The Colonist.

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CHARLTON ON THE TARIFF.

Mr. Charlton's widely heralded speech on reciprocity in trade with the United States was a strong utterance, temperate in tone, but convincing in the array of figures which he marshaled to show that, in business dealings with our cousins to the south, this country does not get fair play. There was a touch of bitterness in his mournful acknowledgment that for many years he had believed the Americans would be amenable to reason, but that stern experience had compelled him to change his mind. The remedy which he proposes is the imposition of such a tariff as would amount practically to a declaration of non-intercourse. This sounds very heroic, but unfortunately Mr. Charlton modified it greatly by his suggestion that such a tariff would be primarily a weapon with which to secure reciprocity in natural products. Such a trade theory may be economically sound, but it would be received more readily if the term "natural products" did not include logs, in which Mr. Charlton is largely interested. Give him a free market in these, and he seems to care little what becomes of Canadian manufactures. Canadians will be almost unanimous in agreeing that he has stated our grievance clearly and forcibly. There will be a divergence of opinion as to the worth of his proposed remedy. But his underlying argument is sound. We cannot make any advantageous trade treaty with the United States unless and until we are able and willing to live without that country. So long as it thinks that we have not the spirit or the ability to help ourselves, just so long will it continue to crowd us unscrupulously in matters commercial.

AMERICANIZED NEWS.

This title requires explanation, but not apology. It requires explanation for those who object to the monopoly of the word "American" by the United States and the designation "American" by the citizens of that country. Certainly, Canada is a portion of the American continent, and Canadians are just as fully entitled to be called Americans as the citizens of the United States. But usage is gradually confining the word to the latter people, both among them, ourselves, and the outside world. And usage, not derivation nor propriety, determines nomenclature. This usage has arisen largely from the want of any distinctive epithet to apply to citizens of the United States which is not unwieldly and cumbersome. Let them have the term; "Canadian" is good enough for us. It is better for us to give up our right in it, than to insist on our vested interest in a name not distinctly expressive of our own independent national existence. If we take the Canadian press from the Atlantic to the Pacific, its prevailing tone is intense and aggressive national spirit, within the limits of fervent loyalty to the Empire as the larger whole of which we constitute a part. This conception of the British Empire is an idea which is gradually becoming defined and coherent, and whose consummation will be the consolidation of the whole congeries of nations which own the sway of the British Crown in a vital and durable union. In the past history of the world no race has ever gone beyond the national spirit as a bond of union, nor has any Empire ever been formed upon a wider conception. But in the people of Great and Greater Britain, there is at the present time evolving a new category of racial existence, and only those whose eyes are blind to the signs of the times are in any doubt or difficulty as to the inevitable outcome. After all, the municipal patriotism of a citizen of Victoria, and another of Vancouver, however local and aggressive it may be, does not preclude their being both, and equally so, good citizens of British Columbia. In the same way, intense Canadian national spirit does not preclude loyalty and devotion to the Imperial idea now being slowly embodied in the practical evolution of the British race. This we believe to be a matter more fully comprehended and expressed in Canada than in any other portion of His Majesty's dominions. However, that is not precisely what we began to write about, and we had better "return to our muttons" before the space limits of even a Sunday editorial are exhausted. While the Canadian newspapers reflect this national spirit and Imperial loyalty in their editorial columns, in their news columns they do not. The news collector, be he individual or agency, refracts at the same moment as he focalizes the news. The angle at which he refracts news is partly determined by his own individuality, but chiefly by the appetite of his readers. Now the Americans are decidedly peculiar in this respect. They demand foreign news, and particularly news about Great Britain, to be passed on to them at a higher angle of refraction than any other people. This is largely a result of early training. From the time the ordinary little American reaches the perceptive age, a carefully distorted view of British history, institutions, manners and character is instilled into him. Naturally, when he arrives at the newspaper-reading period, he would resent as entirely false, any news about Great Britain which gave him a picture of things as they actually exist. That is his affair, and the affair of his newspapers. But the unfortunate thing for us is that Canadian newspapers are obliged to publish this refracted news or publish none. It makes uncommonly bad nutriment for budding Imperialists, because it distorts the happenings of one part of the Empire to the comprehension of the people of another. The latest development of American megalomania is that Great Britain is rapidly becoming a feeble imitation and replica of the United States, without individuality or independence. It is not strange that it should be so. The young American is taught to believe that he owes nothing to his heredity prior to the Revolution. Consequently similar institutions are to him, not collateral expressions of the same heredity, but imitations of what he himself has invented. He is taught to believe that he owes nothing to Great Britain save a legacy of hate. When he finds that the people of Great Britain are not hostile to him, he concludes that they are afraid of him. He is taught to believe that the average citizen of Great Britain is a person of uncouth and truculent manners. So, when he meets with courtesy, he is apt to mistake it for the natural reverence paid to superior being. All the happenings in Great Britain are passed on to him by his newspapers to suit his previously acquired point of view. To read the American papers one would think that English society was composed exclusively of a few peeresses by marriage of American parentage, that the commerce of Great Britain was dodging round the markets of the world to pick up the crumbs dropped from America's table, and that the government of Great Britain was engaged in remodeling British institutions to conform to American ideas, and living in daily terror lest Mr. Roosevelt should issue the fiat of irresistible power Carthago delenda est. This kind of rubbish continually instilled into Canadian minds, and especially young Canadian minds, is bound to have effect, and to alienate sympathies most vital to the consolidation of the Empire. We are governed, not by conferences and legislatures, but by ideas, which conferences and legislatures sometimes represent, while sometimes they do not. We may legislate and convocate and formulate to the end of time, but if unsympathetic and untrue ideas are instilled into the minds of the people, our legislation and convocation and formulation will not accomplish much. This question of Americanized news is a most serious one, and the more the megalomania of our neighbors grows, the more serious it becomes. The newspapers of Canada cannot help themselves by individual effort, but they might do something by united action, if supported by the people, who feel an irritation at the class of news presented without fully comprehending the danger it contains.

