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## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL STUDY

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.  
JULY 16.

Lesson III.—Manasseh's wickedness and penitence, 2 Chron. 33. 1-20  
Golden Text, Isa. 1. 16, 17.

**Verse 4.** Manasseh—The account in 2 Kings 21, from which the first ten verses of this chapter seem to have been taken, adds the name of Hephzibah, the king's mother.

2. Did that which was evil—A common formula for sins connected with worship. In the verses which follow a catalogue of these sins is given, their chief condemnation being that they were a repetition of the abominations of the Canaanites. This was especially true of the Baal and Asherah cults.

3. Built again the high places—Hezekiah had destroyed the country sanctuaries as seats of corruption (2 Kings 18. 4, 22). The account in Kings mentions altars to a single Baal, and "an Asherah" (evidently referring to some one Baal, like the Tyrian Baal of Ahab, and the erection of some single symbolic past representing the goddess Astarte. The Chronicler, on the other hand, has in mind distinct Canaanitish Baals at each place, with corresponding poles. All this was a restoration of the practices of the house of Ahab (2 Kings 10. 18, and 1 Kings 16. 31).

Worshipped all the hosts of heaven—This deifying of the stars, sun, and moon was taken over from Assyria, and was something entirely new in Judah. From the frequent mention of this form of worship in the pre-exilic literature (Jer. 8. 2; 19. 13; Zeph. 1. 5), it is evident that it became immediately prevalent. The flat roofs of the houses afforded ample opportunities.

4. Built altars in the house of Jehovah—That is, altars to Baal and other foreign deities. The two courts (5) were the great court, or inner one, immediately surrounding the temple, and the court inclosing the palace.

6. Also—Here follows a list of six practices expressly prohibited by the Deuteronomic code: (1) Made his children pass through the fire—Ahaz was the first Judaeen king to perform this rite, which consisted in actually sacrificing and burning the victims. In later years of the kingdom, this mode of worship was not infrequent. The valley of the son of Hinnom (so called perhaps from some hero who encamped there), was situated south and southwest of Jerusalem, and was the seat of human sacrificial worship. Later it came to be termed "Valley of Slaughter." (2) He practiced augury—This was done by observing the motions of the clouds (compare Lev. 19. 26; Judg. 9. 37, etc.). (3) Used enchantments—Compare the story of Joseph (Gen. 44. 5). The play of light upon the liquid in a cup was regarded as an omen. Other omens are included. (4) Practiced sorcery—See articles, Sorcery and Magic, in Hasting's Dictionary of the Bible. This was an extensive field, and in general signified some mode of obtaining help from the deity by recourse to magical arts. (5) and (6) Manasseh also fostered people possessed of supposed powers of divination, and who professed to have intercourse with the spirits of the dead (compare 1 Sam. 28. 7, and Acts 16. 16). Ventriloquism was one of the devices resorted to by these wizards (Isa. 8. 19).

7. The graven image of the idol—Jehovah had ordained that no name should forever be localized in the temple but his own, whereas this act made Asherah (perhaps the female deity Astarte) the presiding genius of the house of God.

9. Manasseh seduced Judah—His influence for evil was stronger than that of any previous king of Judah. Many years after Jeremiah attributed to him the disasters which

he prophesied should befall the nation.

10-13—The captivity, repentance, and restoration of the king. For various reasons, especially because of the silence of Kings with regard to this part of the story, some have regarded this as a sort of allegory of Israel in exile.

11. The king of Assyria.—Esarhaddon, or Asurbanipal. The Assyrian inscriptions mention Manasseh as a vassal. Perhaps he had been involved in an insurgent movement against the king, which was aided by some of the Palestine states. The fetters by which he was dragged to Babylon were probably hooks (margin) thrust through the nostrils or lips.

13. Brought him again to Jerusalem—There is nothing improbable in this. Necho, king of Egypt, received similar treatment from Asurbanipal.

14. An outer wall—Outside the already existing rampart of the citadel, on the ridge "above the present Virgin's spring, Manasseh constructed another line of fortification, which he carried northward past the temple mount and round its southern slopes." The fish-gate was in the northern wall of the city. It is supposed fish passed through it from Tyre. Ophel was an artificial mound south of the temple inclosure.

18. The rest of the acts of Manasseh—For such a long reign, certainly few deeds are recorded, and most of them reflect little credit upon this king. His prayer, or what purports to be, is found in the Apocrypha, just before 1 Maccabees. The words of the seers, or prophetic counsel given him, together with the prayer were to be found in the original book of kings, a much older document (unpreserved) than our Kings.

19. Hozai—The sayings of the seers. These historical data must have formed a part of the now lost records from which the Chronicler and the author of the Kings drew.

20. In his own house—2 Kings 21. 20 says he was buried in the garden of Uzza; doubtless one laid out by Uzziah in the court of the palace. In this garden Manasseh may have constructed a house.

Amon—Of his brief reign nothing is said, except that he followed in the evil ways of his father.

### CANADIAN GOLD.

Canadian Coins Made From Porcupine Gold at Ottawa.

