

A DECLINE IN THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES

Causes for the Decreasing Number of
Students for the Presbyterian
Ministry.

[Knoxian in The Westminster.]

The decrease in the number of students for the ministry, especially for the Presbyterian ministry, is now admitted by everybody. The figures are plainly conclusive. In Princeton the number has decreased more than a hundred in six years. The falling off last year was forty. McCormick Seminary, the Interior says, has lost about the same proportion, and other seminaries suffer in the same way. In Scotland the decrease has attracted attention for some time. In Edinburgh University the whole number of divinity students is only fifteen more than Knox College, Toronto, graduated the week before last. Judging from many indications the decrease will extend to Canada, if it is not here already. We have not the figures from all our colleges and cannot be accurate, but people who ought to know say we are on the downward grade now, so far as students of divinity are concerned.

Of course there is the usual amount of speculation as to the cause, or causes, that have produced what Dr. Stalker calls a "perplexing phenomenon." Some of the alleged causes may be dismissed "with a light heart" in Canada, and perhaps in all America. We doubt very much if the higher criticism has kept one student out of the colleges in the whole Dominion of Canada. Anybody who knows anything of the homes from which divinity students usually come in this country, must be aware that German theology rarely or never reaches these homes. Let any man think of the homes from which ten students he knows have come and ask himself how much good plain homes like these have ever been affected by German rationalism. Of what may happen in the university between the home and the theological classes we cannot speak, but so far as we know it has never been asserted that any considerable number of young men left Godly homes to study for the ministry who had their faith shaken, and their purpose changed in Toronto University or in Queen's, or in McGill.

Here, as everywhere, clergymen suppose that the problems which interest them interest everybody. Outside of city bookstores and clergymen's libraries, how many copies of the Westminster Catechism and the Shorter Catechism, or of the Bible and the Book of Common Prayer, are there to be found in all Canada?

On the whole we think that the decay of piety may be dismissed. Considering the increased liberality in the giving of the church, the increased interest taken by the young in the work of the church, the marked decrease in church quarrels, that used to disgrace the cause of Christ, and the souls of the church courts, the missionary operations of the last few years, the decrease of the drink habit, considering these things and other good signs that might be mentioned, we doubt very much if there has been any decay in practical religion. The type of piety may have changed somewhat, but it does not seem pessimistic to say that there has been any serious decay. The military theory may be dismissed with a laugh. How many of the young fellows that fought for the United States against Spain, or went to South Africa to fight the Boers, ever entertained any serious intention of studying for the ministry?

Dr. Warfield, of Princeton, is of the opinion that the present industrial development is one of the causes that have reduced the number of divinity students. Possibly it has had some effect, but the United States was always a good country to make money in, and a good many people, not usually considered stupid, think a man of limited means had a much better chance to get on years ago, when there were no millionaire "trusts" in his way than he has at the present time. The average material out of which divinity students are made is not of the millionaire type, and has not much chance against a millionaire combine.

If Dr. Warfield would examine the matter more closely, he might find that "the dead-line of forty"—it used to be fifty—keeps a hundred young men out of the ministry for every one that is kept out by the present industrial development. Discussing this matter the other day, the Interior said, with its usual point: "When a young man sees that the path of usefulness is cut down to a time only about equal to that required in preparation for it, he very naturally looks about for something less unreasonable. He does not think he will be able to do a service from which he will be arbitrarily deposed in the prime of his life. There is not going to be any scarcity of ministers. There will be, we hope, better made of those we have." And who can blame him for something less unreasonable? "Look about him for something less unreasonable." His brother who studies law or medicine is doing his best work at the time the minister of the family is cast aside as an old slave. Who can blame his father if he does not spend from one to two thousand dollars in educating a son who is to be pushed out of his life's work in his prime. Learned professors may criticize about the higher criticism, and industrial development and the military spirit and other alleged causes, but the stern hard facts are just as the Interior puts them.

There are other causes, and prominent among these we might put the unreasonable, and often unjust treatment given to public servants of all kinds on this side of the Atlantic.

Joseph Parker says the public is "an infinite baby." In some of its moods the baby becomes an infinite tyrant. It is often difficult, sometimes impossible to induce citizens of a high class to enter public life. The unreasonableness of the public, the abuse of the yellow journals and the attacks of filthy opponents make them dread the public service. The state is God's as well as the church. Service in one is needed as well as service in the other. Now if unreasonable, unkind, unjust criticism keeps good men out of the service of the public in one department, may we not expect that it will hinder them from taking service in the other.

The candidating system keeps many young men out of the Presbyterian ministry. To the mind of the kind of young men the church needs most the whole candidating business is absolutely repugnant.

