ROUTINE BUSINESS IN THE LEGISLATTRE

(Continued from Page Two.)

hausted in discussion the bill did not pass through committee before 6 o'clock and, consequently, is slated to come up for further consideration at the next sitting of the house.

Prayers were by Rev. F. T. Tapscott.

Petitions

A petition from Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper asking that he should be heard in connection with the bill entitled "An Act to Amend the Coal Mines Act," was read and received.

T. Gifford prevented a petition from F. Pruley, M. S. Faddon, J. Musgrave and many others in respect to amendments to the Game Act.

Committee Report

In behalf of the committee on railways Mr. Macgowan submitted a report as appended: The preamble proved of bill (No. 67) An Act to incorporate the Howe Sound, Pemberton Valley and Northern Railway Company.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Chairman.

On motion it was received.

Questions were asked and answered as follows:

Mr. Hall asked the hon. the minister of education the following question:

What number of permits to each school have been granted to persons who have not the regulation certificates during the years 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1907?

The Hon. Mr. Young replied as follows:

"Year ending June 30, 1903, 46.
"Year ending June 30, 1904, 34.
"Year ending June 30, 1905, 26.
"Year ending June 30, 1906, 21.
"For 9 months, July 1, 1906, to date, 72."

Supplementary Report

A supplementary report was submitted by the railway committee as follows: The preamble not proved of bill (No. 54) An Act to incorporate the Kootenay Southern Railway Company.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN,
Chairman.

The report was received.

Fisheries Act

"An Act to Amend the British Columbia Fisheries Act," was submitted by the attorney general in the form of a message from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. It was considered in committee with Price Ellison in the chair. The committee, rising, reported the bill and it was put through its initial stages and placed on the order paper for second reading at the next sitting.

Debate On University Bill

Mr. Gifford took the chair when the house went into committee on the bill entitled "An Act to Aid the University of British Columbia by a grant of Provincial Lands."

During the reading of the bill the minister of education introduced amendments as appended:

That the word "grant" in the title be struck out, and the word "reservation" substituted therefor.

Section 2, line 2—That the word "grant" be struck out and the following be substituted therefor: "set apart by way of endowment."

Section 3, line 1—That the word "grant" be struck out and the following be substituted therefor: "reservation."

Section 5, line 1—That the word "granted" be struck out and the word "reserved" substituted therefor.

Section 5, line 3—That following the word "act," in the third line, the following be added: "and shall be administered and disposed of under the provisions of the Land Act."

Mr. Macdonald's Remarks

Mr. Macdonald, the leader of the opposition, said he understood that, by the changes which were proposed, the lands would simply be reserved as an endowment to the university. Therefor he was glad to see that the members of the administration had obtained some enlightenment from the debate which had taken place in connection with the measure and the criticism which had been offered by the opposition. He congratulated particularly the minister of education on having received valuable information and having the good sense to profit. He understood that it was now intended that the 2,000,000 acres mentioned should be reserved without prejudice to the mineral timber and other claims The bill as it appeared with amendments was entirely changed and he was gratified to note the action taken.

A Reply

The minister of education remarked in response to a question asked by the leader of the opposition, that the government would certainly administer any obligation which it undertook.

Mr. Henderson's Opinion

Mr. Henderson did not like the changes which it was proposed to make in the bill. He was of the opinion that it would open up a possibility by which the directors of the institution might "bleed" the province. They would be coming down on the treasury for grants repeatedly while the administration would be open to criticism as to their handling of the funds. Mr. Henderson spoke of the condition in Ontario where the Toronto university was principally supported by land grants. He claimed that as a result the institution had been unable to obtain financial assistance from wealthy individuals. As far as he knew the Toronto university had received such aid from only two persons, namely, Sir William Mulock and Hon. Edward Blake. On the other hand McGill university, which was maintained on a different basis, was able to secure as much assistance in the way of individual grants almost as often as their requirements made necessary. In his opinion the charges which the provincial secretary proposed only made matters worse. He could not see his way clear to support the amendments.

