The Charlottetown Guardian

Head Office at Charlottetown, Branch Offices at Summerside, Alberton, Souris and Montague.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8th.

PROSPECTS

We are blaming—or crediting as the case may be—the war for the high cost of living, the extraordinary prices of farm produce, the higher prices of imported commodities which enter into the bill of our daily living. Doubtless the war and the extra demands it has created, the dislocation of freight transport and the many other irregularities brought about by our sudden plunge into war, have much to do with the increased burdens that have fallen upon the consumer the increased benefits that have accrued to the producer, but not all by any means. The real cause of the increase in the cost of practically everything eaten or worn or otherwise enjoyed is in the flow of rural populations to the cities. This prosaic reason was in evidence long before the war began as was also the upward trend of prices. So long as this flow continues, war or no war, the cost of everything that enters into human consumption will continue to soar and it cannot be otherwise. The producers of food are in the country sections; the consumers of food are in the cities and towns. When the producer ceases to produce and becomes a consumer he not only lessens the amount produced but adds to the amount consumed.

In this province we have no means of asscertaining the cityward drift of our population except relatively, and that only every ten years when the official census is taken. But we can judge fairly accurately from the drift in other parts of Canada, where a municipal census is taken yearly. Such a census was taken in Ontario in 1916. A comparison of this census with the Dominion official census in 1911 affords trustworthy information of the movements of population during the intervening five years. In 1911 the rural population of Ontario was 1,194,785 and the urban 1,328,489. In 1916 the rural population was 1,027,220 and the urban 1,553,032. This means that the rural population decreased in those five years by 167,565 while the urban population increased by 224,543.

In our province while the flow of population from the country was not to a very great extent towards our own city and towns and villages, a very large proportion of it found its way into cities here or elsewhere, in Canada or the United States. Our rural population has been steadily falling off just as it has been in Ontario, and doubtless to an equal if not greater extent.

It is unnecessary to elaborate the reasons why this cityward flow should reduce the production of farm produce and consequently increase prices; should increase consumption and prices in the city, they are self-evident. The point is how to prevent it. Is there any remedy?

Many wise and otherwise reasons have been given for this cityward flow, for this abandonment of farming. There is only one reason that will actuate sane men, that is the betterment of their condition. That betterment is not necessarily confined to moneymaking alone; it involves the whole manner of living, comfort, conveniences, opportunities for educational or intellectual advancement. The opportunities afforded for moneymaking are doubtless as great, perhaps the greatest, attraction and it is not necessary to point out that, for the fairly well educated young man or young woman—and who is not now fairly well educated?—the city has infinitely more attractions than the farm. While these things are so, while the city store or office or warehouse or bank pays higher wages than the farm the young man and the young woman will go to the city and they cannot be blamed for it.

What about the farm? Stephen Leacock the well-known humorist and writer of McGill University, in an address in Montreal the other day said, "We are in sight of a terrible food famine, such as the world has never seen. We must take steps betimes if we wish to avoid national and world-wide disaster. We must at all costs increase our own food supply. We must see that every available acre and every available day's labour is turned to use."

Mr. Leacock was not speaking humorously when he said this; he was in serious earnest. But when he said that *we* must take such steps etc. he did not intimate that he himself would abandon his professorship at McGill and take to farming. If he meant that others receiving a fairly remunerative wage in the city should abandon their wage and take to farming in order to increase the food supply, he was building on a forlorn hope. The others as well as he will "stick to their job" as long as the job pays them more than the farm.

The flow from country to city is a matter of repulsion and attraction, as natural a law as that of gravitation. When the conditions are reversed the flow will be from the city to the country. How to reverse the conditions? How to make the farm as remunerative, as comfortable, as congenial as the city? These are questions that must yet be grappled with. The farm with an invested capital of from, say, five to ten thousand dollars and the whole world as a customer should, unless there is something radically wrong somewhere, be made as attractive and as remunerative as the mercantile concern running on the same capital and with a much smaller clientele to draw trade from.

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PRESIDENT WILSON AND SENATE

President Wilson is in the position of the little boy who shouted "hold me back or I'll fight." Taken at his word he protested that his intentions were entirely pacific and all he meant to do was to frighten the other fellow by making a brave show.

President Wilson's elaborate inaugural address would have made very fine reading if delivered on the occasion of the abandoned peace centenary. Today it amounts to nothing more than pious platitudes. Take for instance his demand for the freedom of the seas what has the United States ever done to deserve the maintainance of such freedom? Mr. Arthur J. Balfour pointedly referred to this nine months ago in an interview with a representative of the Associated Press.

