ounted to \$1,600. amounted to \$1,000.

A temperance league has been organized University College. A committee appointfor the purpose has drawn up a form for a edge and framed a constitution. The gue promises to be a success. A public reting will be held shortly.

Recognizing the fact that a drinking man adapters man approximation. a dangerous man in any responsible posi-in, whether he has ever been known to get unk or not, has influenced the Erie railway

to discharge every employé who is ted to the use of liquor. n the Intercolonial railway the sale of in-cants at restaurants is prohibited, and the sumption of liquor by employés while on y is punishable by dismissal. The Govent is determined the lives of passengers ling on the road shall not be endangered temperance on the part of employes.

e National Women's Christian Temper-Union of the United States is the sober

ad thought of the crusade in the winter 1874 which, through prayer and persua-on, closed 250 saloons. The society com-ises 34 States and 3 Territories, and organi-tions with over 3,000 local societies and a ons with over 3,000 local societies and a wing of 75,000. One of the most importing its departments is "Heredity," ner in companies the relation of parental

f millions a year in intoxicants, Ald. Nix-of that city, explains that with this sum 50 irches could be built worth \$4,000 each, l houses at \$500 each, 150 teachers emed at \$800 each, three colleges built for ,000 each, and endowed with \$100,000 ach, city of Winnipeg could be drain-lat a cost of \$600,000, Main street aved at \$25,000, Queen, Broadway, Notre mame, Logan, and Princess streets gravelled \$100,000, a new hospital built at \$50,000. atic asylum at \$50,000, a public park at ,000, a traffic bridge across the Red river \$100,000, another across the Assiniboine \$35,000, and there would still be left \$50,to spend on the poor of the city.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Dr. J. V. Shoemaker says that freckles can e removed by the careful application of the nument of the cleate of copper at bedtime. e makes the cintment by dissolving the eate of copper in sufficient oleo-palmite to ke a mass.

Philadelphia druggists have united in a uest that manufacturers shall not sell ir patent medicines to grocers and shoprs who are not druggists, and who have cutting down the prices. The druggists aten to discountenance the goods of any ers and others at less than the retail

g in the services in the coloured church in harlotte, N.C., suddenly ceased shouting, clasping her lower jaw with both hands ied in vain to shut it. The jaw had jumped ocket, and her mouth stood wide open a surgeon had set it she uttered a "Thank the Lord."

As an express train was nearing Dashville ranger accidentally got on the rails; but, ng the engine and cars coming, managed himself bolt upright against a bank, "drew in" until he was as flat as a d. The train shaved so close that it out exc. The train snaved so close that it cut e knobs of the bone studs off his shirt, but herwise did him no damage.

W. D. Howells does not believe in taking cations after hard work. He "fails to see at long terms of intellectual inactivity are meficial." On the contrary, he thinks them

to work again. Rather than take a long on he apportions his work so th tit ver become irksome.

Jack Moore, of Union City, Ky., was bitby a mad dog. He went to Mr. Buren, who owns a madstone, to have it ap-lied, A correspondent of the Cincinnati News-Journal says:—"It stuck three times. fter each application it was boiled in fresh weet milk, to which it gave a greenish inge. The fourth time it would not stick, the patient was pronounced cured. Mr ore is convinced of the efficacy of the

Louisville Courier-Journal: "O. pa! there s a big fight down on the street, and one man is nearly killing the other!" "Yes, my on, I see them." "O, pa! what are those two big blue spots up the street, two quares?" "The backs of two policemen, my on." "Well couldn't they owne and they on." "Well, couldn't they come and stop he fight, pa?" "No." "Why. pa?" "Beause they are going the other way, my son."
But why do they have to go the other way,

Senor Lucas Nequiras Saez, a Spanish atleman, who emigrated 70 years ago to nerica, lately returned to his native land in America, lately returned to his native land in a vessel of his own, taking with him his whole family, numbering 197, not including his sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. He was three times married. His first wife had sleven children at seven births; his second had 19 children at 13 births, and the third had 7 children at 6 births. The youngest of this family of 37 is 19, and the eldest, who is 70, has a family of 17 children, of whom the first-horn is 47. st-born is 47.