Wanted Reduction

Mr. Williams spoke against the bill and in favor of a resolution which had been submitted by his leader proposing that the figures 2,000,000 in Clause 2 should be struck out and 150,000 substituted therefor. He practically reiterated the opinions to which he gave expression at a previous sitting of the House, claiming that it was not wise that such an extent of the public domain should be laid apart for the purpose intended at the present juncture.

Premier McBride

The Premier, in replying to the various criticisms of the bill, and referring more particularly to the attack made by the honorable member for Newcastle, stated that the latter and those who were of the same party had given parliament to understand that they were unfavorable to the construction of an institution of the kind named; therefore the position of the Socialist party was quite clear. He then went on to outline the attitude of the government, pointing out that only a few months ago there had been a prolonged and heated debate in the House on the question of granting assistance for the organization of what was now known as the Royal Institute of Learning. At that time the executive had been waited on by influential delegates asking for the establishment of a provincial university. So strong was the demand that it appeared that the whole country was desirous that such a step should be taken. All the papers, too, had been in favor of the proposal.

So far as he personally was concerned, and also in the opinion of other members of the government, the time had arrived for the administration to take some action along that line. Surely it could not be said that the government was acting prematurely when there was the spectacle of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, only a year old, already providing privileges of higher education. To the south the state of Washington possessed several such institutions, while the same was the case in adjoining states. Certainly it appeared high time that British Columbia was becoming alive to the situation.

University Maintenance

It was impossible to have a university unless it was granted large endowments. In its maintenance alone there would be an annual expenditure amounting to thousands of dollars. In the proposal that crown lands should be set aside for that purpose the provincial government was not acting without precedent. There was that furnished by the province of Ontario in respect to the Toronto University and also the procedure in the province of Alberta.

At this juncture Mr. Hawthornthwaite interjected a question as to whether it was the intention, as announced, to bring down another bill relating to the university question this session.

In reply the Premier said that he would explain again what had been previously gone into. A supplementary measure would be introduced and it purposed outlining in full the lines along which it was contemplated to proceed with the establishment of a British Columbia university. It would be brought down before prorogation in order to allow the honorable members of the legislature plenty of time to look over and consider the project which would be outlined therein. He did not think it was the intention of the Minister of Education to force such a measure through the House this session. When it did come up for debate, suggestions forthcoming from those occupying seats on the opposite side would be considered, and, if they were deemed wise, would doubtless be incorporated in the enactment.

Progress Slow

In a strong speech in favor of leaving Clause 2 as it stood, Mr. McPhillips stated the Socialists, which elicited a defence of the attitude of that party from Mr. McInnis. The latter, after outlining his stand on the question of a university—which was in effect that, though favorable to higher education, he deprecated the method adopted by the administration in the endeavor to attain that goal—predicted that the time was not far distant when the affairs of the country would be controlled by his party. He asserted that the signs of the times were unmistakable.

"A rather slow rate of progress," remarked Mr. McPhillips.

Not Class Legislation

The Minister of Education took exception to the discussing of the bill proposing the establishment of a university from a class standpoint. He argued that it was for the people of British Columbia. Property belonging to the people was to be reserved for the financing of an institution for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite's Position

Mr. Hawthornthwaite wanted to make it clear that he did not oppose higher education; but he claimed that the people generally would, at the present time, derive no direct benefit from the institution it was proposed to establish.

Mr. Munro's Opinion

Mr. Munro objected to looking at the question of the introduction of a university from the standpoint of class and the contention that it would benefit one strata of society more than another. It has been said, he remarked, that the institution would benefit only 1 per cent of the present population of British Columbia. Granting that statement, still he did not think that the assertion that only the wealthy people would make use of a university such as contemplated for British Columbia was correct. It had been his experience that many of those belonging and reared in lowly families had, through their own exertions, been enabled to attend a university and obtain the advantage of the education imparted there. He had known cases where the success of single members of such families had raised the latter to a higher plane of society. He was proud to call the attention of the House to the fact which he had mentioned, and affirmed that he was thoroughly in accord with the bill as the government had given notice to amend it. (Applause from the government benches).

A Suggestion

Dr. Hall favored the bill and Mr. Jardine, while in accord with the intention to provide higher education for the youth of the province, was inclined to endorse the wisdom of a suggestion which has been thrown out by Mr. Williams to the effect that the measure should be stood over so that the supplementary bill, spoken of, might be taken into consideration at the same time.