Let us recall this part of the interview for the sake of comparison with President Wilson's views on the subject

"The phrase 'freedom of the seas' is, naturally, attractive to British and American ears. For the extension of freedom into all departments of life and over the whole world has been one of the chief aspirations of the English-speaking peoples, and efforts towards that end have formed no small part of their contribution to civilization. But 'freedom' is a word of many meanings; and we shall do well to consider in what meaning the Germans use it when they ask for it, not (it may be safely said) because they love Freedom, but because they hate Britain.

"About the 'freedom of the seas,' in one sense, we are all agreed. England and Holland fought for it in times gone by. To their success the United States may be said to owe its very existence.

"For if, three hundred years ago, the maritime claims of Spain and Portugal had been admitted, whatever else North America might have been it would not have been English-speaking. It neither would have employed the language, nor obeyed the laws, nor enjoyed the institutions, which, in the last analysis, are of British origin.

"But the 'freedom of the seas,' desired by the modern German, is a very different thing from the freedom for which our forefathers fought in days of old How, indeed, can it be otherwise? The most simple minded must feel suspicious when they find that these missionaries of maritime freedom are the very same persons who preach and who practice upon the land the extremest doctrines of military absolutism.

"Ever since the genius of Bismarck created the German Empire by Prussian rifles, welding the German people into a Great unity by military means, on a military basis, German ambitions have been a cause of unrest to the entire world. Commercial and political domination, depending upon a gigantic army autocratically governed, has been and is the German ideal.

"If, then, Germany wants what she calls the freedom of the seas; it is solely as a means whereby this ideal may receive world wide extension...."

President Wilson knows just how Britain secured the freedom of the seas in the past, how she is maintaining it at the present, and if the Senate now holds him back from doing his duty, he must blame nobody but himself, for it was his "too proud to fight" campaign which made the Senate what it is.

What are people to think of the moral fibre of a President and Senate, who, their flag insulted and spat upon, their protests flouted and their women and children foully murdered, disagree upon the necessity of arming their own merchant vessels for self-protection and yet prate about the "freedom of the seas!"

We cannot put it more impressively than did that fine representative of the old Yankee spirit Mr. James M. Beck in the New York Tribune, when he said :

"From Washington to Wilson, from the great Virginian, who said that 'there is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld if not absolutely lost by the reputation of weakness,' to the little Virginian, whose one consistent policy has been in being 'too proud to fight,' what a gulf!

"If the great Virginian could revisit the glimpses of the moon, and with the knowledge of the last two years confront his successor, he would give him such a look as he gave Charles Lee on the battlefield of Monmouth."

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NOTES

March, which came in like the proverbial lamb, has already given an exhibition of the leoinine characteristics supposed to be latent in the March lamb. The storm of Monday night and Tuesday was one of the worst of the winter, badly blocking the roads and tying up our railway and steamer service, as well as laying upon our citizens the unsual obligation of cleaning off the sidewalks. Such, however, is the month of March and the lion may be expected to give still further exhibitions before the April sun makes it incongenial for him.

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The last hundred thousand men that Canada will place in the fighting line may be the deciding factor in a struggle the issue of which will determine the destiny of this Dominion, of our Empire, and of the whole world. . . . Let us never forget the solemn oath that the nation is not constituted of the living alone. There are those as well who have passed away and those yet to be born. So this great responsibility comes to us as heirs of the past and trustees of the future.—Sir Robert Borden.

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An American long resident in Roumania gives an explanation in the New York Times of the defeat of that little Kingdom about which there is nothing improbable. It is the old story: treachery. The army and the Government services were permeated by German influences; and there were systematic betrayals of trust. Large reserves of food and military supplies were stored in the Dobrudja, and these fell at an early stage of the campaign into the hands of the Germans, to the subsequent crippling of the Roumanian defence. The Dobrudja was defended, it will be recalled, by a mere skeleton army, and the promptitude and vigor of the German-Bulgarian attack upon it was one of the early surprises of the campaign. The explanation furnished by the American from Roumania is that the whole thing was pre-arranged: the storing of the supplies, the failure to concentrate troops in the Dobrudja, and the rapidity of the German blow. German gold has been a highly-efficient auxiliary to German arms in this war.

THE MOTAR CAR

Sir,—The advantages of a motor car over a horse and carriage for ordinary use are many.

