THE MOTION PICTURE, ONE OF GREATEST PRESENT INFLUENCES FOR GOOD OR EVIL

Interesting Paper on "The Use and Abuse of The Movies", Prepared and Read by Prof. Keirstead of the University of New Brunswick—Feature of Yesterday Morning's Session of Teachers' Institute.

The following paper on "The Use and Abuse of Motion Pictures" was prepared by Prof. Keirstead and read at yesterday morning's session of the Educational Institute.

The subject as presented for our consideration implies in itself an interpretation of the function of the motion pictures. They have a use and a misuse, that is its implication. This judgment will not receive universal endorsement as there are some who will deny them any real use, and others who are unwilling to admit any misuse. The little boy said "that pins had saved thousands of lives by people not swallowing them," and some people think the only good service that can ever come from the movies is by people keeping away from them. They regard motion pictures as thoroughly and irredeemably bad, and the fact that they appeal to us in only another evidence of our human depravity.

On the other hand there are those who act as if there were no dangers in the moving pictures. Many parents allow their children to attend any picture show that they desire, and have no sense of responsibility in the matter. Many of the large film manufacturers object to any censorship on the ground that motion pictures do not need censoring. The opposition of these great corporations to the educational bill recently before the United States Congress was based on the ground that there was no need of censorship, since the financial interests of the manufacture would guarantee the production of good films. Further, censorship was a violation of the liberty of the individual, robbing him of the right to judge for himself and it was the entering wedge of the State domination that should logically include the muzzling of the Press, the censoring of all books and of all stage performances.

Moreover, any board of censors that could secure appointment would never have sufficient insight or ability to render a discerning decision and even at the present time the State has sufficient censorship in its police and can prohibit the display of anything indecent or immoral. Thus, while they had no faith in appointed censors, they had full confidence in the moral discernment of the police.

Our attitude in this matter is opposed to both these classes, and in harmony with the judgment expressed in the title of this paper. The motion pictures may have a good use and they may be seriously mis-used. The people who condemn them without discrimination and who regard their whole duty performed when they have warned the youth to keep away are really without influence in securing the elimination of the objectionable features or in providing a wholesome and healthy recreation. Pictures are like persons, some are good and some are bad, and some are unfortunately partly good and partly bad. They have the complexity of living beings. Universal judgments are nearly always erroneous. Whether the moving theatre is good or bad, depends on what moving picture theatre we mean and what picture in that theatre we are judging, or at least, our universal judgment can only be true in the main. We can only mean that on the whole the pictures that are generally exhibited in our moving picture theatres are of such a character that the influences and suggestions are more or less regnant, and important that the good. We take the ground in this paper that the moving picture has its influence because it seeks to minister to a human need, primarily the need for amusement or recreation and that an adequate satisfaction of such a need with due regard to its subordination to other nedes is good. The problem is to secure just this adequate satisfaction; to get the entertainment without any degrading and unwholesome influences; to amuse and entertain and yet to inform and to inspire and call out the nobler impulses of life.

Motion pictures are to be judged just as still pictures are by what they portray and suggest. If the proper pictures are shown they can be used to advantage for purposes of education or amusement. The educational purposes are served by geographical pictures of travel, commerce or of the arts; by pictures illustrating historical subjects, dramas, monuments, pageants, current events, by those dealing with the different fields of natural science, and by those illustrating literary subjects. The amusement that comes from the movie may be genuine and wholesome. Such pictures will not ridicule the unfortunate, they will not weaken respect for law and authority, they will not make light of conjugal infidelity or outrage the moral ideals. The small fee charged enables the working man to take his family to the movie and a good laugh from an innocent joke or harmless fun brings its recreation and satisfaction. Then too, the movie by its appeal to the sentiments can exercise great influence in strengthening ideals, and can present the noble and heroic in conduct and bring inspiration and courage to life. It can preach its sermon and make its moving appeal.

At the present time there are many persons who think that the moving picture should be brought into the school-room and used in the formal education along with maps, charts and laboratories as a tool of the instructor. There is considerable to be said in favor of such use. The movie arouses attention; it makes the school-room experiences vivid, interesting and intense. It is generally recognized that nature should go back to nature, and that the educational processes can succeed as they arouse the great human interests and activities; in other words to secure the best efforts of the child and to develop his faculties to the greatest degree we must arouse his interest and sustain his attention.

In the second place the moving picture is a good substitute for the object itself; it comes close to concrete living experience. Objects seen are more vivid than objects read about, and there are very many objects that it is impossible for the child to see. Thus, in a lesson in geography the nature of a country can be presented in moving pictures in a way that far surpasses anything short of an actual visit to the land. Now if education is the enrichment of experience it must be recognized that such experience in the first place begins with sense preceptions. Thought arises out of the material presented in immediate sensations, and the broader and richer the sense experience the more stable can be the structure of thinking. These, then, are the strong points for the use of the moving picture in the school-room, namely, that it brings the world of objects into touch with the individual through the eye and in such a manner as to arouse attention and to sustain interest.

But it has also its limitations—the moving picture belongs to the realm of sense and of emotion; it may stir the passions, but it cannot arouse the higher processes of thought or imagination. In general, the film moves so rapidly that a very meagre amount of information is secured unless the individual has been prepared beforehand by information already given or has that knowledge imparted afterwards. The moving picture may be a tool in education if it is profitably used.

Gives No Real Training.

It is true that experience must start from the concrete but it must pass on to the abstract. The child uses blocks or balls to get the first concrete experiences of number but the higher processes of mathematical reasoning demand the substitution of symbols for the concrete realities. It is just as essential to abandon the balls at a later stage as it was to use them in the first stages. Though in its higher processes deals with relations and abstractions where the moving picture can serve no adequate function. The picture imparts information but it gives no real training; it gives ready-made interpretations or conclusions but does not lead the pupil to form his own results. It is impression without expression; it is seeing without doing. As somebody has said it may impart facts and it may also be used under a wise teacher to clarify and illustrate and summarize facts. There are certain ways in which it can be used to advantage. There is no doubt but what it can be used in geography and in literature to a degree. A great deal of interest in and appreciation of literature may be stimulated by giving in the movies the countries in which the poet lived and whose beauties he describes. At the same time it may also present the story embodied in a poem, but even here it has marked limitations. The poem of Enoch Arden as someone has well said, has its beauty, in part, in the fact that it leaves so much to the imagination. In the moving picture the interpretation is standardized; and is given ready-made. Perhaps that is the reason why masterpieces in literature lose much of their finer effects, and become rather sensational—often times coarse—when presented.

The principal difficulty of using the movies in the school plant is the expense, both in the securing of the instrument and in the cost of film. There is a slow sale for educational films and consequently some difficulty in securing them. There are also laws respecting the operation of projecting machines; licenses are required for operators and the restrictions in regard to fire often make its use in the ordinary school plant impracticable.

In the city of New York the movie is used in the public schools, both in connection with the regular work and also in evenings in the social welfare work. The pictures are selected with great care and members of the Board of Education, I understand, co-operate in designing and manufacturing the pictures. The extension division of the University of Wisconsin has a bureau of visual instruction. They have a series of motion films which they send out through the state much as a circulating library. These films cover these subjects: agriculture, art, biography, geography, physical, general industry, history, home economy, junevile, literature, including sacred literature, science and nature study, travel, welfare and sociological subjects. It might perhaps be well if several Provinces unite in securing some sets of moving pictures much after the manner of Wisconsin and use them in our important High Schools. At the same time it may perhaps be just as well to allow the moving picture to remain in the ordinary theatres and to co-operate with them in securing the better classes of films. A great many of the large manufacturing companies are making special efforts to secure pictures suitable for children and also those of an educational character. The president of the Universal Film Co. writes me as follows:—

"We have installed an educational department which is in charge of Mr. George Serew. The specific purpose of this department is to classify, catalogue and render available for immediate use the subjects suitable for educational, instructional, and sociological purposes which the company has realized in the past. They are now in negative form and are stored in our eastern vaults. We are in a position to give immediate service through our exchanges to the projectors of children's performances and in a short time expect to have a supplementary service for schools, colleges, churches and institutions which have standard service machines etc. Our company is embarking upon an ambitious policy of providing extraordinary travel films on its regular program. We have spent a quarter of a million for the exclusive rights."

Other companies are doing similar work and already have considerable films of an educational character.

It would seem as if the educational interests in this province could be better served by educationalists co-operating to secure a higher class of films for the ordinary theatres than by any effort to introduce the motion pictures into the school-room. If in this way we could secure films especially suited for children, and those in harmony with the work of our schools we could make the present theatres supplement in a degree, at least, the instruction of the schools and perform in addition a higher service to the community.

But recognizing the useful function that motion pictures can perform, we must at the same time face the fact that they can be, and unfortunately are, seriously misused.

The Remarkable Advance of Movies.

I doubt if, on the whole, the motion picture theatres are not doing more harm than good, and there is grave need of an enlightened public sentiment that will demand the elimination of objectionable pictures, and that will co-operate to secure the right quality of films. The magnitude of the industry urges this action. It was only in 1889 that the first photograph of a human face was seen in a motion picture, and today the movie has penetrated every part of the known world. It is the fifth industry in the United States, with a yearly income in that country of over $360,000,000; and a daily attendance of from five to twelve millions. The National Board of Censors claims that one seventh of the people of New York city, and one-sixth of the people of Cleveland daily attend the motion picture theatres and although we have no accurate record of the attendance for Canada, it is probably as large according to population, as is that of the neighboring Republic. Then, too, the movie appeals to all classes of the population, and calls out all ages. One-half million school children in the city of New York attend daily and the National Censors estimate that fifteen per cent of those attending are children (that is 12 years of age or under), and when there are added to these the youths in the most impressionable age of life, we get the percentage of immature as high as thirty-five.

The nature of the motion picture is such as to account for its popularity and influence. It shows living beings in action; a presentation that rivets attention, arouses emotions, and has an intensity and reality that things read about can never get. The little boy reads the story of Robinson Crusoe with enjoyment, but throw upon the screen the story of Crusoe's fight with the savages and its realism is shocking and overpowering. This is the reason that censorship is demanded in one case rather than in the other.

In most cases the actions of the persons are of the most exciting character, and call out the elemental impulses, instincts and passions of human nature. The pictures deal with fighting and war, with love making and adventure, with marriage and death, with thrilling, hair raising escapades and rescues, with great sorrow or distress. It is pre-eminently sensational and emotional; arousing instincts, impulses passions, and prejudices, and it is all the more potent in that it is so immediate and direct. The moving picture deals with character only as it can be expressed in action, it can rivet attention, arouse emotion and stir to action, but it cannot call out the higher intellectual faculties of reflection or deliberation, or the loftier realms of the imagination; it cannot make use of language, the symbol of thinking, and in these facts one sees its great influence and its danger.

It is absurd to say that the financial pecuniary interests in motion pictures will guarantee proper productions. The pecuniary interest will seek to meet the public demand and produce the picture that gets the money and unfortunately that is not necessarily the one most calculated to elevate.

The Paramount Picture Co., the Famous Players Film Co., the Jessie L. Lasky Feature Play Co., the Equitable Motion Picture Corporation and the World Film Corporation on January 26, 1916, filed a brief for Federal censorship of films signed by the authorities of all above companies in which they said: "The vicious picture brings the larger return to exhibitor and producer, because it gets the money of the regular customer and of the sensation-seeker also. The production of vicious pictures is certainly increasing just because they are more profitable. If the industry is to endure, if decent people are to stay in the business, this cancer must be cut out; a federal regulatory commission should prove a fearless surgeon and we therefore favor such a commission."

(Continued on page 7)

TELEPHONE INSTALLATIONS

INSTALLATIONS.

M 3239-11 Akerley, H. M., res. 139 Queen St.
M 2958-41 Campbell, Fred A., res. 197 Sydney St.
M 2286-22 Collins, Wm. N., res. 106 Adelaide St.
W 396-22 Fowler, Alex. L., res. Duck Cove.
M 2942-11 Hoyt, W. L., res. 313 Charlotte St.
M 2057-11 Lawson, Miss Annie E., res. 3 Peters St.
M 2950-11 Morris, Edwin A., res. 274 Douglas Ave.
M 2071-41 McEachern, Mrs. A., res. 39½ Paradise Row.
W 347 McCafferty, Frank, res. Bay Shore; No. changed from M 1487, address from 194 Queen St.
W 439 Plummer, A. G., res. DeMonts St., W. E.
W 299-21 Power, F. J., res. Pleasant St., Bay Shore; No. changed from M 1815-11, address from 10 Wentworth St.
M 3079-22 Rubin, Samuel, res. 83 Queen St.
W 396-12 Trueman, J. M., res. Duck Cove.
W 60-12 Wilson, Miss M. L., res. 183 City Line.
M 1506-21 Yarde, Bartholomew, res. 42 Moore St.
R 82 Cudlip, J. B., res. Rothesay Park.
Westfield 2-41 Kennedy & MacDonald, Contractors, Woodman's Pt.
R 83 Sayre, F. E., res. Rothesay.
Westfield 13-21 Watson, Alexander, res. Westfield.

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Beware of Imitations

Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

TENDERS.

TENDERS for the Real Estate and Ruins of The Sussex Institute, Limited, Sussex, N. B., which was lately destroyed by fire, will be received by the Directors up to July 10th.

Tenders must be addressed to The Sussex Institute, Limited, Sussex, N. B., marked "Tender for Real Estate."

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3 THERAPION price 2s 9d leading Chemists, cures Kidney, Bladder, and Allied Diseases, Piles, &c. Send stamped address envelope, age and symptoms for FREE advice on suitability in your case. No follow up circulars. Dr. Le Clerc Med. Co, Haverstock Rd. N.W., London. Depots: Paris, 12 Rue Castiglione. New York, 90 Beekman St. Toronto, Lymans Ltd. Australia, Elliot Bros. Sydney, Brisbane. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of THERAPION Easy to Take, Safe and Lasting Cure. See that trade marked word "Therapion" is on Brit. Govt. Stamp affixed to all Genuine Packets.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
KINGSTON ONTARIO

ARTS EDUCATION
APPLIED SCIENCE
Including Mining, Chemical, Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.
MEDICINE
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
SUMMER SCHOOL JULY AND AUGUST
GEO. Y. CHOWN REGISTRAR

St. Andrew's College
FOR BOYS
Toronto UPPER AND LOWER SCHOOLS Canada
Careful Oversight. Thorough Instruction. Large Playing Fields. Excellent Situation.
AUTUMN TERM COMMENCES AUG. 1st 1916
REV. D. BRUCE MACDONALD, M.A., LL.D., HEADMASTER
CALENDAR SENT ON APPLICATION.

SURPRISE SOAP

A PURE HARD SOAP

MAKES CHILDS PLAY OF WASH DAY

HIGHEST IN QUALITY—That snowy whiteness of linen comes from the use of SURPRISE Soap.

Classified Advertising

One cent per word each insertion. Discount of 33 1-3 per cent on advertisements running one week or longer if paid in advance :: :: :: Minimum charge 25 cents

ESTATE SALE

POTTS

Furnished Summer Cottage at Pamdenac BY AUCTION.

I am instructed to sell by public auction at Chubb's Corner, so-called, on Saturday, the 8th day of July, at 12 o'clock, noon, that very pleasantly situated cottage, furnished house containing 6 rooms with stone built cold storage room, also annex; water in house. Terms, 25 per cent. at time of property being sold, balance on surrender of good title within ten days after date of sale.

F. L. POTTS, Auctioneer.
J. McN. Shaw, Administrator.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF
HOTEL CHELSEA

West Twenty-third St., at Seventh Ave New York City. European Plan. 500 rooms. 400 baths. Room with adjoining bath $1.00 and $1.50. Room with private bath, $2.00. Suites parlor, bedroom and bath, $3.00 and upward. Club Breakfast, 25c. up. Special Luncheon, 50c. up. Table d'Hote Dinner, 75c. up. Cafe attached.

To Reach Hotel Chelsea — From Pennsylvania Station, 7th Avenue car south to 23rd Street; Grand Central, 4th Avenue car south to 23rd Street; Lackawanna, Erie, Reading, Baltimore & Ohio, Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley R. R. Stations, take 23rd Street crosstown car east to Hotel Chelsea. Principal Steamship Piers, Foot West 23rd Street, take 23rd Street crosstown car. Write for Colored Map of New York.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent also 50 acres; extra cultivation. Pre-exemption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—64382.

Cornmeal, Oats, Bran and Middlings
Wholesale Only.
STEEN BROTHERS,
Celebration Street.

A. L. GOODWIN
Wholesale Fruits
36-38 Germain St.
St. John, N. B.

Automobile Tires
"GOODRICH" Standard and "SILVER CORD" Tires, in plain and "Non-Skid;" also "Goodyear" and other standard Tires.
BICYCLE TIRES and Tubes. All new stock, right prices.
ESTEY & CO., 49 Dock Street.

FRESH FISH
Halibut, Codfish, Shad and Salmon.
JAMES PATTERSON,
19 and 20 South Market Wharf,
St. John, N. B.

MALE HELP WANTED

AGENTS—Salary and commission, to sell Red Tag Stock. Complete exclusive lines. Specially hardy. Grows only by us. Sold only by our Agents. Elegant free samples. Write now to Dominion Nurseries, Montreal.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Agents $8 a day selling mendets, which mends graniteware, hot water bags, rubber boots, reservoirs, boilers, metal tubs and tinware without cement or solder. Sample ten cents. Collette Mfg. Company. Collingwood, Ontario.

WANTED.

WANTED AT ONCE—First Class Cook. Apply Kennedy House, Rothesay, N. B.

WANTED—Reliable driver for our retail delivery, must understand the care of horses and be familiar with city and north end streets. Apply at once. Manchester Robertson Allison, Limited.

WANTED—A Principal, male, for Florenceville Consolidated School, holding a Grammar School License, and School Garden Diploma. Apply stating salary and references to Secretary of Florenceville Consolidated School.

TO LET—Two large well lighted rooms on top floor McLean Building, 205 Union street. Total floor space 5,000 feet. Fire escapes, elevator and modern conveniences. Suitable for meeting rooms, factory, etc. Apply to H. A. Allison, Gandy & Allison, North Wharf.

WANTED—A Teacher for Primary Grades, qualified to teach Domestic Science. Apply, stating class and salary to Secretary, Florenceville Consolidated School.

TO LET.

TO LET—Lower flat 100 Dorchester street, seven rooms, hot water, bath, etc. Immediate possession. Apply upper flat.

TO LET—Bright sunny flat in central location, good view, heated, electric light, gas stove, eight large rooms and bath, commodious closets, fully furnished and recently entirely renovated. Apply Box H. K. D., Standard Office.

FOR SALE.

SAW MILL PROPERTY FOR SALE OR RENT—Steam and water power plant in Victoria county is being offered at a very low cost for immediate sale. Suitable terms can be made for renting and sawing out this season's cut of spruce and hardwood. Capacity about three million feet. For further particulars write P. O. Box 376, St. John, N. B.

Cadet Instructors' Course

A course to qualify male teachers as Cadet Instructors will probably be held at Halifax, N. S., commencing about 12th July. Teachers desiring to take this course should make application at once to Education Office. Those teachers who attended partial course in 1914 will be permitted to attend to complete their course. Free transportation to Halifax will be allowed. The officer in charge is endeavoring to arrange pay as formerly for proposed course—two dollars per day, less one dollar if provided with quarters.

W. S. CARTER,
Chief Superintendent of Education.
Education Office, June 27th, 1916.

MANILLA CORDAGE
Galvanized and Black Steel Wire Rope, Oakum, Pitch, Tar, Oils, Paints, Flags, Tackle Blocks and Motor Boat Supplies. Gurney Ranges and Stoves and Tinware.
J. S. SPLANE & CO
19 Water Street.

HOTELS.

CLIFTON HOUSE
THE COMMERCIAL MAN'S HOME
$2.00 and $2.50 Per Day
Corner Germain and Princess Sts.
REYNOLDS & FRITCH

"THE PRINCE WILLIAM"
One of St. John's first class hotels for transient and permanent guests, Prince William Street.

ROYAL HOTEL.
King Street,
St. John's Leading Hotel.
RAYMOND & DOHERTY CO., LTD.

VICTORIA HOTEL
Better Now Than Ever.
87 KING ST., St. John N. B.
St. JOHN HOTEL CO., LTD.
Proprietors.
A. M. PHILLIPS, Manager.

HOTEL DUFFERIN
Foster & Company, Proprietors.
KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.
J. T. DUNLOP, Manager.
New and Up-to-Date Sample Rooms in Connection.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RICHARD SULLIVAN & CO.
Established 1878.
Wholesale Wine and Spirit Merchants,
Agents for
MACKIES' WHITE HORSE CELLAR SCOTCH WHISKEY,
LAWSON'S LIQUEUR SCOTH WHISKEY,
SIMPSON'S HOUSE OF LORDS SCOTCH WHISKEY,
KING GEORGE IV. SCOTCH WHISKEY.
AUK'S HEAD BASS ALE.
PABST MILWAUKEE LAGER BEER,
GEORGE SAYER COGNAC BRANDIES.
Bonded Stores, 44-46 Dock Street, Phone 839.

WHOLESALE LIQUORS.
WILLIAM L. WILLIAMS successors to M. A. Finn, Wholesale and Retail Wine and Spirit Merchants, 110 and 112 Prince William St. Established 1870. Write for family price list.

M. & T. McGUIRE.
Direct importers and dealers in all the leading brands of Wines and Liquors; we also carry in stock from the best houses in Canada, very Old Ryes, Wines, Ales and Stout, Imported and Domestic Cigars.
11 and 15 WATER STREET.
Telephone 578.

ELEVATORS
We manufacture Electric Freight, Passenger, Hand Power, Dumb Waiters, etc.
E. S. STEPHENSON & CO.,
St. John, N. B.

The Union Foundry & Machine Works, Ltd.
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS.
Iron and Brass Castings.
WEST ST. JOHN, Phone West 15
GEO. WARING, Manager.

J. FRED WILLIAMSON
MACHINISTS AND ENGINEERS,
Steamboat, Mill and General Repair Work.
INDIANTOWN, T. JOHN, N. B.
'Phones, M-229; Residence M-1724 11.

WATCH REPAIRERS.
W. Bailey, the English, American and Swiss watch repairer, 138 Mill Street. Work guaranteed.

ERNEST LAW
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry,
3 COBURG STREET.
Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

PATENTS.
"PATENTS and Trade-marks procured. Featherstonhaugh and Co., Palmer Building, St. John."

Musical Instruments Repaired
VIOLINS, MANDOLINS
and all string instruments and Bows repaired.
SYDNEY GIBBS,
81 Sydney Street.

ENGRAVERS.
F. C. WESLEY & CO.
Artists, Engravers and Electrotypers,
59 Water Street, St. John, N. B.
Telephone 982

NERVES, ETC., ETC.
ROBERT WILBY, Medical Electrical Specialist and Masseur. Treats all nervous diseases, weakness and wasting, neuasthenia, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, etc. Facial blemishes of all kinds removed, 27 Coburg Street.

DRINK HABIT CURE
Phone Main 1685, Gatlin Institute, 46 Crown street—Will stop your drinking in 24 hours. Permanent guaranteed cure in three days. Treatment confidential. Terms easy. Address Gatlin Institute, 46 Crown street, for particulars.