The first gold coins minted from Porcupine gold have been turned out at Ottawa. The gold was sent to the mint some time ago by the Hollinger mine. In all, approximately \$60,000 was sent down to be minted. This has all been made into \$5 gold pieces, and the money sent back to the treasury of the company. It will go into the treasury, although there will undoubtedly be quite a demand for the coins as souvenirs of the first coins minted from Porcupine gold. Several years ago one of the properties in the Larder Lake section accomplished a similar act, and had some Larder Lake gold minted into coins.

Not only are these \$5 pieces the first coins minted from gold mined in the newest gold camp, but they are also the first coins in the British Empire to be minted with the head of King George V.

### A BALD "BOOKIE."

During one of the principal events at a race meeting in the North, the cry of "Hats off in front!" was raised and obeyed. When the horses had passed the hats were, of course, replaced. A few moments later a young man began wildly to lift the hats of the spectators around him, replacing them with savage expressions of annoyance. On lifting the hat of one of the spectators he was asked what he was "up to." "Why," he exclaimed, "I bet a fiver with a bald-headed man, an' I am trying to find him."

### ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

New Type of Turbine May Displace Old Locomotives.

A new steam turbine electric engine is undergoing trials in Scotland. The engine, which is seventy feet in length, has been built by the North British Locomotive Company, and is a remarkable departure from the standard design. The funnel and small boiler are at the rear end, where steam is generated to drive a steam turbine, which is coupled to a dynamo in the centre of the engine. The current supplies the electric motors attached to the eight driving wheels and propels the machine at express speed. The waste steam goes to a condenser and there, converted to water, is returned to the boiler and used over and over again. A heavy load of ordinary passenger coaches has been pulled with ease upon the Caledonian Railway, and it is expected in many quarters that the saving in fuel and other advantages of the electric locomotive will commend itself to the great railway companies, and the electro-turbo locomotive, as it is called, will soon be seen upon the British lines.

### GLADSTONE'S FAVORITE GRANDCHILD.

The announcement of the engagement of Miss Dorothy Drew to Lieutenant Parish, one of Lord Gladstone's A.D.C.'s, recalls the fact that Miss Drew was the favorite grandchild and companion of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone. She has been the subject of many pretty stories, one being to the effect that she once nonplussed the G. O. M. on a Biblical subject. The famous statesman was trying to induce her to get up earlier. "Why don't you get up, my child?" he asked. "Why, grandpapa," rejoined Miss Dorothy, "didn't you tell me to do what the Bible says?" "Yes, certainly," said Mr. Gladstone. The little girl then proudly opened her Bible at Psalm cxvii. and read the second verse: "It is vain for you to rise up early."

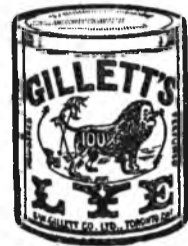
### DEADLY ANAEMIA

Casts a Shadow Over the Lives of Thousands of Women and Growing Girls.

"Not enough blood" is the simple meaning of the term anaemia, though it should scarcely need explaining, for, unfortunately, anaemia is one of the greatest evils in this country, afflicting women of all ages, including young girls. The signs of bloodlessness are plain enough—pallid lips and cheeks, and aching back, frequent headaches, with breathlessness heart palpitation and great weakness. The only effective treatment is to strengthen and build up the blood, and it is just by this power of making new, rich blood that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have cured anaemia in more cases than it is possible to place on record. Among the host crowd of this trouble by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is Miss C. N. Roberge, of Sorel, Que., who had been in poor health for several years. Miss Roberge says: "I believe that if I had not taken Dr. Williams' Pink Pills my illness would have proved fatal. The trouble came on so gradually that I can scarcely tell the point at which it did begin. The first noticeable symptom was loss of color and a feeling of lassitude. Then I began to lose my appetite, had frequent headaches, and spells of dizziness, and became unable to do any housework without being completely exhausted. Finally my trouble became aggravated by a persistent cough. I took several kinds of medicine, but did not get any relief. At last I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to do so. After I had taken several boxes there was a noticeable improvement in my condition and I continued using the Pills until I had taken nine boxes. The result in my opinion was marvellous. My appetite returned, my nerves were strengthened, my weight increased, headaches disappeared, and I am enjoying the best health of my life. In gratitude for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me I give this statement in the hope that it may bring new health to some other sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure all those troubles due to poor blood, such as anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, and the troubles which attack girls budding into womanhood and women of mature years. Sold by medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 60 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

# GILLETTS' PERFUMED LYE



FOR MAKING SOAP,  
SOFTENING WATER,  
REMOVING PAINT,  
DISINFECTING SINKS,  
CLOSETS, DRAINS, ETC.

SOLD EVERYWHERE  
REFUSE SUBSTITUTES

### DAIRYING IN ONTARIO.

Enormous Extent of Dairying Industry in This Province.