The motor car is ready to start at a moment's notice. The horse must be watered, fed, its harness put on and the animal attached to the carriage. When brought to the house door the horse must be held or hitched, or it may run away and injure itself or smash the carriage. The motor car stands where it is placed until all is ready. It does not start as many horses do while the passengers are getting aboard. When the road gate is reached the car stops and stands, passes through the opened gate and again stands until the gate is closed and the driver has taken his seat. How many horses have caused serious accidents at the road gate, going or coming!

Once on the way a rising ground is encountered. The horse drops to a walk, and usually a slow walk at that. One soon finds that about half the time of a journey is spent in a slow walk up hill. That is, the horse and carriage pass over the down-hill and level portions of the road at a trot more quickly than they pass the up-hill portions at a walk, although the latter are much shorter. With the motor car the down hill and level portions of the road can be passed safely and more swiftly than in a horse and carriage, while in the up-hill portions the motor car easily makes better time than a horse trotting on the level. The merciful driver pities his horse when he finds it sweating and panting. The motor car mounts the steep hills without concious effort without sweating or suffering. A motor car saves one half the time on a journey.

Let us assume that the day is cold or windy and that the driver has a call to make. His horse must be housed or tied and blanketed, or will suffer from the cold, and often there is no hitching post at hand or accessible. The motor driver has none of these troubles. His steed will stand anywhere, regardless of wind or cold. It cannot be frightened by sudden and startling sights or noises. It is heedless of flapping sheets on the clothes line, of newspapers wafted on the gale, barking dogs, or stampeding cattle. The small boy may shout at it. "Git up!" and lash it with a whip but it will not start until the driver's hand is on the lever. The motor car is afraid of nothing. It passes another motor, the snorting locomotive, the threshing mill, a battery firing, or a band playing, disdaining to notice any of the things that frighten horses.

Arriving home from a journey the horse driver or some attendant must attend to the horse, detach it from the carriage, remove the harness, rub down the perspiration, throw on a blanket and see that the animal has bedding and food. The motor driver runs his motor under cover and leaves it there until he wants it again it may be a day, or a week later. The motor rests; wear and tear and expense cease. But the horse driver must go on feeding, watering and attending upon his horse whether working or idle, placing food before him three times a day and shoveling out the refuse behind. Besides his labor in planting and harvesting oats, growing, cutting and making hay, must be reckoned, as he spends a large portion of the year fork in hand waiting upon his good servant the horse.

Of course, the farmer must have his horses for divers uses about his farm, but he should have consideration for the merchant, the preacher, the doctor, the lawyer, the commercial traveller, the citizens of the village, town, or city, who have little use for horses, except for driving and to whom the care and cost of horse-keeping are irksome. Again, as certain as tomorrow's sun rising, the motor car will come here. It will scare some of the horses for a time, but only for a short time. Why not get over the crisis at once, quickly, as all other countries have done?

I am, Sir, etc.

NEMO.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by

W. S. Louson,

THE FOOL

(By Robert W. Service.)

"But it isn't playing the game," he said
And he slammed his books away;
"The Latin and Greek I've got in my head
Will do for a commoner day."
"Rubbish!" I cried, "The bugle's call
Isn't for lads from school."
D'ye think he would listen, Oh, not at all!
So I called him a fool, a fool.

Now there's his dog by his empty bed.
And the flute he used to play,
And his favorite bat.....but Dick he's dead,
Somewhere in France, they say—
Dick with his rapture of song and sun,
Dick of the yellow hair,
Dicky whose life had but begun
Carrion-cold out there.

And I called him a fool!....how blind was I!
O, the cup of my grief's abrim!
Will Glory o' England ever die
So long as we've lads like him?
So long as we've fond and fearless fools,
Who, spurning fortune and fame,
Turn out with the rallying cry of their schools,
Intent on playing the game.

A fool! Ah no! He was more than wise;
His was the proudest part,
He died with the glory of faith in his eyes
And the glory of love in his heart.
And though there's never a grave to tell,
Nor a cross to mark his fall,
Thank God! we know that he "batted well"
In the last great game of all.