The character and quality of our education the character and quanty of our education-structures have much more to do with the ovsical, moral, and intellectual development the young than most people suppose. An wkwardly constructed, badly ventilated, amped up school-house prowes a nursery of sease, debilitates the frame, dwarfs the inisease, debilitates the frame, dwarfs the inellect, saps the vital energies, and destroys he nervous system in the morning of life, and a many instances sows the seeds of constituional infirmities which may be concealed uring the gush of early life, but develop hemselves in riper years in the young man r young woman when school days are over, and people seldom suppose that the vitiated tmosphere of the pent up school-room sowed he germs of the disease, and that a debiliated frame and premature grave were the sutcome of the poisonous atmosphere of the chool-room. When the physical nature is sampered and blighted the intellectual nature is certain to be more or less hampered; so is certain to be more or less hampered; so that in whatever light it may be viewed there is no other investment which brings so satisfactory a return as that judiciously expended in improving school buildings.—Ob-

## CAN SPEAK ONCE MORE."

Physicians, as well as sufferers, who have een somewhat skeptical regarding the WON-DERFUL CURES performed by the surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute the International Throat and Lung Institute using Dr. M. Souvielle's invention, the Spirometer, for the cure of Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, can be convinced, beyond doubt, by calling upon Miss Wray, 270 Church street, Toronto, where she is boarding, or addressing her at Freeman P. O., Ont. Here is a case of Laryngitis and Bronchitis, with a strong family tendency to Consumption. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest, whisner for example. tion. There was a COMPLETE loss of voice, could not make the slightest whisper for over seven months, great weakness and debility, a severe cough, and abundant expectoration. Now you can see her looking fleshy and healthy. You can converse with her and be convinced that the treatment by the surgeous of this Institute and the use of the Spirometer is the only successful treatment for diseases of the air passages. You can also write to or talk with D. Grand, of W. D. Grand & Co.-Adelaide street west, Toronto, who will tell you that he has been oured of the worst form of Catarrh, also Bronchitis, by the use of Dr. M. Souvielle's Spirometer and medicines, If you cannot call personally and be examined, write for list of questions and copy of "International News," published monthly, to 173 Church street, Toronto, or 13 Phillips square, Montreal, P.Q.

OUR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Annual Convention of the Dominion As

SECOND DAY.

COBOURG, Oct. 24.—The Sabbath school convention opened its second day's proceedings at nine o'clock this morning with a praise service led by Prof. Case, and prayer by Rev. J. Burnfield, of Brockville. There was a good attendance, and the devotional exercises were engaged in heartily by all present.

The first order of business was an institute exercise, led by Rev. J. McEwen, the general secretary. This exercise took the form of an exposition of the commonest facts about the Bible, illustrated by means of the blackboard, the object being to give an idea of the kind of work which the teachers and the Sabbath schools of the land peculiarly needed at present. The leader of the exercise averred that in his opinion there was but one line of procedure by which the Sunday school could be made more fruitful than it had been in the past, and that was by putting the teacher, who was either now in the work or who was to be called to it, in the possession of a larger grasp of the Bible than he has ever had before.

The next in order on the programme was an address on

by Prof. C. C. Case, of Akron, Ohio. The address began by stating that Sunday school music was not always of a sacred character as at present, but a new style of music was adopted by Mr. Bradley in New York about forty years ago, who perceived the need of a suitable class of music in which children could be taught to sing by note and which came within their capacity. Associating with him in their capacity. Associating with him were Messrs. Root, Mason, Woodbury, and other well-known hymn writers. They thus gave to the world the first collection of music of the distinctive class known as Sunday school music, which has spread so widely over all the civilized world. As an evidence of the zery wide strengtion, which this clean over all the divinized world. As an evidence of the very wide circulation which this class of music had now attained, he stated that of the Moody and Sankey hymn-book there had been issued up to date about twenty million copies, and it was constantly being introduced into new fields.