Enthusiasts of the rod have suffered a severe disappointment in the weather conditions which grace the opening of the angling season. We are afraid that a self-respecting trout will not trust himself to the chilly upper stratum of our waters for a while yet, and will regard the dangling of a succulent fly before his eyes as a gratuitous insult to his intelligence. However, three or four days of real wintry weather in March, while unusual in this part of the world, have been characteristic of this season of the year from time immemorial. An old rhyme supposed to convey a warning to shepherds against putting out their last year's lambs too early, contains an exquisite description of the weather prevailing in Victoria during the last day or two:

"The first three days of Aperill
I see three hogs upon a hill.
"The first of them was wind and weet
The second of them was snaw and sleet,
And when the third was past and gane
The three silly hogs went hirpling hame."

"The first of them was wind and weet
The second of them was snaw and sleet."

Evidently Victoria's experience during Thursday and Friday is not a new thing in this old world.

We hope that the suggestion made by the Victoria branch of the British Empire League will bear fruit, and that the Colonial premiers will not only confer among themselves when they visit Great Britain this year, but will take the opportunity to invite the confidence of the people of Great Britain in connection with their views upon Imperial questions. The presentation of Imperial questions entirely divorced from party politics will not only be a novelty in Great Britain, but should be useful in stimulating a proper Imperial sentiment there, where it is less advanced than in any of the self-governing colonies. The suggestion which was originated by Mr. T. J. Wilson, of the Mines department, is of more than ordinary importance, and should be followed up in every possible way.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The debate on the Address has dragged out its weary length, and, if anyone can see in what way the public advantage has been furthered, or the people enlightened on any question of vital moment, he is possessed of greater insight than the ordinary mortal. Presumably the debate will be closed today, and the business of the country will be allowed to proceed. In common with the vast majority of the people of this country, we sincerely hope so. We notice that the course of the debate has manifested a desire on the part of some members of the opposition to approach the government upon grounds of criticism which are at least rational and fair, to discuss questions in relation to their bearing upon the prosperity and progress of the country, and not in relation to their bearing upon this member of the House or that member of the House. We hope that this is something more than a lucid interval, and that it indicates a permanent recovery of balance on the part of at least some members of the opposition. If it is, there is some chance of measures of practical advantage being carried, through the initiative of the government, assisted by the criticism of its opponents, which is the legitimate function of an opposition. If it is not, the government has certainly nothing to fear, but the country will have much to regret in the waste of public time while these unseemly squabbles are being adjusted.

THE COST OF SCHOOL BOOKS.

The question of the cost of text books in the public schools was raised at the meeting of School Trustees held on Wednesday. The secretary of the Nanaimo School Board sent a letter to the Board here urging co-operation in requesting the provincial government to print and publish the necessary text books. In the discussion which followed two questions were confused which ought to be kept carefully distinct from one another, in order to arrive at a proper understanding on the matter. The one is the actual cost of the text books, and the other the persons who should pay for them. As to the actual cost of the text books now in use, it is as low as could possibly be contrived, and much lower than if the provincial government undertook the business of publishing a similar series. Any person who argues that the provincial government could compete with Messrs. Gage & Co. or Messrs. Copp, Clark & Co., of Toronto, in the publication of a series of text books, entirely overlooks the conditions under which the material is produced, and the economy of production which a ten times greater market renders possible. The actual flat cost of production and distribution to the provincial government, would be very much greater than the flat cost of production and distribution plus the publishers' and retailers' profits under the present system. If it is desired to shift the burden of that cost from the parents' shoulders to those of the ratepayer or taxpayer, let the people who advocate that, say so, and say so directly. Why should schemes be advocated whose adoption would unquestionably increase the burden, whether it shifted it or not? The total cost for compulsory text books during a child's first four years of school life is $1.40 plus 90 cents for copy books, or $2.30 in all. The last two years cost $3.70 for text books and 60 cents for copy books, or $4.30 in all. The total cost thus figures up at $6.60. A similar series could not be produced more cheaply than at present, and the series now in use could not be distributed more cheaply than at present. A rough calculation based on the discount allowed to retailers, shows that provided each child consumes its portion of the series each year, and, provided no single text book descends as a legacy to younger children, the retailers' so-called profit would be $448.00 a year. No scheme which could possibly be devised, would allow for cheaper distribution than that. This calculation of course refers only to the city of Victoria. But the same thing would apply equally in other cities. It must be admitted that no economy could be inaugurated in the production and distribution of the present series or of any similar series. If the present series has not reached a minimum of necessary literature that is a different question, but it certainly appears to be very moderate. If it is the general sentiment of the community that the ratepayer or taxpayer should meet the cost of text books, that is a question for a decision by the majority; but people should look twice at proposals which seem to convey the idea that in some way the burden of their cost can be mysteriously diminished, by a different method of providing them. At the same time, it is quite clear that unless there were some actual pressure upon the pockets of hardworking parents the matter would not be receiving so much attention as it actually is. There are two possible causes for this pressure, both of which may well be in operation. In the first place, the text book series was altered about 18 months ago, because the old series was obsolete. We know what the careful mother used to do with discarded school books; perhaps in this more extravagant age it is no longer done. But Johnny's books which he had outgrown, were carefully patched and stitched and covered, and put away on the shelf until Tommy needed them, when his first great responsibility of citizenship was incurred, that, namely, of going to school and being educated. Naturally, the adoption of a more modern series has dislocated this economy for the time being. In the second place, it appears that there is a considerable expenditure for scribbling paper and note books, and so forth, which the ordinary parent does not distinguish from the purchase of compulsory text books, and which might be avoided by a return to the common or garden slate, with its sponge attachment. We are aware that the only purpose for which a well regulated boy will use his sponge, is to fill it with water and poke it down his neighbor's neck, and that the sponge is usually lost in consequence. But after it is gone, a portion of his anatomy for which the palmists have a name, serves equally well. If the squeak of the slate pencil and the aroma of its filings are too crude for our modern nerves, we must pay for the substituted scribbling pad and note book, and that is all there is about it.

A NOVEL CRITICISM.