CH'TOWN CAN CO. REPLIES

Sir,— Our attention has been called to a letter in the Patriot of the 5th inst., from manufacturers of the old style can, protesting against our Company being exempted from taxation for a period of five years. The claim of those protesting is that ours is not a new industry. In reply to this, would state, that the Charlottetown Can Company is the only concern in Canada manufacturing the sanitary can, with one exception, as we believe there is a plant manufacturing these cans in Ontario, but financed by American capital. It was found that if the Island product was to continue to compete in the foreign markets that the new sanitary can would have to be used in our business, and if this new can was imported it had to secured from the American Can Company. The great objection to the old can was the difficulty experienced with acid stain, which was caused with this fluid in sealing the cans with solder, not only the cans being stained but the meat darkened which had a tendency to lower its value on the market and in some cases shipments being condemned. The Charlottetown Can Company is composed mostly of native Island packers who felt it was necessary to take the step they did to protect our lobster industry. It was necessary to subscribe a considerable amount of capital as the plant used in manufacturing these new sanitary cans is an expensive one. So far the industry is only in its infancy and employs about twenty hands. The Company has not only received large orders from the Province but many orders are coming from outside the Province, that we are unable to handle at the present time owing to the difficulty in securing tin plate, a condition brought about by the war.

It seems to us that the City of Charlottetown have taken the right setp in granting exemption from taxation to a local company that were alive to the interests of the province in introducing a new and up-to-date method of manufacturing that has no competitor except the American Can Company. We are quite satisfied the small amount of taxes saved by the Charlottetown Can Company, is not what is bothering the parties protesting. No doubt the public are aware that the three concerns protesting are backed by foreign capital and are today controlling and make the profit out of a very large portion of the Island out-put in canned lobsters. The reason for this is largely caused by these packers manufacturing the old style cans and selling to the small packers in return for their lobster out-put. When the small packer required the sanitary can the foreign packer would supply the can manufactured by the American Can Company. The Charlottetown Can Company by installing their plant are making a start to retain this industry of manufacturing cans for Prince Edward Island, rather than place the orders with the foreign concern. We are quite satisfied from the experience we have already had that there is a very large industry ahead for this Compny and in a few years time will be empolying a very large number of hands and we feel quite satisfied that the City of Charlottetown will never regret having taken the step they have. Among those interested in the Can Company are some of the most successful business men in the province and it seems that every encouragement should be given to the new industry rather that the continual habit of knocking. It would have been more in the interest of the industry and the province in general of the parties protesting had co-operated with us in an endeavor to build up a large up-to-date industry to compete with foreign capital, rather than patronize same.

We are, sir, etc,

THE CHARLOTTETOWN CAN CO.

Charlottetown, P. E. I.,

7th March, 1917.

ASK FREER TRADE AMONG COLONIES

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

PORT OF SPAIN, March 6.—At a meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce of the British West Indies, England's prohibition of cocoa and rum as imports was taken up and a resolution passed urging that the prospective customs conference include commercial representatives and that it also discuss the possibilities of freer trade intercolonially. Other resolutions adopted favored the restriction of business activities of enemy subjects, compulsory registration of aliens, facilitation of exchange of laborers between colonies, development of oil resources, metric system and the purchase of government supplies by government agents.

CUBAN REVOLTERS LOOT BRITISH SHIP

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

MOBILE, Alabama, March 4—Cuban revolutionists boarded and forcibly searched the British schooner Perceler in the harbor at Neuvitas, Cuba, February 14, according to a story told here today by Captain R. A. Russell, master of the vessel. All firearms and ammunition on board were carried off he said.

Closing of 'Heart Songs" Campaign

We announce, with regret, the closing of our wonderful campaign in distributing the greatest song book ever gotten together—"Heart Songs." We have only copies enough on hand to satisfy those of our readers who bring their coupons for the remaining few days. The advertisements that have been running in these pages for several weeks past have fully described the merits of the book—and the daily readers have constituted a veritable educational course in song music. We are more than gratified at the response from the public, and are sanguine that through this enormous distribution the refining influence of the songs will be felt for years in this community. Attention is called to the advertisements that may appear in our columns for the brief period remaining. The coupon offer will be published daily.

GERMAN WRITER ADMITS DEFEAT

The vigilant censor, like Homer, sometimes nods, and then articles slip into the press which make us gasp when we read them. Such is a brilliant essay in The Frankfurter Zeitung from the pen of no less a personage than Geheime Hof-Rat Prof. Dr. Freidrich Meinecke of Freiburg University, one of the German historians of the first rank. The professor tells us that the entire German war plan "'collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne." This idea has long been current in the Allied press, but up till now no Teutonic publicist of any standing has endorsed the view that the "strategic retreat" at the Marne and the failure to take Verdun must be counted as German defeats. Professor Meinecke has a new theory as regards the commencement of the conflict, for he tells us that "only in a political sense did Germany begin the war as a defensive war," while "in a military sense" it has been distinctly a "knock-out-war." The professor writes:

"Our first object was to overthrow France rapidly, and to compel her to make peace. As it was our interest rapidly to reduce the number of our enemies, this peace would probably have been very lenient for France. If we succeeded, we could then turn quickly, carrying out the same military idea against Russia also, with the best prospect of success and then, under favorable conditions conclude the final peace with England, who would have been disarmed on the continent. This peace, also, like the first peace concluded with France, would have had to assume in high degree the character of a compromise, since we could not hope to overthrow England's naval supremacy.