After singuing a hymn

After singing a hymn,
Dr. W. McVicar, Professor of Christian
Didactics in McMasterhall, Toronto, delivered
an address illustrative of

THE TEACHER BEFORE HIS CLASS. The TEACHER BEFORE HIS CLASS.

The lecturer deprecated the practice which prevails with some professors and teachers of pretending to know all about every subject presented to them, not having the courage sometimes to say "I don't know," when they are asked for information on points on which they know nothing. The method of preparing for Sunday school-teaching and the ideas of the teacher as to the kind of preparation required depended very largely upon the view taken of teaching. This brought up the question, "What is the object of teaching?" If it was answered that it was to inpart information, "THE PASTOR'S POSITION AND WORK."

The speaker started out by saying that the pastor was responsible to a very great extent for the different means used in his district to impart religious instructions, and that pastors had not met the measure of responsibility in this regard until they had done all in their powers to make the Sabbath school a success. When the very inefficient means that were often used in Sabbath school work were taken into account it was answered that it was to inpart information, it might be asked whether information resulted in making men better or worse. He compared the receiving of information like the act of preparing and partaking of food, every stage of which process could be readily described and understood and observed till it goes into the stomach, but the process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments were all the sub-process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments were all the sub-process of digestion and assimilation of food into the system like that of assimilating the truth imparted in religious tea.hing was the chief object and all regiments where the different means used in his district to impart religious instructions, and that pastors had not met the measure of responsibility in this regard until they had done all in their to make the Sabbath school work were taken into account it was a wonder that they were so useful as they were. He compared the receiving of information result-received that all the children between the sub-parted of the compared the received that all the children between the compared the received that all the children between the compared the received that all the children between the compared the received that all the children between the compared the received that all the children between the compared the received t truth imparted in religious tea hing was the chief object, and all preliminary steps leading up to this end were useless if they stopped short of it.

Rev. Mr. McKellingar, of the Canada Sunday School Union, was introduced to the convention by the charman and invital to the convention.

Any Shored Chrise, was introduced to the conversion of the chrise character and trained by the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrisms, and the conversion of the chrisms of the chrism

the funeral service of the late Alex. Fraser to be held in the church. At the conclusion of the service the convention resumed, and the report of the Executive Committee being called for, was read by ex-President Mr. Beyon. The committee reported in pursuance of a resolution passed at the convention of last year. The committee set about early in the beginning of the present year to engage a general secretary. A serious difficulty in the way of the immediate appointment of a secretary consisted in the fact that the funds at the disposal of the committee were quite insufficient to secure a year's salary for an efficient man, and it was thought that the best course was to secure a secretary whose duties should begin about the lat of May, and who would in the time intervening between that and the convention become familiar to a good degree with the extent of the field in which he should operate, and lay his plans for continuous work in the future. The time which had elapsed since the appointment of the Rev. John McEwen as secretary had been diligently employed by him in the proper work for which he was engaged, and the committee had every confidence that the wisdom of the chaice would be proved in the future as it had been in the past. The committee felt it to be their duty to urge upon the convention he necessity for a more hearty pecuniary support if the objects of the association are to be attained.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT showed total receipts during the year of \$958,75; disbursements, \$912.39, leaving a balance on hand of \$46.06. The were, however, outstanding accounts not taken into consideration in the years of operations which, balanced against the assets of the Association, left it with a slight deficiency.

SECRETARY'S REPORT. The secretary, Rev. John McEwen, then presented his report on the work from the time he entered upon his duty in May last. After detailing the difficulties in preliminary organization and in enlisting the co-operation of local Sabbath echools throughout such a large field, he stated that he had made seventy-five distinct public appreciation. large field, he stated that he had made seventy-five distinct public appearances on behalf of the association, and by these carrying out its mission. The secretary, through the executive, recommended, (1) that county associations wake up to fresh effort and perfect their organization; (2) that county secretaries put themselves in correspondence with the provincial secretary, that he may have connection with lines of influence and work; (3) that it be an object of aim to hold Sabbath school institutes in all the larger centres of population and township institutes for two evenings and one whole day; (4) that county associations be instructed to inform themselves definitely and in detail where missionary Sabbath school work can be carried on.

and A lengthy discussion followed on the pro-A lengthy discussion followed on the presentation of these reports, and particularly in reference to the subject of county organization and the special need for raising money to enable the secretary to carry on the work. Several of the speakers felt that county associations who enjoyed the benefits of a visit from the secretary should be willing to defray his travelling expenses. Others, and prominent among them were Rev. Mr. Parsons and Mr. McGullicuddy, urged that the present convention should not be allowed to separate without making some tangible effort to relieve the association from the temporary financial embarrassment ander which it laboured, and that if it was

After singing a hymn, Rev. J. VANWYCK, B. A., Hamilton, led a conference of Sabbath school workers in council with an address on "THE PASTOR'S POSITION AND WORK,"

"THE SUPERINTENDENTS' POSITION AND DUTIES."

The position of the superintendent was an The position of the superintendent was an intermediate one between pastor and teacher, while at the same time he was both pastor and teacher. He needed a Divine call for his work just as much as did the pastor of a flock, and the efficient superintendent needed scarcely less preparation than he. As both teacher and pastor his position was responsible, honourable, and laborious. In some churches the pastor was introduced to his flock by an inducti n service, and it was not unlikely that before long the importance of the superintendent would be so recognized that he too would be installed with some similar ceremony.

GOOD TIME COMING.

int to the country associations nothing would be done, and a good opportunity would be On motion of Rev. Mr. Buzuring, as amendment was adopted in the form of as additional claims aking the members present to court hate to the best of their shiftly give, and additional claims aking the members present to court hate to the best of their shiftly give, and to supplies the best of their shiftly give, and to supplie the best of their shiftly give to oppose the court of the

America.

Balderstone, Thomas, Chatham, West Canada, 1849.

Barnes, Mrs. William H., formerly of Simcoe street, Toronto, widow.

Beet, John, descendants now supposed to be residing in Red River, or Province of Manitoba, Canada.

Bewick, Spark, formerly of Newcastle-on-Type, ohemist, last heard of at Thorold, Ontario, as employed on a farm.

Bird, Edward, brother of Joseph Bird, of Bethnal Green, London, went to Canada 1831.

Bolena, Owen, son of Patrick and Winifrid, Bolena, emigrated from Ireland in 1847, for Canada, which country he left in 1860 for the United States of America.

Bonnell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Nova.

Boonell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Nova. ada, which country he left in 1830 for the United States of America.

Bonnell, Ann, wife of Wm. Bonnell, Nøvæ Scotia, merchant, 1819.

Bradley, James, left England for St. John! New Brunswick.

Bradley, Thomas (or James), emigrated many years since to St. John, New Brunswick. His sister married a Mr. Hone.

Carr, Mr., a clergyman in Toronto, Canada; descendants of. The Rev. Mr. Carr had a brother named Robert Carr, a surgeon in Australia.

Dory, Charlotte, who with her husband, Jos. Dory, left England for Canada 1829.

Fling, Martin, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1818.

Forsey, Samuel, Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, fisherman, 1811.

Same and the start of the beautiful property of the start of the start

THE WEEKLY MAIL, TOBONTO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1888.

While, as he had said, much of what we had organized to obtain had been secured, it was as well to remember that the ternal vigilance is the price of liberty," and he was glad to see such evidence as he did of a determination to maintain the organization of the according in all.

MILITARY MATTERS.

Col. Allan, of Acton, who is in command of the 20th Battalion, Lorne Rifles, has received from his Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, a cabinet photograph of himself and another of the Princess and sod intriction this sutumn to the manneuvers of the Swiss army, and has despatehed two discontinguished officers to make a report on their proceedings, 19d and 19d another bits of apple very carefully after saying this.

John The Meaford company of the 31st Battalion flowers—yellow flowers. Don't you 'member woy yellow looks like, Norry?"

Norry thought half a minute, and then said very quietly:

"Kinder."

"And when you look inter the winder can see the big fire on the hearth, a sorter, and makes you wis a sorter.

The 9th Battalion Quebec Volunteers, lately reorganized, will shortly commence drill. Another company has been added, composed of Laval students, making up its former atrength of eight companies. It has been found by the Germans that their torpedo-boats are not equal to those constructed in foreign yards, consequently the chief of the German Admiralty intends to

tronise British shipbuilders to a consider-The strength of the Mounted Police was

Once a trap was batted
With a piece of cheese:
It tickled so a little mouse
It almost made him sneeze,
An old rat said "There's dan
Be careful where you go?"
"Nonsense, "said the other
"I don't think you know!"
So he walked in boldly—
Nobody in sight;
First he took a nibble
Ther he took a nibble
Ther he took a bite.
Close the trap together
Snapped as quick as wink,
Catching mousie fast there

Cause he didn't think,
Once a little turkey,
Fond of her own way,
Wouldn't ask the old ones
Where to go or stray;
She said, "I'm not a baby,
Here, I'm half grown,
Surely I am big enough
To run about alone!"
Off she went, but somebody
Hiding saw her pass;
Soon her snow-like feathers
Covered all the grass,
So she made a supper
For a sly young mink,
'Cause she was so headstrong
That she wouldn't think.

That she wouldn't think.

Once there was a robin
Lived outside the door.
Who wanted to go inside
and hop about theiftoer;
"No, no!" said she mother,
"You must stay with me;
Little birds are safest
Sitting in a tree!"
"I don't care," said robin,
And gave his tall a fling;
"I don't think the old folks
Know quite everything!"
Down he flew, and kitty seized him
Before he'd time to blink.
"Oh!" he cried, "I'm sorry,
But I didn't think!"

Now my little children.
You who read this song,
Don't you see what trouble
Comes of thinking wrong?
And can't you take a warning
From their dreadful fate,
Who begin their thinking
When it was too late?
Don't think there's always safety
Where no danger shows,
Don't suppose you know more
Than anybody knows.
But when you're warned of ruin,
Pause upon the brink,
And don't go under headlong, Pause upon the brink, And don't go under hea 'Cause you didn't think.

"And when you look inter the winders you can see the big fire on the hearth, and it dances up sorter, and makes you wish so you was warm. And there's pictures on the wall—here, take a bite of apple—and beautiful carpets and chairs and—oh my! all sorts o' things." "Ain't that fine?" said Norry with half a

"Ain't that fine?" said Norry with half a laugh. "And tell about him and her, Dicky."
"Oh, she's like—like an angel, I should think, and the old gentleman he takes her out a-ridin' in a carriage all lined in with satin—smooth, shiny satin—and yesterday I just went up and held the door open for 'em

woman almost speechless, her one effort being to murmur a prayer and commend her child-ren to God's keeping.

"Trust—trust," she said, and Dick knew well what that word meant, for in all their trials he had never known his mother's faith

well what that word meant, for in all their trials he had never known his mother's faith to fail.

And so the elder boy found himself a few days later sitting alone in the dusk of the room, holding Norry's hand tightly in his and wondering what to do next.

Mrs. Macvoy had attended to the widow's simple burial. Money was found under her pillow for that purpose, and all the rest of her hard-earned savings—ten dollars—sealed in a paper and addressed to Dick.

As the two orphans sat clinging to each other in the hot, still dusk a step sounded on the stair, and the door was opened on their one most dreaded enemy—a man named Gurdle, who occupied one of the rooms in the house, and who had for some time tried to entice Dick and Norry out with him.

We have seen dozens of such men, yet it is hard to describe just the look of mean cunning and brutality which darkened Gurdle's face. He was a thickset, powerful man, with bloated cheeks, a low forehead, and small, sharp eyes very near his nose, altogether about as repulsive-looking a creature as could be imagined.

Dick shuddered, and drew Norry closer to him. Happily, and yet perhaps unfortunately, little Norvy's eyes, closed to all sights could not quite take in what Dick saw to detest in their neighbour. Yet even he, not seeing the coarse face, heard the voice, and instinctively dreaded the man.

"Well, boys," Mr. Gurdle began, "so yer ma's been took. Well I suppose you've got to look round for a living, a honest living, ain't ye!"

Dick tried to say bravely:

"Yes, I am going to see to my little brother."

"Yes, I am going to see to my little brother."

"Oh, you are, are you?" laughed Mr. Gurdle. "Well, I'll put you both in the way of earning your bread and butter as long as you leaves yourself entirely to me. Jem," he called out, and at this moment a second figure appeared in the door—a young man with a slouching gait, and with a bandage over one eye—"Jem, don't you think this little chap"—laying his dirty hand on Norry's head—"would just about suit the business?"

"Very well, if he won't be up to no tricks."

"We don't want any help," cried Dick, in trembling tones. "Thank you very much, but—we—we don't wan't help."

"Oh, indeed!" said Mr. Gurdle, sarcastically. "Well, I guess I've made my mind up on that question, so you needn't trouble yourself my lad.

"Now you can stay where you are, and we'll be back with your supper very soon—nice sausages you know, hot and steaming, and then we'll just talk this matter over."

They were gons.

Dick, standing still a moment in the fast darkening room, felt all the horror his mother had ever had as to what might befall them. What could they do? There was it seemed, no course for them to murane but to

mother had ever had as to what might befall them. What could they do? There was it seemed, no course for them to pursue but to run away, seek a new lodging, and stay a few days in hiding.

Dick was only twelve years old, and a country boy who had led a lonely life, but he was manly and resolute, and poverty had taught him the sort of independence and self-reliance that boys in a different station might not have acquired.

He had no hesitation about starting out with Norry to face the world; his one dread was to be "taken in hand" by any one, Mr. Gurdle of all other human beings in the world.

world.
"Norry," he half whispered, "did you hear those awful men? We must go away—quickly—at once. The rent's paid up to tomorrow, and there's the ten dollars, you



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THE BEST BLOOD PURIFIER.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cared, and that is by removing the cause—wherever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by derangod kidney, or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which hashit can be secured. Here is where WARNESS SAFE CUSE has achieved its great reputation, it acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by blacing them in a honliby condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and ly harmy troublest for the distressing disorders of women; joe Formil Kidney, Liver and Urinnry troubless for the distreasing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great remedy has no equal. Beware of impostors, imitations and concessions und to be joet as good.

For Diabetes sals for WARNER'S SAFE DIABETES, CURE.

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## **Kidney Complaints**

TESTIMONIAL From Mr. Joseph Edgington, Proprietor of the Meat Market, 544 Yonge street, Toronto. J N. SUTHERLAND.

Dear Sir,—It gives me pleasure to tes-tify to the worth of your cure, "Rheuma-tine." For many months lately I have been a terrible sufferer from Rheumatism, for weeks being quite unable to put my feet to the floor without assistance.





It affords instant Relief from Pain I in every Factory, Machin Mill, on every Farm and Plan every Household, ready for imm only for Accidents, Cuts, Bruise but in cases of Sudden Sickness

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER MAS STOOD THE TEST FOR FORTY YEARS, AND IS AT THE PRESENT TIME MORE POPULAR THAN EVER. AND WHY? BECAUSE THE PEOPLE HAVE FOUND IT A SURE CURE FOR ALL THEIR ACHES AND PAINS.

IT IS A SOVEREIGN BALM For Chills, Sudden Colds, Liver Complaint Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Sore Throat, Coughs &c., &c.

Used Externally, it cures Boils, Felons, Sprains, Swellings of the Joints, Toothache, Pain in the Face, Neuralgia, Shapped Handa, Frost-Bitten Feet, Scalds, Burns, Rheumatism, &c. NO PANILL SHOULD BE WITHOUT IL

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The celebrated DR. H. HOLLICK, of London, has established an agency in Toxonto for the sale of his medicines for the sure cure of all nervous diseases, arising from whatever cause. Enclose stamp for pamphiet, which will be sent in scaled envelope to all who address to

THESUTHERLAND INSTITUTE and all forms of impediment in speech. For circulars and testimonials from all parts of the country, address SUTHERLAND INSTITUTE, 273 Spadina Avenue, Toronco, TESTIMONIAL—I have been treated at the Sutherland Institute and am nerfectly cared.

Rheumatic Complaints