We are glad to notice in the speech on the Address made by Mr. Neill, of Alberni, a feeling of hope and enthusiasm with regard to the mineral resources of the West Coast of Vancouver Island, inspired by such significant facts as he recited. We fully agree with Mr. Neill that the mineral resources of this part of the province have been practically proved, and that their rapid development in the immediate future is a matter beyond possibility of doubt. But, at the same time, it is a pity that Mr. Neill's coming from a part of the country where the prospecting and development both of mineral and agricultural resources have been materially assisted by the possession of great natural waterways, which to some extent obviate the necessity of colonization railways, should have blinded him to the needs of the great northern interior, and led him into a criticism of the general railway policy of the government, so obviously beside the mark. His argument was that the money proposed to be spent by the government in assisting railways, should be spent in filling up the country with settlers, and that then, the railways would come of themselves. He overlooked the fact that the only way to fill with people a country which possesses no means of transportation, is to build roads and railways through it. Whether was the population now in the Nelson and Slocan districts precedent to, or did it follow the construction of the Columbia & Kootenay and Nelson & Fort Shepard railways? Whether was the population in East Kootenay, engaged in coal mining, precedent to, or did it follow the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway? Whether was the population in the Boundary district, engaged in the mining and smelting of copper ore, precedent to, or did it follow the construction of the Columbia & Western railway? Would it have accomplished anything to have assisted the industry of coke burning in East Kootenay, or the industry of copper smelting in Boundary without first providing railways which made those industries possible? Whether are the old cattle ranches of the Kettle River valley being broken up into small holdings as a consequence of railway construction or not? Would it have been possible to so break them up without the railways which occasion industry and provide a market for agricultural produce being in existence first? These questions merely require to be asked to completely dispose of Mr. Neill's, or of any similar criticism of the advantages of the government's development policy as applied to the great northern interior of this province.

GOVERNMENT SMELTERS.

During the course of a temperate speech on the Address, Mr. R. F. Green, of Kaslo, yesterday took occasion to refer to a resolution standing upon the order paper in his name, dealing with the question of the establishment of government smelters and refineries of silver-lead ore. That resolution reads as follows:

"That in view of the present depressed condition of the lead market, and the disability under which the producers of lead and silver within the province labor in not being able to have the product of their mines economically smelted and refined: Therefore in the opinion of this House the public interest requires on the part of the government the serious consideration of the establishment and operation by them of lead smelting and refining works within the province."

Before such a motion is made, or before any member of the House votes for it, we should hope that the experience of the different Australian colonies and of New Zealand in making such experiments would be carefully considered. However, apart from the experience of other countries there are two considerations which prevent such a policy being adopted by any government. The first of these is that economic lead smelting and refining is a delicate industrial problem and therefore absolutely unsuited for governmental interference without the root and branch acceptance of a socialistic theory of industry. There is and can be no monopoly in the business of smelting and refining, unless conditions such as prevail in the United States obtain, and even where such conditions do prevail, the existence of a monopoly is highly artificial, and its continued maintenance exceedingly difficult. It may be true that economic smelting and refining are not possible in British Columbia, but that is not the fault of the British Columbia smelters and refineries. They are not making any very large profits. The Trail smelter is a close corporation, but the Hall Mines smelter is a public company, and, according to its balance sheet last year, in its smelting operations it barely made both ends meet. If the government could take any action which would lead to more economic smelting and refining in the province, it would be highly satisfactory, but it is certainly plain that the erection of other smelters to compete with smelters which, far from making any undue profit, are not making any profit to speak of at all, is not the way to do it. In the second place, the real reason why the lead miner in British Columbia is at a disadvantage is because his lead passes through the hands of the United States middleman before it reaches either the home Canadian market, or the British market, or the foreign market. This is a monstrous condition of affairs, but neither the responsibility nor the remedy lies to the hand of any provincial government. The responsibility lies upon the Dominion government, which has refused to give the British Columbia lead miner the home market for lead. The remedy lies in the same hands if the Dominion government chooses to adopt it. It costs the British Columbia miner one cent a pound extra expense, to market his lead in Great Britain; it should not cost so much. It costs him the same or more to market his lead in Montreal. It should not cost him anything. He should be protected in the home market. The difficulty under which he labors now, is a difficulty of market, not of manufacture. Nothing which the provincial government might attempt to assist the manufacture, could obviate the necessity for what the Dominion government has so far refused to do to improve the market.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

The rank and file of the Liberal members at Ottawa hailing from the provinces of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces have a precise and distinct idea of how the Intercolonial railway should be managed. They are strict believers in the government ownership of railways, but their interpretation of that principle is that the railway should be managed by the government, for the party and at the expense of the people. In the section of the Liberal party organized and controlled by Mr. J. Israel Tarte, it is not surprising that such views should be predominant. But it is a theory of railway management a little difficult to reconcile with the ordinary functions of carrying freight and passengers without a large annual deficit. The Intercolonial railway has received very large benefits from the general briskness of trade throughout Canada. But all those benefits are being swallowed up through the Tarte theory of management, and the more his followers get, it is sad to reflect, the hungier they become. Mr. Blair, poor man, cannot satisfy their requirements; he has done his best, but they are as clamorous and insistent as ever, and may drive him out of his office in order to get some one into it who will try to do better. A calm and impartial observer would admit that, from their point of view, he has done very well. In 1896 the Intercolonial railway possessed a salary list of 15 officials drawing $1,500 a year or over. It now possesses a salary list of 27 officials drawing $1,500 a year or over. In 1896 the sum total of such salaries was $31,900; now the sum total is $67,825. In 1896 there was one official who drew $6,000 a year; now there are two who draw $6,000 a year, and one who draws $7,000 a year, and so on all the way down the list. Expenses of this character, under government ownership as understood by Mr. J. Israel Tarte and his followers, are never likely to be cut down no matter what changes in business conditions may take place. In fact they are likely to increase, because the weaker the Laurier government becomes, and it is becoming weaker, the less can it withstand the appeals of Mr. Tarte and his following in the House of Commons. They are already threatening to rend their leaders if they do not feed them better. It must be a comforting reflection to the advocates of the government ownership of railways in the West that there are also practical believers in the East and that they are so numerous and influential.

EXPORT OF LOGS.

Evidence accumulates almost daily of the great benefit received by provincial industry through the action of the provincial government in prohibiting the export of cedar logs from Crown lands throughout the province. The result has been the immediate transference of a large and flourishing industry from American to Canadian soil. We express no doubt whatever but that the conditions so established will be permanent. In every branch of industry it has been proven over and over again, that whoever controls the supply of raw material controls the industry dependent on it. It is only of late years that in Canada we have awakened to the leverage our immense stores of raw material give us in stimulating and fostering home industry both for internal consumption and foreign trade. Our experiments in utilizing this leverage have been so pre-eminently successful wherever they have been tried, that it is just as well to point out that cedar logs are not the only commodities with regard to which our United States industry is dependent on Canadian raw material, and to suggest that wherever an opportunity occurs of applying the same principle which has been so satisfactory in practice, it should not be overlooked.

PRESS COMMENTS.

There are the best of reasons for believing that when the North Pole is reached, as it is almost certain to be, it will be by means of some such plan as that proposed by Captain Bernier. This plan is virtually Nansen's. But Nansen was unable to carry out his designs because of the difficulties which he encountered in making his way along the long northern coast line of Europe and Asia. Under Captain Bernier's plan most of those difficulties would be avoided. Through Behring Strait, there would seem to be considerable likelihood of reaching in a few weeks a far more favorable position than Nansen was able to secure after months of toil and danger. That point once reached, it would be a mere matter of drifting with the ice. The current might, almost with certainty, be relied to carry the imprisoned vessel quite near if not to the Pole, and thence into the Atlantic ocean. A well equipped expedition with fair luck, should have little difficulty in making the short, over-ice dash which would probably be necessary to actually reach the Pole.—Halifax Chronicle.

The people of Canada as a body are not worrying themselves one little bit about securing a trade reciprocity treaty with the United States; and we can also add that, on this side of the international boundary there is so far no good evidence that the government of Canada intends to introduce any such drastic tariff measure as our contemporary anticipates. Our government might indeed revise our tariff in a way that might be of some interest to our neighbors, but as we have always held that the United States had a perfect right to make any such tariff as they chose, without eliciting complaint from us, so we maintain that we have full right to make any such tariff as we choose, without eliciting complaint from them. For years we have borne their high tariffs with commendable patience, and for now we should increase our tariffs against their products (though there is no present evidence of such intention) they would no doubt be able to meet the new conditions in an equally philosophic spirit. A little reciprocity in tariffs would do no harm.—Halifax Herald.

Now that Col. Prior is elected and the Dunsmuir government sustained, we hope the Legislative Assembly will be able to do some good work, and omit all that unseemingly brawling we have had so much of late.—Kamloops Standard.

Since the announcement that the Ottawa ship canal would probably cost $300,000,000, Mr. Tarte is more than ever in favor of its being undertaken by the Public Works Department.—Moncton, N. B., Times.

The four million dollar canning trust who are to do business among the salmon of the Pacific Coast evidently believe that a canning company should have lots of "tin."—Montreal Star.

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

FERNIE LAND.

From Fernie Free Press.

At last a timeworn grievance has been settled. The people of Fernie are to have the deeds of their land. The secretary of the Board of Trade today received from Victoria the following message: J. S. T. Alexander: Government approves land settlement. Coal company will give deeds. Congratulations. Joshua Davies. Certainly credit is due our Board of Trade for their untiring efforts to secure this much-needed settlement. It is impossible to estimate the harm done to the town in the past two years by the unsettled question of land titles. No other town in B. C. has ever made such rapid progress under such unfavorable circumstances. It is a very conservative estimate to say that Fernie would ere this have rivalled Nelson or Rossland had it not been for this serious drawback. Now that the difficulty has been removed we may expect to see Fernie force ahead in a way that will make some of the older towns look to their laurels, if they are to maintain the lead which they have so long held; and our business men may expect to reap the reward of their unfaltering faith in the town even when the skies were dark.

EARLY CLOSING.

From Rossland Miner.

The city is in rather a peculiar position in connection with the Early Closing by-law passed under the regulations of the Shops Regulation Act. When the measure now in force was adopted by the city, the universal rest day in the mines was the 15th of each month, but latterly the Le Roi mine has ordered the 10th of the month as its rest day. Several merchants kept their places of business open on Monday night to take advantage of the business accruing from the distribution of a large sum of money among the miners, while others kept the letter of the bylaw by closing up promptly at 6:30 o'clock. The result was unsatisfactory. It has been suggested that the bylaw should be altered to meet the amended conditions, but the council is powerless to take the initiative in the matter.

WHAT NELSON IS DOING.

From Nelson Miner.

The Tourist Association held its second general meeting last night in the Board of Trade rooms, when the executive reported the appointment of a secretary, W. A. Jowett was named for that position. Melville Parry was added to the executive committee. The executive reported that they had written to merchants in surrounding towns asking their co-operation. This letter was read, and it was decided that the secretary should visit the districts and get all the assistance possible. It was mentioned that 117 persons had paid their membership fee of $1. It was decided that the association should consider the electoral districts of Nelson, Slocan, Rossland and South East Kootenay, as the territory which they would keep in view in their plan of work.

As a Cure For Piles

Dr. Chase's Ointment Never Disappoints—It Has Won World-wide Fame on Account of Its Magical Control Over the Most Severe Cases of Itching, Bleeding and Protruding Piles.

Doctors may tell you that nothing short of a surgical operation will cure piles. In this they are mistaken, as we can prove in a host of cases where Dr. Chase's ointment has been used. It is not infrequent that people tell us that Dr. Chase's Ointment has succeeded in effecting a cure after operations had failed. There is too much risk in a surgical operation, too much suffering, and too much expense. If you take the advice of scores and hundreds of your friends and neighbors, you will avoid operations and resort to the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment. It will relieve you almost at once. It will thoroughly cure you in a remarkably short time.

Mr. J. Wolfe, Arnprior, Ont., states: "I have used Dr. Chase's Ointment for piles, and can assure the public that there was never anything on the market to equal it. I was disappointed time and time again when trying remedies for the ailment, and you can scarcely imagine my gratitude when I found that Dr. Chase's Ointment was an effective and thorough cure for this ailment. From the first application this magical ointment gave me relief, and a few boxes perfectly cured me. Since being cured of piles I always keep Dr. Chase's Ointment in the house, and find it useful in scores of ways, as a treatment for every form of itching skin, chaffing, and skin irritations."

Dr. Chase's Ointment is indeed useful in scores of ways, as Mr. Wolfe says, and people who once made the acquaintance of Dr. Chase's Ointment are loth to be without it in the house. For pimples, blackheads, eczema, salt rheum, chapped hands and face, chilblains and each and every form of raw, itching or chafed skin, it is an incomparable treatment. It is especially recommended as a cure for piles, because it is, so far as we know, the only actual and guaranteed cure for every form of this wretched and loathsome disease. 60 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops droppings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. Blower free. All dealers, or Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Co., Toronto and Buffalo.

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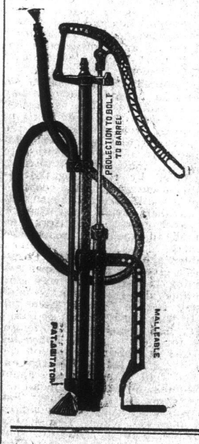

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