To this, however, the minister of education could not agree and, on a division being taken as to whether the bill should stand over to allow the second measure to be submitted, the motion was defeated by a large majority.

Change in Amendment

Mr. Henderson then suggested that the area should be changed from 2,000,000 to 150,000 and asked Mr. Hawthornthwaite to change his amendment to the amount he had specified so that there would be greater unanimity on the point.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite agreed.

The minister of education announced that it would be impossible for him to accept the proposal.

Totally Inadequate

Mr. McPhillips drew attention to the fact that, figuring the proposed reserve on the presumption that it could be classed as second class land it would be found that the member for Nanaimo would endow the university with $150,000 while the member for Yale would endow the institution by a grant of $375,000. He thought they were equally inadequate and he did not believe that the members mentioned could be wished to be taken seriously when they submitted such amendments.

Mr. Williams retorted that figuring on the same basis as Mr. McPhillips it would be found that the government intended endowing the university with $5,000,000. He wanted to know whether the honorable member for the Islands did not think that just a little too much.

Not Too Much

"No, not a bit too much," promptly retorted the member addressed. He did not believe that it would be found too great an expenditure when the government was confronted with the problem of providing for a university that would be a credit to the province. He then devoted some attention to the Socialist party, asserting that they were gifted with 'stupendous powers for mental calculating." He had once attended a meeting addressed by a Miss Smith, one holding the same views as those representing the party to which he referred in the house, who had stated that if all the wealth of the world were potted there would be enough to provide an annual income of $3,000 for those present. He wanted to know whether his honorable friend's calculation was a trustworthy as that of the party mentioned.

The amendments mentioned having been put to the committee they were lost on a good majority.

Opposition Leader's Stand

Mr. Macdonald then introduced an amendment which proposed that the reserve should be reduced from 2,000,000 to 1,000,000 acres and that to the same clause should be added a section providing that the selection should be made from crown lands of a "fair average" in value. He claimed that the amount of land which he proposed in his amendment was quite sufficient to meet the present requirements. Estimating an area of 1,000,000 acres, conservately, at $2,000,000 a permanent income would be derived therefrom of from $75,000 to $100,000 the exact amount depending altogether on the character of the investment. He thought, when looked at it in that light, it would be acknowledged to be a liberal investment. When travelling through the northern sections of the province recently he had come in contact with many families without the facilities for enjoying the ordinary common school education. In his opinion the minister of education should provide some means for granting education to such unfortunates. He suggested that one half of the lands which it was proposed to set aside should be devoted to providing means whereby all children resident in the province should have the advantage of at least, the rudiments of education. With regard to the proposal that the lands should be selected from a "fair average" of the crown lands of the province he had not much to say. He could only state that he did not think it would impede the selection in any way and, certainly could not, under ordinary circumstances be objected to by the government.

"Herring Across Track"

The minister of education, replying said he had listened to the remarks of the honorable the leader of the opposition with great interest. He had argued cleverly but as was natural, his legal bent had inclined him to "draw a herring across the track." It was hardly fair that he should advance the argument that there were some families so isolated that there were no common schools within their reach to bolster up his contention in favor of the amendment which he had submitted. There was hardly a day on which, in the course of his ordinary routine duties, that he did not follow out some suggestion from the superintendent of education with reference to enlarging the scope and improving the general effect of the common school education of the province of British Columbia. There was no doubt that in widely separated districts there were such hardships as had been referred to. But these were being coped with, the system was expanding and new schools were being established as soon as districts became sufficiently settled to warrant them. In regard to the suggestion that the 2,000,000 acres should be reduced he was sorry that he could not agree to the proposition nor could he accept the other section of the amendment.

Mr. Macdonald remarked that, while it was true that the question of providing common school education for those residing in the isolated districts was a difficult one under the existing conditions, yet with such a reservation of land as contemplated, it would be possible to set aside a portion of the receipts for the establishment of some central institution at which these children could be kept while receiving their education.

Premier Quotes Figures

Premier McBride took it for granted that it would be acknowledged that there were three points to be considered in connection with the proposed reservation for a university site. These were its construction, its equipment and its maintenance. There was little doubt that the building of such an institution would cost in the neighborhood of $1,000,000. To provide a school of mines, with up-to-date equipment, an expenditure of between $300,000 and $400,000 would not be out of the way. Each chair would probably entail an expenditure of between $5,000 and $6,000. He could not conceive of the possibility of establishing a university on a firm basis at a cost of less than from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000. Therefore he was afraid that the 1,000,000 acres suggested by the honorable leader of the opposition would fall short of the requirements. In his opinion it was better to over-step than otherwise. Because 2,000,000 acres was asked for it did not necessarily mean that all the proceeds derived therefrom would be devoted to the purpose.

Advice Unwise

He could not fall in line with Mr. Macdonald's suggestion that the selection of the land should be made from a "fair average" of the lands of the province. What some might consider a "fair average" others might conceive to be of exceptional value, or vice versa. Such a provision would only hamper selection. It would be found, he argued, that where reserves had been set aside the legislation authorizing it had never contained the stipulation proposed by the honorable the leader of the opposition. He did not think the amendment a wise one, and as for the members of the Socialist party and their contentions, all he had to say was that he did not take them seriously because they had demonstrated that they were opposed "tooth and nail" to the university proposition.

Peace River Lands

Mr. Macdonald drew attention to the fact that the Dominion government was selecting some 3,500,000 acres from the Peace river valley. It had been argued that the federal administration should not choose the best of this area. Had there been a proviso such as was contained in his amendment to the bill under discussion, namely, that the lands should be a fair average of the crown areas, he felt sure that the provincial government would feel better satisfied than at present. From the words which had fallen from the lips of the honorable premier he was more than ever convinced that before submitting the measure outlined to the house he should have prepared a concrete scheme, including a description of the class of lands it was intended to set aside together with an estimate of their value. If the government were in a position to tell the house that these lands were worth so much, then members of the house would be the better able to judge of the worthiness of the proposal. The position at the present time was that the legislature did not know whether it was granting $2,000,000 or $10,000,000 to the support of a university. If the members endorsed such a proposition, how were they going to justify their action to those whom they represented?

Position Unfair

The premier claimed that the position assumed by the leader of the opposition was unfair. He said that it was well-known that there were practically no records available showing the value of lands owned by the province in the interior or northern sections. There was no means of ascertaining what was there with the exception of a few vague reports submitted by a number of surveyors who had been sent out on exploration expeditions on several different occasions. Judging off-hand, however, the conclusion which he would be led to reach was that the northern interior lands were not quite up to the standard of those to be found in the southern districts or the dry belt. As was well known, the public lands were classified by the government as follows: First class, valued at $5 an acre; second class at $2.50 an acre, and third class at $1 an acre. The average in the northern interior, he believed, was what might be termed second class. Therefore, $2,000,000 from such could be expected on the basis which he had outlined to net between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. The income on such an amount would be about $200,000 per annum.

Condition in Victoria

But it was to be remembered, the premier said, that the university buildings had first to be constructed and equipped. After the initial outlay it could not be expected that there would be a regular income amounting to more than from $100,000 to $125,000 per annum. In order to illustrate the experience of other provinces in regard to the maintenance of universities within their boundaries, he drew attention to the conditions prevailing in Ontario, quoting statistics showing that last year the state there had contributed no less than $194,000 towards higher education. Therefore he argued that it was wise for British Columbia to make substantial provision and to over-step rather than to run chances of falling below the requirements.

What the premier had said, Mr. Macdonald said, only confirmed him in his opinion that the amendment which he had introduced should be incorporated in the bill. The premier had admitted that there was practically nothing known about the northern sections of the province. He had given an estimate in an off-hand manner. Although he appreciated the difficulty in obtaining reports, there was no doubt that he had not taken the trouble to obtain such reports. He argued that the premier should agree to the reduction of the contemplated reservation from 2,000,000 to 1,000,000 acres, allow the selection of the 1,000,000 to go on in accordance with his suggestion, and then report to the legislature. This could be done easily within the three years specified in the measure and then, if necessary, it would be possible to ask for the augmentation of the grant. He was of the opinion that this was reasonable.