The dairy industry is the largest in the Province. The Province has found that dairying is more profitable than grain-growing. "Our revenue from dairy products," says a Saskatchewan authority, "is nothing like what it is in Ontario—we are in the state Ontario was in thirty years ago." Dairying is followed with much success by the man that farms upon a large scale, as well as the man that has 50 to 100 acres. It can be made profitable by a careful industrious farmer at a comparatively small outlay. A few good cows can be maintained and improved at a minimum cost. The sale of milk in the towns and cities is one of the most remunerative lines, and a ready home market is always found for good dairy butter. The export trade in butter and cheese is established upon a solid basis. But by far the largest proportion of creamery butter finds a rapid sale in the markets of the Province. When it is understood that Canada is much the largest exporter of cheese in the world, and that Ontario is the greatest cheese-making section of the Dominion, the importance of the Province in this relationship is clear. Three-quarters of the dairy product of Canada is produced in Ontario. Cream worth \$1,250,000 was shipped to the United States in 1910. The Province has 1,173 cheese factories and 115 creameries. The milk delivered at factories in 1909 was 1,361,046,459 pounds; the cheese produced was 125,611,359 pounds; and the value was \$14,193,918. The milk made into butter at cheese factories and creameries was 198,334,532 pounds, the butter produced was 9,015,206 pounds, and the value \$2,175,965. The estimated value of butter made in farm dairies, consumed on the farm, and supplied to towns and cities was \$15,000,000. The total value of dairy products was at least \$31,000,000, while in two or three banner years the average value was \$35,000,000. In all this there is probably a total which surpasses any other one line of industry, and when it is coupled with pork production, which should always be a complement, dairying is one of the most extensive and profitable industries in the Province of Ontario.

The Provincial Department of Agriculture maintains a staff of thirty-five dairy instructors, whose duty is to instruct the individual producer in the handling of milk and cream and its delivery in good condition, and to teach the cheesemakers the securing and maintaining a uniform quality of high class material.

### ROYAL FASHIONS IN BEARDS.

All the Georges Barefaced Except the Present King.

It was often remarked at the accession of Edward VII. that he was the first bearded King for nearly three hundred years. The ill-fated King Charles I. was his immediate predecessor in this respect, and he came to the throne in 1625, whereas the late King succeeded his mother in 1901. Charles was the last of the Kings for a very long time to represent the Elizabethan or Shakespearean fashion of the pointed beard and to wear his own hair on his head.

Cromwell, the uncrowned King of England, certainly wore no wig like the long line of his successors; but, though he wore his own hair, he wore it pretty long. Charles II. wore a tremendous wig, curled in a hundred ringlets, but the only hair on his face was a slight moustache. None of his successors until Edward VII. boasted even that. Both beards and moustaches went clean out of fashion and James II., William III., all the Georges, and William IV. were just as clean

shaven as all the rest of their masculine subjects. There was a time when a beard had not been seen in England within living memory!

In wearing a beard Charles I. followed the example of his father James, and, as he was a Scottish before he was an English King, he probably followed the fashion of his predecessors in the northern kingdom, for he was preceded by two Queens and a boy King, and had no precedent in this respect to follow, even if he had desired one. Henry VIII., nearly a hundred years before James I.'s time, had been as much an innovator in respect to whiskers as Edward VII. was; for, like our late King, this much-married monarch could look back upon several bare-faced predecessors without a break, for none of the Kings from Henry V. to Henry VII. wore the least hair upon their faces.

Prior to Henry V.'s time, however, beards might be said to be almost the rule; and, indeed, from William I., in 1066, to the death of Henry IV., in 1413, no King sat on the English throne who was clean-shaven. The Conqueror and his two sons and successors were content with a moustache only, as were Henry II. and Richard II.; but Richard the Lion-Hearted would seem to have made the beard fashionable, for his brother John, Henry III., and the first three Edwards entirely gave the razor the go-by.

Thus, though George V. is the first of his name to wear a beard, Edward VII. was only following the example of most of his predecessors.

Thus out of the thirty-three Kings who have ruled in England, the beard wearers and the clean-shaven almost provide a tie, for there are thirteen of the former and fourteen of the latter. Six Kings wore moustaches.

### WRONG SORT.

Perhaps Plain Old Meat, Potatoes and Bread may Be Against You for a Time.

A change to the right kind of food can lift one from a sick bed. A lady in Welden, Ill., says:

"Last spring I became bed-fast with severe stomach trouble accompanied by sick headache. I got worse and worse until I became so low I could scarcely retain any food at all, although I tried about every kind.

"I had become completely discouraged, and given up all hope and thought I was doomed to starve to death, until one day my husband, trying to find something I could retain, brought home some Grape-Nuts.

"To my surprise the food agreed with me, digested perfectly and without distress. I began to gain strength at once. My flesh (which had been flabby) grew firmer, my health improved in every way and every day, and in a very few weeks I gained 20 pounds in weight.

"I liked Grape-Nuts so well that for four months I ate no other food, and always felt as well satisfied after eating as if I had sat down to a fine banquet.

"I had no return of the miserable sick stomach nor of the headaches, that I used to have when I ate other food. I am now a well woman, doing all my own work again, and feel that life is worth living.

"Grape-Nuts food has been a God-send to my family; it surely saved my life; and my two little boys have thriven on it wonderfully." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest!