

AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA.  
Jan. 27th, 1872.

Dear Sir,—

Will you have the kindness to publish the following letter just received by us, from Messrs. Bliss, Keene & Co., the proprietors of the Extract of Cundurango, and for whom we are acting as general agents for these Provinces and stand ready to give information to all enquirers, as to the cures being effected by its use both in the United States and this Country, and also to supply the medicine as cheap as it can be got anywhere in America; all correspondences promptly attended to and every information given. The Public are informed that this is not a Patent Medicine, but stands in the same position as most other medicines used by the Medical Faculty and the information given by Bliss, Keene & Co., may be considered reliable. They stand high as M. D's.

Yours respectfully,  
ROGERS & BLACK.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, January 23rd, 1872.

MESSRS. ROGERS & BLACK,  
Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Gentlemen,—

Your favour of 15th received, we are aware of the unfavorable articles inserted in several European papers with regard to Cundurango, and on tracing the cause of these unfavourable reports have found that a quantity of spurious articles were sent to Europe under the name of Cundurango, and of course trials made with such spurious bark were found unsatisfactory.

None of our genuine "Loga Cundurango" was sent to Europe for trial before the commencement of this year, when we forwarded through the English Minister in Washington 20 lb. of the genuine article to London.

We are receiving every day, the most encouraging reports both from Physicians and Patients, of the efficacy of the Loga Cundurango. We enclose a copy of some of the latest Testimonials received and not yet published. Besides these we know of some entire cures of cancer in this city and shall soon send you further testimonials.

We hope these certificates will prove satisfactory, and convince the sceptical public of the virtue of the genuine Loga Cundurango."

Respectfully yours,  
BLISS, KEENE & Co.

POWER OF SPEAKING RESTORED.  
NEWASH, ONTARIO, D. C., March 30. 1870.  
MR. FELLOWS:—

Sir,—Some two months ago my son lost his voice. I became very anxious about him. None of the physicians could do him any good. Having heard of your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites, I obtained a bottle: strange to say, my son's voice was restored about two hours after taking the second dose.

You are at liberty to publish this for the benefit of other sufferers.

JONAS FOTHERINGILL.

Correspondence.

For the Christian Messenger.

FROM HON. DR. PARKER.

13 SALISBURY PLACE, NEWINGTON,  
EDINBURGH, Jan., 16th, 1872.

My Dear Editor,—

EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.  
Edinburgh partakes only to a limited extent of the advantages to be derived from the general educational, or parish, system of the Country. Which, may be described in few words.

It is sustained by the "Heritors," or landed proprietors, and by small fees, and the schools connected with the system never refuse admission to the children of the poor, who are unable to pay the usual small annual charge.

These schools are controlled and managed by the Heritors, and Kirk Sessions—that is to say, by the landed proprietors; and the Ministers and Elders of the established Church of Scotland in every parish.

The instruction imparted is a good plain English education, but the more advanced boys, if they desire it, receive a rudimentary knowledge of Mathematics and Latin.

The Bible and the Shorter Catechism are used in all these schools.

The word "Hospital" in this City and throughout Scotland, is used in a different sense, from the more common and generally received definition of the word in America. When it is met with here, and I am glad to say it is a word in very common use, it very generally designates an endowed in-

stitution for educational and charitable purposes.

Thus Heriot's, Gillespie's, George Watson's, John Watson's, The Trades Maiden's, Stewart's, The Merchant Maiden's, Fettes's, Donaldson's and other Hospitals were founded, and generously endowed by wealthy large-hearted Scotchmen for the reception, and education of boys and girls, under varied regulations, but principally for those in indigent circumstances, and the children of parents who have fallen into adversity through innocent causes.

Thousands upon thousands of children have in this way been provided for a period of six or seven years—with comfortable, healthy and happy homes; educated, and sent forth upon the world under the supervision of those, who, as the Trustees of the bequests provide them on leaving the Institution with clothing, books, and in very many instances with money to the extent of from £20 to £50 sterling to assist them during their minority or apprenticeship. While, the more talented and successful pupils are enabled by means of Hospital-scholarships, and bursaries, to obtain an University course and a profession.

Heriot's Hospital founded in the earlier part of the 17th Century by George Heriot, a jeweller, for "the maintenance relief, bringing up, and education of poor fatherless boys, freemen's-sons of the town of Edinburgh" had on the day I visited it 126 resident pupils, and 46 day scholars, who were clothed and fed by the Hospital, but who remained at night with their parents or friends. They enter from 7 to 9 years of age, and are instructed by ten different masters in all the important branches of a sound English and Mathematical education as well as in Latin, Greek, French, Drawing, Music, vocal and instrumental, gymnastics and military drill, ere they are sent forth from its walls to fight the battle of life. This single Institution in consequence of the judicious management of its funds by competent business men has now an annual income of about £23 000 stg., which not only maintains the Hospital proper, but after more than a dozen large school-buildings have been erected from the capital, in various parts of the City—is to-day imparting a generous and a free education to 3,400 poor children of both sexes.

Donaldson's Hospital one of the most magnificent educational structures in the country, erected at a cost of £100,000 Stg., was opened 20 or 25 years ago for the maintenance and education of poor boys and girls. I was informed by the servant who conducted me through the building, that there were at that time receiving instruction in the institution 356 pupils—eighty-six of whom were deaf and dumb.

The chapel is very large and perhaps the finest I have seen in any of the public institutions of the country.

The building is beautifully situated and from the windows in the rear, close at hand—three other large Institutions, similar in character are observed. The grounds are extensive, admirably kept, and the shrubbery beautiful.

The original bequest was £210,000 Stg. This Mr. Donaldson was an Edinburgh printer, and I think I may with propriety, add that he was among printers a "rare avis"—a well paid printer whose subscribers if he published a newspaper—were honest and punctual.

Sir William Fettes' Hospital erected at a cost of £150,000 Stg. "for the education and maintenance of young persons whose parents have fallen into adversity through innocent causes" is the only other separate institution of this description that I shall refer to. Within its walls the same noble work is going on—and pretty much after the same system as that described in connexion with the Heriot Hospital, with the exception of the outside Free Schools which are not supplied either by the Trustees of this or of Donaldson's Institution.

The Merchants' Company of Edinburgh, (a large and wealthy corporation) have been engaged for many years past in this same description of educational work, and the "Merchant Maidens' Hospital" maintained and managed by them, has provided an educational home for a large number of girls, but being possessed with the idea that these Institutions, both male and female—could be turned to better advantage and with their vast endowments confer a much larger amount of good on the children of the middle and poorer classes, if the Hospital or Monastic system were abolished, and the funds of all or many were combined and appropriated purely for educational purposes—or in other words applied

to sustain a large number of day schools under first class teachers—in which schools a most liberal education would be imparted at a comparatively cheap rate. With great tact and business capacity the merchants' company worked up this idea which soon became popular—the more so from the fact that the private schools were becoming so expensive that men of moderate means found it a terrible pecuniary burden to give their children anything like a superior education.

The governing bodies of several of these Hospitals co-operated with the Merchants Company, and an arrangement was entered into by which those children "Foundations" as they are here called, having a claim on these institutions for maintenance, should now and in the future be provided for in the homes of relatives and friends, where practicable, or under the roofs of respectable families who would treat them as their own children. The basis of agreement between the company in question and the Hospital Trustees having been arranged, an Act of Parliament was sought and obtained, and the schools under the new arrangement went into operation some eighteen months since, and thus far, have quite realised the anticipations of their friends, and as far as I can ascertain, are meeting with the approval of the inhabitants of the City and surrounding country generally.

The somewhat formidable opposition of the teaching profession has been materially neutralised by draughting into the new schools many of its ablest members who were formerly interested in private institutions.

The Act of Parliament to which I have referred does not confine the trust and management of these schools to those who formerly held control, but the new Board is drawn from the Merchants' Company, the Town Council and the learned Professions—a more competent and better qualified commission could hardly have been arranged, combining as it does thorough business capacity, with high educational attainments.

The benefits arising from these new educational establishments are not confined by any means to the citizens of Edinburgh, for there is hardly a town in Scotland not now represented in them, and I may add that England also has numbers of young people receiving instruction in these schools. In visiting one of them a few days since the head master informed me that the institution under his charge had pupils from the districts as far north as the Shetland Islands, and, in an opposite direction, as far south as the Channel Islands. Indeed very many families have moved into Edinburgh from a distance purposely to take advantage of the schools in question. The highest charge for the more advanced classes is ten pounds sterling per annum, and for the Junior classes two pounds ten shillings—and the parents rejoice in the fact that these amounts cover everything—there are no extras. In all these schools a very thorough English and Mathematical education is imparted. Natural Philosophy, Geology, and other branches of Natural Science, Latin, Greek, French, German, Music, (both vocal and instrumental), Dancing, and in the Female schools sewing, are taught by the most accomplished masters and Teachers. At 12 years of age or thereabouts the boys or their parents generally intimate the branches to which they desire special attention to be given and if they are intended for mercantile life they generally devote more time to the modern than the dead languages, and pursue that course of study better qualified to fit them for commercial pursuits. While those who are intending to adopt professions give their attention to the Classics and such other branches as they shall be called upon to pass an examination in, ere they commence the special work of the professions they have chosen.

In all these endowed schools, as well the Merchants, as those Hospitals which are not yet in any way connected with them—physical training is not neglected. Brain and muscle alike receive their due amount of attention and education. Both sexes are regularly drilled, while the elder boys are taught fencing and gymnastics.

The number of schools connected with the Merchants' system scattered over the city, I am not on the moment prepared to state, but there are to-day receiving instruction within their walls no less than 4,500 pupils, and I must add, that the poor are not excluded, for in those connected with Gillespie's foundation the fees are merely nominal, and the children here, as in the out-door schools of Heriot's Hospital, receive instruction in the ordinary branches of an English education, with the addition of drill, vocal music and drawing; while all

can compete for money prizes and for admission free of charge to the higher schools of the company, and the few who are at the top of the list may secure further pecuniary advantages in the form of scholarships or Bursaries amounting in all to £400 stg.

Thus you see the son of the very poor man, may, if he has the brain and the industry, compete in these Merchants' schools (as he may indeed in most of the separate Hospital Schools) with the sons of the better-off citizens for prizes worth contending for, which, if obtained, are sure to place the possessor in an admirable position for future success in whatever department of life he may be subsequently found.

Through the kindness of Mr. Knox, "the master" or President of the Merchants' Company, I was permitted to thoroughly inspect all, or as many of these schools as I felt disposed, and to convey to your readers some idea of their extent, and the manner in which they are worked, I will in as few words as possible describe my visit to the Female School which was organised in the Hopetown rooms, Queen Street in 1870.

On entering the building I was received by a servant in livery, but could not advance for some minutes, as the three stair-cases and the halls were fully occupied by the young ladies, who to martial music—heard all over the house—in companies of forty, each headed by a governess, were marching two and two in all directions, vacating one set of class rooms, and entering others.

This grand parade being over—for an hour—the head masters' office was reached, and that gentleman most kindly kept me continuously occupied for an hour and a half, during which I had a second time to be very closely inspected myself by this marching Regiment of 1250 or 1260 Scotch and English lassies, as they again changed their class rooms. I learned that the whole school was educationally classified, and that no class contained more than 40 pupils, all in very nearly the same state of advancement.

Each company had its governess, whose duty it was to scrutinize the deportment and to keep a general supervision over those under her charge; which charge commenced as soon as the pupils entered the house in the morning, and terminated only when they left it in the afternoon. Except to very junior classes all the instruction is imparted by masters.

The musical arrangements are novel. The whole department contains 45 Pianos and in all the class rooms, for this description of work, save one, there are eight instruments, and eight young ladies are instructed at one time and play together in each room.

I visited two of these rooms, and in both, two of the eight pianos, were silent in consequence of the absence of pupils; but the six who were present played with the utmost harmony, and as far as my uneducated ear could detect, there was not an error of a single note during the time occupied by these two classes in playing two long and difficult pieces of music. Of course this result could not be attained without a very thorough classification of pupils, and not without much practice at home—a very few mistakes will send a young lady from a higher to a lower class—hence, great efforts are made to retain their positions.

Equal harmony was observable in the department of vocal music, where I heard the Senior Class of about sixty young ladies (from 14 to 20 years of age) sing together most exquisitely.

The drawing and writing classes were at work in large rooms at the top of the building, in which two or more classes were being instructed at the same time.

The drill, play, dancing and sewing rooms on the first floor are large and high, and connected by folding doors, so that they can readily be converted into one room, as is the case once a week when Mr. Pryde, the Principal, delivers a lecture to 600 of the more advanced pupils on some subject connected with English Literature. In the basement is a large Luncheon Hall, where for a penny the pupils can purchase a bun and a cup of milk or coffee. Here also are the cloak and bonnet rooms—one for each class of 40 pupils—in which each young lady has her own hook and box, numbered, where bonnets, cloaks and boots are carefully placed in the morning, as they enter, and taken again in the afternoon, as they leave, the building. Comfortable slippers take the place of walking boots, which change assists in effecting three important results, cleanliness, quietness and the health of the scholars. These toilet arrangements take place under the supervision of the class governesses—with the

same order which pervades the whole institution. The numbers are so large that in almost all the departments there are several teachers, who are well paid. The lowest salary paid to any of the masters is \$210 stg. The Principal I was informed is in the receipt of £600 stg. per annum. His duties are purely executive, and all the teaching he performs is the weekly lecture above mentioned. The Governesses receive from £25 to £90 stg. The number of teachers and governesses combined amounts to ninety.

It is unnecessary that I should take you through the Merchant Company's Male Schools; which are conducted on the same general principles, with the adoption of such modifications as circumstances, sex, and future occupation will naturally suggest to your readers one of the most important, is now accomplishing its work in the old Merchant Maidens' Institution, where from 1000 to 1100 boys are receiving a very thorough education.

(To be continued.)

For the Christian Messenger.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

APPENDIX NO. 3.

The commencement of the year 1871 found me on Stronach Mountain, shut in by deep snow-drifts. Bro. J. R. Stubbart and I had been holding meetings there, till violent storms and impassable roads prevented attendance. Having gone thither in a waggon, I was obliged to borrow a sleigh in order to return home, by a circuitous route, as soon as the roads were in any measure broken out. As conference was to be attended at the same place on the 21st day of the month, in order to return the borrowed sleigh, and to get my waggon, I went in the sleigh ten miles, almost wholly on bare ground, which kept me exposed for the space of three hours to such continuous rain that no other person came to the place of worship. Through Divine goodness, however, my health did not sustain any sensible injury from this exposure.

Bro. Stubbart and I assisted in the observance of the "Week of Prayer." In Tremont these meetings were continued, and were ultimately attended with a measure of success. The burning of our Meeting House on the night of Jan. 27th seemed very untoward; but means were provided to resume and continue the meetings. Through the blessing of God attending these persevering efforts, by the 11th day of March there were 9 candidates received for baptism.

I did not myself apprehend any difficulty in administering the ordinance, or that my health would suffer injury from it, but at the kind suggestion of brethren, I requested Bro. J. L. Read to discharge this duty. He obligingly did so, and preached for me. I presented the hand of fellowship to these 9 persons, and also to one received by letter. It was a delightful season.

By the gracious influence attending continued efforts put forth at Prince William Street and Melvern Square, in which Bro. Stubbart, with others, assisted as much as his attendance at College would permit, several persons were hopefully brought to the knowledge of Christ in each of these places. As we were disappointed with reference to another administrator, I baptized the candidates, 8 in number, without the slightest inconvenience, or detriment to my health. Soon after this I baptized 3 more at Greenwood Square.

The encouraging prospects had, indeed, at times led us to hope, that a larger number would speedily become decided for Christ, and be constrained by grace to own His name before the world, and walk in His statutes. It was, however, highly consoling and cheering to me, now that my ministry—commenced March 24, 1816, more than 55 years before—must necessarily be drawing to a close, to have 20 persons added by baptism to the Church under my pastoral care in the course of two or three months.

On the 29th day of May, 1871, Mrs. T. and I set out on our annual tour to Cumberland. Having a number of relatives, and many Christian friends, residing on both sides of the Bay, whom we desired to visit, we determined, (D. V.) to go round by Truro. As the Church with which Mrs. T. had been formerly united was destitute of pastoral labor, I spent the first Sabbath, very agreeably, and I hope beneficially, with them, their Meeting House in Scotch Village, Newport, had been recently burned by some incendiary; but we occupied a hall not far away, where we had conference meeting, preaching, and the Lord's supper administered.