Mr. Macdonald's amendment, on being put, was defeated.

Another amendment then was submitted by Mr. Hawthornthwaite. This proposed that a portion of the projected reservation should be set aside so that the funds derived from the sale of that section might be devoted to the obtaining of free school books for use in the public schools of the province.

The minister of education explained that he could not accept the proposal. He pointed out that the authors of these books required large sums of money for their copywrights.

Point of Order

Mr. McPhillips took a point of order, contending that the amendment was not within the scope of the bill.

Chairman Gifford ruled in favor of Mr. McPhillips, and the Socialist leader promptly appealed to Mr. Speaker.

On Speaker Eberts taking the chair, the point was explained. Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the amendment was not within the scope of the measure and quoted a ruling by Speaker Pooley supporting his contention.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite took the stand that as his amendment was a proposal to place the youth of the province in a position to be able to take advantage of the higher education which would be introduced by the bill under consideration, it was within the scope of the measure.

Mr. Speaker gave a ruling in favor of Mr. McPhillips.

Mr. Hawthornthwaite then appealed to the house. Again he was defeated, the division being strongly in favor of sustaining Mr. Speaker's decision.

The reading of the bill then continued until at clause 5 its progress was again interrupted by the minister of education, who submitted the amendment already quoted. Following this, Mr. Macdonald introduced an amendment of some length which he claimed would make the intention of the clause clearer.

Mr. Macdonald's proposal elicited considerable discussion before being put and lost.

The minister of education's amendment carried.

It being six o'clock, the committee, on motion, rose and reported progress.

The house then adjourned until two o'clock on Monday afternoon.

Details of Estimates

Additional details of the estimates of expenditure for the financial year ending June 30, 1908, as submitted to the house by Finance Minister Tatlow on Thursday, are as follows:

Roads, Streets, Bridges, Wharves	
Alberni District	$ 6,000 00
Atlin District	15,000 00
Cariboo District	10,000 00
Chilliwack District	4,000 00
Columbia District	12,000 00
Comox District	16,200 00
Cowichan District	9,000 00
Cranbrook District	6,000 00
Delta District	1,100 00
Dewdney District	15,000 00
Esquimalt District	9,000 00
Fernie District	10,000 00
Grand Forks District	5,000 00
Greenwood District	3,500 00
The Islands District	6,000 00
Kamloops District	12,000 00
Kaslo District	18,000 00
Lillooet District	12,000 00
Nanaimo City District	2,500 00
Newcastle District	5,000 00
Okanagan District	25,000 00
Revelstoke District	16,000 00
Richmond District	16,000 00
Similkameen District	25,000 00
Skeena District	20,000 00
Slocan District	13,000 00
Yale District	10,000 00
Ymir District	17,900 00
Road, Victoria-Campbell river	6,000 00
Road, Englishman's river, Alberni	1,200 00
Road, Dewdney-Harrison, main	5,000 00
Road, Lillooet-Lytton, main	3,000 00
Road, Bott's Landing-Pea Vine Prairie	4,000 00
Road, Cariboo, main	25,000 00
Road, aid to, in North Vancouver	5,000 00
Road, aid to, in South Vancouver (including Point Grey) and Hastings townsite	65,000 00
Road, North Fork Kettle river	2,000 00
Road, Enderby-Mable lake	8,000 00
Road, East Summerland	2,000 00
Road, Penticton, south	2,500 00
Road, Twenty-Mile creek	10,000 00
Road, Bear creek (conditional) additional contribution	2,000 00
Road, Lemon creek (reconstruction)	3,000 00
Road, Yellowstone	2,500 00
Road, Slocan Junction to Thrums	1,500 00
Trail to Castlegar	2,500 00
Trail, Pemberton Meadows	3,000 00
Road machinery	12,000 00
Westminster bridge (maintenance)	10,000 00
Bridges throughout the province	120,000 00
Wharves generally	10,000 00
Total	$ 623,700 00
Subsidies	
Steamboat, Columbia river, above Revelstoke	$ 2,500 00
Steamboat, North Thompson river	1,500 00
Steamboat, Columbia river above Golden	1,250 00
Ferry, Kelowna	1,000 00
Ferry, East Summerland	1,000 00
Ferry, Pitt river	660 00
Ferry, Westham Island (construction and operating)	2,400 00
Ferry, Goldstream, Columbia river	350 00
Ferry, Fraser river at Quesnel (construction and operating)	2,400 00
Ferry, Fraser river at Churn creek	900 00
Ferry, Fraser river at Soda creek	600 00
Ferry, Fraser river at 20-Mile Post, above Lillooet	300 00
Ferry, Fraser river at Big Bar	300 00
Ferry, Fraser river, above Lytton	400 00
Ferry, Thompson river, at Spence's Bridge	600 00
Ferry, reclamation farm, Kootenay river	800 00
Ferry, Bridge river (2)	800 00
Ferry, Wardner, Kootenay river construction and operating	2,400 00
Ferry, Trail-Sayward	500 00
Bridge Tenders	
Bridge, Eburne	720 00
Bridge, Kamloops (2)	360 00
Total	$ 21,840 00
Irrigation	
Irrigation commission	$ 5,000 00
Surveys	
Surveys throughout the province	$ 50,000 00
Contingencies	
Contingencies for roads, streets, bridges and wharves	$ 20,000 00
Grand total for public works	$1,001,040 00