The ever-growing fickleness of the public mind has a bad effect. Can any spirited, self-respecting youth, who saw prominent people in his own church go in crowds away from their own service to listen to the "Monk," now in the penitentiary, or to hear the estimable lady who discoursed on physical reasons "why priests should wed,"—can he be much blamed if he does not want to be "left" in the same way? Every Presbyterian who patronizes Sabbath evening shows does just so much to keep self-respecting young men out of the ministry.

The "hired man" theory of the ministry does much to deter young men from becoming preachers. The essence of that theory is that a minister has neither rights nor feelings that his congregation is bound to respect.

The great gulf that is becoming fixed between the theory and practice of Presbyterian Church government is another cause why young men who have seen the gulf shun the pulpit. The theory is that the church is governed by a regular gradation of courts in which the people are represented. The practice in too many churches is that the government is in the hands of the man who has the money, or in the hands of his wife, or in the hands of the man that Ian MacLaren calls the "congregational bully," or in the hands of little cliques, who manage things to suit themselves. It is not so long ago since a young pastor in Ontario was asked why he did not call in a certain house "to get his orders" before going to his pulpit on Sabbath!

Government by one or two people, sometimes the most odious of small tyrants, has kept fifty young men out of the ministry for one that has been kept out by the higher or any other kind of criticism.

If the people who are speculating about the "perplexing phenomenon" would go to work and try to remove some of the plain, palpable causes of decrease right under their eyes, the divinity halls would soon be crowded.

PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

Has Made Thousands of
Marvelous Cures.

It Makes People Well and
Strong in Spring Time.

Gives Strong Nerves, Pure Blood
and Perfect Digestion.

Successes and victories—marvelous cures over disease and death, have made Paine's Celery Compound Canada's most trusted and most popular spring medicine.

Bright's disease, diabetes, liver complaint, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood diseases and functional irregularities can have no terrors if Paine's Celery Compound be promptly and honestly used.

We proudly point those who are sufferers to two most important points: first, the Paine's Celery Compound cures promptly and surely; second, that the cures effected by Paine's Celery Compound are lasting and permanent. These established truths should cheer the despondent and suffering everywhere.

Mr. A. Forsythe, a well-known resident of Manvers, Ont., used the great medicine with happy results. He says: "For two years I was in a low condition of health, suffering from nervousness, fainting spells, pain in the head, stomach troubles and loss of appetite. I was under the care of two doctors, but received no benefit from their treatment. I was advised by a neighbor to use your wonderful medicine, Paine's Celery Compound. The use of this marvelous preparation soon produced the best results. I am glad to report that my health is improved in every respect; I am stronger, sleep better, and my appetite is good and natural. I am released to recommend Paine's Celery Compound to all sick people, as I believe it is the best medicine in the world."

A HOROLOGICAL IMPEDIMENT.
"What time is it?" asked his wife, suspiciously, as he came in.
"About 1."

"Just then the clock struck 3.
"Gracious! When did the clock commence to stutter?" he said, with a feeble attempt at justification and a joke.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON.

He—I can't let you have your own way in everything, I must draw the line somewhere.
She—Very well. I'll let you know where you'd better draw it!

WENT BRAVELY TO HIS DEATH!

A Confederate Captain Who Deserted to See
His Dying Mother.

[From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"In the four years I served in the army of Northern Virginia," said the old Confederate, in a reminiscent mood, "I saw more men killed than I'd care to count. In the course of the war, three out of the four men who were tent-mates with me were killed. Each one went down within ten feet of me, one with his head torn away by a shot, the second with a mine ball that tore a great hole in his jugular vein, and the third from an overdose of bayonet, when we got at close quarters with the Yankees one afternoon at Seven Pines. My command lost ten percent in one battle, and we usually came pretty near evening it up with the other fellows. I have been a witness at a pretty fair share of violent deaths."

"In battle, after a man gets over his first scare at going into the line of fire, the brute in him usually makes him forget that he is a coward. When he sees the fellow next to him fall, he sorter feels sorry and has a pretty strong desire to come to close quarters with the man that did it, and let a little daylight into him. I wish I had been some so that I could see a man killed in battle with as little worry as if he had been a partridge."

"But there is one incident that happened near the end of the war that keeps coming back to my memory, and every time I think of it I wish I had been somewhere else on the morning it happened. 'You know, near the close of the war, the Rebels were getting pretty frequently deserting pretty frequently. It was war, and there was but one way to remedy it—a wooden cross, the deserter and the firing squad.'"

