞	92¼	92¼
Oats—					
July	37⅜	37¼	37¼	36⅞	37⅛
Oct.	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	38⅝	38⅛

BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo.—Cattle—Receipts, 350 head; slow and steady.

Veals—Receipts, 75 head; active and steady at $5.50 to $8.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,450 head: active, steady to 5c lower; heavy and mixed, $7.20 to $7.25; Yorkers, $7 to $7.25; pigs, $6.90 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 1,075 boxes of white and 2,630 boxes of colored at 11½c, and 80 boxes of white and 180 boxes of colored at 11 7-16c.

Kingston.—At the Frontenac Cheese Board to-day cheese sold at 11⅝c. 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, $8.50 to $9; culls, $4 to $6.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts,5,500 head. Sheep, steady at $3.25 to $4; culls, $1.50 to $2; lambs, firm, to 15c higher; all sold at $6.60 to $8.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,255 head; steady feeling.

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Hogs— Receipts, 3,255 head; steady feeling.

MONTREAL MARKET.

Montreal—A fair amount of business was worked in low-grade Manitoba spring wheat over the cable, but the offers fell for No. 2 northern were 1½c lower than yesterday at 98c 6d. The trade in cable for oats at present was quiet, and the only business of importance reported on spot was a sale of 10,000 bushels of No. 2 Canadian western at 41¼c per bushel afloat, July shipment. The foreign demand for spring wheat flour was good, and all the offers 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 $2 per ton, and shorts are also $1 lower. Oats—Canadian western, No. 2, 41¼c. tra No. 1 feed, 40⅜c to 41c; No. 3 C. W. 40¼c to 40⅝c; No. 2, local white, 39¾c to 40c; No. 3 local white, 39¼c to 39½c; No. 4 local white, 38½c to 38¾c. Flour—Manitoba spring wheat patents, firsts $5.30, seconds $4.80 winter wheat patents, $4.60 to $4.75; strong bakers', $4.60; straight rollers, $4.10 to $4.25; in bags, $1.85 to $2. Rolled oats —Per barrel, $4.55, per bag ex-store, 51c to 52c. Millfed—Bran, Ontario, $20, Manitoba $19; middlings, Ontario, $22 to $22.50; shorts, Manitoba, $22; mouillie, $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 ¾c to ⅞c, cows, ¼c to 1c and bulls 1½c per pound.

There was very little demand from butchers, even at the reduction in prices. It was the dullest 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 per pound.

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 selected lots at $6.50 to $6.75; mixed, heavy lots at $5.50 to $6.25, and sows at $5 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 $6.50 to $8, and calves at from $2 to $6 each, as to size and quality.

At the Montreal Stock Yards west end market the offerings of live stock were 350 cattle, 500 sheep and lambs, 750 hogs and 300 calves. A feature of the trade was the weakness for hogs, and prices since Monday show a decline of 50c 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 prices realized for cattle, sheep and lambs and calves were much the same as those quoted above.

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.

Ottawa Despatch.—On the strength of a cable received to-day from the High Commissioner, reporting an outbreak of foot and mouth disease at Hounslow, an order in Council has been passed prohibiting the importation of cattle, sheep, swine or other ruminants, except what are now embarked for Canada. The order will hold until the disease is stamped out. Horses are not affected by it. All steamship companies have been notified by telegraph of the embargo. In the outbreak 31 pigs and one head of cattle are affected. All permits of importation are cancelled.

New York's skin list averages 250,000 pieces each day of hide, fur, wool, fell, and rabbit, a year 1,000,000 cases of fibre come within the city limits.

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. He will be assisted by the Federal 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

[redacted] 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.

THE MAINE

Was Sunk in Havana Harbor by Her Own Magazines.

Washington, July 10.—Gen. Bixby, U. S. A., who declared in an interview here last night that the Maine was wrecked in Havana harbor by the explosion of her own magazines, is quoted as saying that his soundings showed that at least [redacted] of the bow were utterly [redacted]. The sides had been practically [redacted] and were buried in the mud. This, he believed, indicated conclusively that the wreck was from internal [redacted].

[redacted] valuables were laid bare to the Brooklyn police last night when Lieut. Karl von Metz-Meyer, of the Norwegian army, as he styles himself, was arrested on a charge of burglary. Smiling and self-possessed, von Metz-Meyer entertained the officers with stories of how, attired in evening clothes, and carrying a cane, he entered at least eighteen fashionable Brooklyn residences, generally while the occupants were at dinner, and took articles valued at $6,000.

A recent robbery placed suspicion on von Metz-Meyer, and detectives visited him in his quarters in one of Brooklyn's exclusive sections. The lieutenat, unperturbed by the accusations of the officers, led them to a corner of one of his rooms, and, pulling up the carpet, disclosed 21 pawn tickets, representing different amounts which he had received on the goods.