The Chest Pains of Bronchitis

If the cough is dry and hard, if there is pain, soreness and tightness in the chest, if you have difficulty in getting your breath, you have reason to suppose that you have bronchitis. Lest it should become chronic or lead to serious lung trouble, do not delay the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, the most certain cure for bronchitis.

Safest Medicine for Women's Complaints

Women certainly do neglect themselves. They work too hard—over-tax their strength—and then wonder why they suffer with diseases peculiar to their sex.

Most cases of female trouble start when the bowels become inactive—the kidneys strained—and the skin not cared for. Poisons, which should leave the system by these organs, are taken up by the blood and inflame the delicate female organs.

Fruit-a-tives
OR (FRUIT LIVER TABLETS.)

remove the CAUSE of these diseases. "Fruit-a-tives" sweeten the stomach—make the bowels move regularly every day — strengthen the kidneys—improve the action of the skin—and *thus purify the blood.*

"Fruit-a-tives" take away those distressing headaches, backaches and bearing-down pains, and make women well and strong. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices, intensified, with tonics and antiseptics added. 50c. a box—6 for $2.50. At all druggists—or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa. 16

Save All Your Cream

U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream than any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator

Has only 2 parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed. Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture. All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other *exclusive* advantages. Call and see a U. S.

For sale by

The Hickman, Tye Hardware Co., Ld.

Victoria, B. C., Agents

32-34 Yates Street

PICTURE OF LANGUOR AND WEAKNESS

Tired in mind and body—Worn out by the monotonous and debilitating indoor life of winter.

To a great many people spring is anything but a season of joy and gladness. True, there is relief to think that the cold and storm of winter have passed, but on the other hand, there are weeks of weariness and languor which are almost more than the run-down system can stand.

Just at the time when the buds are bursting forth, when the birds are chirping merrily on the trees, and all Nature is sending out the notes of joy and gladness, are felt most strongly the debilitating and enervating effects of indoor winter life.

But Nature has provided certain restoratives to be used at this season of the year, and they are probably nowhere combined in such happy proportions as in Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Thousands of women, and men, too, have learned to escape this time of weakness, depression and discouragement by the use of this great food cure.

Loss of appetite, indigestion, headaches, lack of energy and ambition, weakness and dizziness, shortness of breath, depressed spirits and irritability of temper are some of the accompaniments of spring ailments which arise from the weak, watery condition of the blood.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food naturally, gradually and certainly overcomes these symptoms by the actual formation of rich, red blood.

Vitality is increased, strength and confidence return, buoyancy is felt in every movement of the body, and the glow of health and vigor is restored to the pallid cheek.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

the greatest of blood-builders and spring restoratives, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT by its remarkable soothing, healing qualities, relieves and cures itching and irritation of the skin, eczema, salt rheum, scald head, chilblains, old sores and wounds. 60 cents a box, at all dealers.