"One morning I left my command and started over to talk to some old friends in the line of the Rebels. I was about half the distance, when I ran into a little body of men. Two of them had their hands behind their backs, and I could not have been more than twenty feet from them. One of them was a man with dark, curling brown hair, and his face was the handsomest and saddest I ever saw. He was walking quietly and steadily. I couldn't see his eyes, but a muscle of his face was twitching, and his feet were planted fairly and squarely on the ground. I noticed that he wore the uniform of a captain."

"The second fellow had to be held up by four men. The first fellow would fall to the ground perfectly limp, and it seemed, lifeless. When the men would let him up, he would look at me with a scared child. He was a great, big raw-boned North Carolinian, and his terror was almost disgusting if it hadn't been so pitiable."

"I followed the little procession for a hundred yards to where the line of crossed arms was. The captain was shot first. As they placed him with his back to the cross he said: 'Men, you know me. I've led you in thirty battles, and you've never seen me shy from a gun muzzle yet, have you? I just want you to take this message to my eyes, and as long as I've got to die let me die like a man. I've given you the order to fire many a time, and I'll let me be my last order, if you'll let me.' The lieutenant hesitated, and then he said: 'Jack, I'll do it. If it's for you, I'll do it.'"

"The captain turned and looked straight ahead of him. He looked long and steadily at me, and then he said: 'I'm ready, and I'm glad to die. I've listened to, 'Ready! Aim! Fire!'"

"They fired, and he pitched straight forward. The captain was shot in the chest, and he fell to the ground. Then they tried to bind the tarheel to the cross, but he writhed and moaned like a broken back. They gave it up, and he was shot while he was crawling along the ground, screaming out prayers for mercy."

"I heard afterward that the captain, hearing that his old mother was dying, had taken leave of his command, which was only twelve miles away. We needed every man then, and the permit was refused. The captain was shot in the chest, and he fell to the ground. Then they tried to bind the tarheel to the cross, but he writhed and moaned like a broken back. They gave it up, and he was shot while he was crawling along the ground, screaming out prayers for mercy."

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THE BABY ON THE TRAIN

Wholesome Advice Regarding Its Proper
Usage.

[Hearst's Chicago-American.]

This is written for those superlatively happy individuals who possess very young children, and at the same time have means sufficient to take them about, moving to the country where they can get fresh air and fresh health.

At the beginning of warm weather the fortunate among the world's inhabitants move from the city to the country and the little babies get their first horrible experience of "riding on the train."

Many children are permanently injured by a comparatively short railroad journey. Sometimes the foolish nurse or mother dandles the little one up and down on her knees, and the pliedriver turns to the irritating motion of the train.

Sometimes the little one is kept looking out of the window and poked up to admire this or that, while its eyes roll in its head, and its little brain congested, confused and in a whirl.

You will see foolish mothers sitting solemnly and proudly with a section of the Pullman car "all to myself and baby."

"Myself" sits on the rear seat, riding forwards, and baby is stretched out at full length on a pillow on the opposite seat.

Baby sinks into the pillow, and gets into it deeper with every fresh motion of the train.

Every jolt of the car wheels is a jolt to baby's brain and body. This is bad for the brain and a thousand times worse for the liver. The liver, as mothers ought to know, but don't, is abnormal in size during early infancy, when a milk diet is to be disposed of, and the derangement of the abnormal infantile liver causes much sickness and death.

There is no better way of deranging the liver than putting a child on his back for hours on a train, to be shaken up constantly.

All long journeys should be avoided for young children. When they are taken, hold the child in your arms and allow the elasticity of your muscles to counteract the jolting of the car. Never mind if you get tired. When you get too tired, give the baby to its father, or to any man in sight who looks reliable.

No man living has anything more important to attend to than to hold a small baby on the train, and no mother need hesitate to ask him for help when she is tired.

If this is not clear to your mind, try this experiment the next time you get on a train: Fill a glass with water and put it on the floor of the car. You will see the water splash over.

As that water is shaken, so your baby's brain and liver are shaken when you lay it down on a seat. Hold the glass of water in your hand, counteracting the jolting with your muscles, and you can keep the water smooth and quiet.

That will show you how to hold your baby, saving its liver, brain and health at the expense of your big muscular energy. Don't forget this advice if you want your baby to stand the railroad trip well.

We hope it is not necessary to tell you that you must not squeeze the child against you, or hold it in any strained or uncomfortable position. Your brain was given you in order that you might be able to take care of your child properly. Use that brain.

Farmers Make Money

Do not sell your poultry, turkeys, geese or ducks till you investigate this great Company, its object, and the high prices to be obtained by dealing with it. CASH IS BETTER THAN TRADING! Who last year made money out of your poultry? Did you? No! Join this co-operative company for the protection of farmers. Get high prices and your share of the profits of selling in England. Join at once.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, Limited

CAPITAL STOCK - - - - - \$450,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-Law, Toronto, Ontario.

MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY:

THIS COMPANY is formed to advance Canadian trade with England in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and geese, dressed meats and other farm produce that the Company may deem it advisable to deal in. THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY, AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE; ITS SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMERS' SUCCESS. The farmer who wants to make money must first become a shareholder in this Company, which is the only company of its kind, and by so doing show that he means business, as his money being invested, his interests, and the interests of the Company are the same, and then raise poultry, turkeys, ducks and geese for the Company. This Company will buy ONLY FROM ITS OWN SHAREHOLDERS; therefore, with care and attention, every farmer and every farmer's wife, and every man, woman and child of ordinary intelligence in Canada, who has fifty dollars, can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is is explained in the following extracts from a story told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying in Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

"WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS. I LEARN ALSO THAT THERE IS MONEY IN THE BUSINESS. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm steading, and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much money the chicken-fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that his annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars a year). This man had begun life as a farm laborer and by sticking to his business had made money out of it."

THE PROMOTERS ARE NOW ARRANGING TO ESTABLISH NOT LESS THAN TWELVE RECEIVING AND SHIPPING STATIONS IN CANADA, to be fitted with plants necessary to make the exported article as perfect as possible. The number of stations in each province will be in proportion to the size of the province, and the number of shareholders in each. The operations of the Company to be confined for the present to Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Company is also engaging the most experienced help to be found in Canada and England, and making arrangements in England to get the very highest price for its shipments.

THE BUYERS OF THIS COMPANY will commence operations, it is expected, on or about the first of June, 1901, when they will call on the shareholders and arrange with them as to the continuous supply—that is, the number each shareholder will raise and supply each month to the nearest receiving station of the Company. It is therefore necessary that all intending shareholders send in their subscriptions for stock at once, as the Company will only buy from its shareholders, and the lists will be closed.

THIS IS A GRAND CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY, for either farmers or THEIR WIVES, and those who either cannot afford to keep up a large farm, or who, through some infirmity or poor health, are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming.

PRICES TO BE PAID.—This Company will pay the very highest prices to its shareholders, so as to encourage the raising of first-class poultry, and, as it will year in and year out be selling at the high prices to be obtained in England, it can afford to pay more than the best prices now paid for birds now sold on the Canadian market.

GREAT PRICES IN ENGLAND.—Chickens shipped to Liverpool, England, met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair, they sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. JUST THINK FOR ONE MOMENT—one dollar and seventy-six cents for a pair of chickens in England, and yet it is only a fair market price there, and the profits are equally as good, if not better, on turkeys, ducks and geese. The consignee wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases, the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and nearly equal to the best I have seen. After the birds were measured, I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white as soon as it had dried out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as nice looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the price obtained will both please and pay you. It is a fair market price."

Three Firms Alone Intimated Their Ability and Willingness to Handle About Two Thousand Cases Per Week at Good Prices.

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.—It pays better to fatten them, and it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Liverpool, England, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. The farmer sold them to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price, as often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than that the farmer is failing to make enormous profits? By becoming a shareholder you will commence putting the money in your own pocket.

SUCCESS.—This Company is a natural outgrowth of the great and wonderful cold storage system. Before cold storage became known it would have been an impossibility to carry on this great business. But now the great success of cold or chilled storage is the maker of this enormous business, which will prove a money-maker for its shareholders. Space will not permit giving a description of the great arrangements to be made, of the many receiving and shipping stations, abattoirs, cold storage plants, offices and agencies this Company will establish in the different Provinces of Canada and in England, or of the numerous employees it will engage to do the buying, killing, plucking, packing and shipping; the instructors the Company will engage will give to the working shareholders such directions and assistance as they may desire.

THE HEAD OFFICE WILL BE AT HAMILTON, ONTARIO, and from there MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, THE EXPERIENCED MANAGER, will direct its affairs. Mr. Gilmore is already well known to many Canadians, but for those who do not know him and who would naturally like to know something of the man who is to direct the affairs of the Company in their interest to invest their money, the following extract from a letter written by the celebrated firm F. W. FARMAN CO., LIMITED, the greatest pork packers and provision merchants, and probably the oldest established firm of its kind in Canada, to the proposed bank of this Company, will be of interest:

"Gentlemen: At the request of Mr. W. S. Gilmore, I write to advise you that we have known him for years, and have had during that time continuous dealings with him as one of our customers. He is a practical provision dealer and butcher of many years' experience. He is about fifty-five years of age, but active and progressive, and as a judge of poultry, live or dressed, he is certainly the equal of the best in Hamilton. As to his personal character, respectability and integrity, we believe he is fully to be relied upon for anything he will undertake."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every shareholder in this Company is not obliged to raise poultry simply because he is a shareholder—anybody can buy stock in the Company, and the net profits or dividends will be divided between all shareholders alike, and it is safe to say they will get large dividends for their money.

EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGE.—The Company extend an exclusive privilege to those who hold ten shares or more of the Company's stock to raise poultry, turkeys, ducks, geese, etc., for the Company, to supply the great demand, and to this class of shareholders the Company will pay the very highest prices for their birds. They will be given the great advantage of careful instruction, free of charge, in the art of raising and fattening poultry, as well as receiving their share of all the profits of the Company, and, as the promoters wish to make this a Company by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

THE CAPITAL STOCK of this Company is divided into shares worth five dollars each, and of this only a limited number of shares are offered for public subscription, but no subscription will be accepted for less than ten shares (\$50). If you wish to become a shareholder, lose no time, but send in your subscription at once, as the stock will be allotted in the order in which the applications are received, and no stock will be held open for anyone. Fill out the APPLICATION FORM, given below, be careful to state how many shares you want, and the amount of money you inclose, your name to it, and then fill in your address, and send it by registered letter to Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, the President of the Company, 9 Toronto street, Toronto, Ontario, accompanied by a marked check, postoffice order or express order, for the full amount of your subscription, payable to the order of Mr. Gibson Arnoldi, President of the Company.

The promoters reserve the right to change the name of the Company if the Government requests them to do so as a condition to the granting of Letters Patent under the Great Seal incorporating the company, and also at the same time to ask incorporation with any other amount of capital stock than named, in their discretion.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, 9 Toronto street, Toronto:

Dear Sir—I inclose you herewith \$..... in full payment for shares of fully paid and non-assessable stock in the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder, and entitled to all the advantages of the company, as described in the published prospectus.

Your name..... Your address.....

CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

[Newcastle (Eng.) Chronicle.]
The ancient Chapel of the Pyx at Westminster is to be thrown open to the public. This is one of the oldest and most interesting parts of the Abbey, the greater part of the fabric belonging to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It was used in early Norman times as a royal treasury, and a robbery from the chapel in the reign of Edward I. of treasure valued at £100,000 created a great deal of stir. Later it was used as a record chamber by the farmers and for the farmers, all the servants and employees of the Company will be chosen from among the shareholders and their families.

WHY WILL YOU allow a cough to lacerate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive grave, when, by the timely use of Bick's Anti-Consumptive Syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided. This Syrup is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all affections of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, bronchitis, etc., etc.

teracting the jolting with your muscles, and you can keep the water smooth and quiet.

That will show you how to hold your baby, saving its liver, brain and health at the expense of your big muscular energy. Don't forget this advice if you want your baby to stand the railroad trip well.

We hope it is not necessary to tell you that you must not squeeze the child against you, or hold it in any strained or uncomfortable position. Your brain was given you in order that you might be able to take care of your child properly. Use that brain.

100's of Men and Women

are unable to enjoy the fruits of their labor because of kidney trouble brought on by the work which they are subject to. When the first sharp pain comes across the small of the back it is a warning that something has gone wrong with the kidneys. At this time delays are dangerous and by taking Doan's Pills immediately many years of suffering may be avoided.

Here are a few proofs that Doan's Kidney Pills are a positive cure for backache:

MR. M. E. SANDERS, Fairbank, Ont., writes: "I suffered intensely with pains across my back, and after taking a box of Doan's Pills I feel entirely cured, and can recommend them to all."

MR. G. WILLIAMS, Brantford, Ont., writes: "I was suffering with a lame back, but after using three boxes of Doan's Pills the lameness entirely disappeared. He highly recommends Doan's Pills to others."

MR. R. T. ARNOLD, Davenport, Ont., writes: "I was troubled with severe pains in my back, but after taking a box of Doan's Pills I feel greatly improved, after taking the third box was completely cured."

MISS ELLA F. VAN TASSEL, Tiverton, N.S., writes: "I was subject to lame back, but after taking one box of Doan's Pills I felt better and have not been troubled since."

MR. HAY KING, Claremont, Ont., writes: "I consider Doan's Kidney Pills an excellent remedy for backache and all kidney troubles."

MARGARET A. BOUDREAU, Green Point, Ont., writes: "Doan's Pills saved me from dying. Before using them I could not move on account of soreness in my back, but now I can do any kind of work I can recommend them to any one suffering with backache."