"This whole program brilliantly begun, collapsed at the gates of Paris in the Battle of the Marne. This battle was not a tactical victory, but it was a great strategical success for the French. Perhaps our program would not have collapsed if we had carried through our original strategical idea with perfect strictness, keeping our main forces firmly together and, for the time, abandoning East Prussia.

Dr. Meinecke goes on to sketch subsequent developments and says substantially. We took to trench-warfare the enemy did likewise; we tried, and failed, to break through both on the Yser and on the Bzura and Rawaka; the French tried, and failed, to break through in Champgne. People at home began to argue that the war had finally developed into one of attrition. Then in May, 1915, German troops succeeded in breaking through in Galicia but ultimately had to settle down again in defensive positions. The French and the English tried again, and failed again, to break through in the West—in the battles of Loos and Campagne. The professor then passes to Verdun and the Somme, and his comments run:

"The argument used among us a year ago was that the decision must be sought not in the intangible distant East, but in the concentrated West, the nerve center of the enemy's force. The decision, however, must not be a decision in the old sense, aiming at a break-through and rolling-up of the enemy resistance—for such a decision was regarded as no longer possible here in the West—but a decision better adapted to the experiences of the war of positions and to psychological calculation. We should, in fact, break in at a particularly critical position, destroy one of the most important French fortresses, and so prove to the French that they could no longer win, and than they would do better to end a war which had lost all prospects for them. That was the origin of our undertaking against Verdun. But this time the new politico-military idea led only to a heroic episode.

"If our original successes could have been pursued at the same pace of their goal our political purpose would perhaps have been attained. But meanwhile our enemies pulled themselves together for still more gigantic achievements. England learned from us universal military service and the conversion of industry for the production of a mighty supply of arms and ammunition. At the same time she leaned upon the industrial strength of America and so, while Japan helped also, she was able to equip the new Russian formations with the apparatus which we had smashed the year before. Thus in June and July, 1916, it came to the great double offensive of our enemies in East and West. The result was that we had to interrupt our operations against Verdun, and the enemy offensive also achieved partial successes, especially in the East, although the real object—to break through and roll up our lines—could not be achieved, in spite of an intensity of attack and superiority in technical resources far greater than in our break-through in Galicia. This was due to the fact that we, in the interval, had still further developed the possibilities of trench warfare."

Professor Meinecke says that the Battle of the Somme has led to the conviction in Germany that it no longer possible for either side to arrive at a military decision "in the full peace-compelling sense," and that Germany's offer of peace arises from—

"the idea that the sacrifices demanded by the continuation of the war no longer bear any relation to the military results which can still be expected and that it is statesmanlike, intelligent, and wise to abandon the intention of destruction, which after all does not lead to destruction and to seek a reasonable compromise."

ROADMASTER'S PATRIOTIC FUND

A Start Made—Who Follows in the Train?

In response to several appeals, Mr. A .W. Bruce, Red Point, has opened a Roadmasters' Patriotic Fund, the idea being that every Roadmaster contribute $2.50 to the Fund. The money may be sent to Mr. A .W Bruce, to Mr. H .W. Binning, Bank of Nova Scotia, or to the Editor of the Guardian and it will be acknowledged in the columns of the Guardian.

Angus Dart, Appin Road	2.00
James Dingwall, North Lake ..	2.00
Andrew Mooney, Little Harbour	$2.50
S. S. Robertson, Kingsborough	$2.50
A. A. Bruce, Red Point	2.50
Robert Wares, Wheatley River	$2.50
Archie Bowles, Murray River.	$2.50
Layton McCabe, Alexandra,	$2.50
Artemas Betts, Cumberland,	$2.50
Harry Webster, Cape Traverse,	$2.50
Garfield Stewart, Red Point,	$5.00
Angus A. Campbell, Black Pt.	$2.00*
Christy A. Campbell Black Pt.	$1.00*
Nelson Stewart, Black Pt.	$1.00*
A. A. Moore, Pownal	$2.50
Alex. A. McDonald, Little Pond,	$2.50
D. J. McDonald, Glenfinnan	$5.00
E. S. Norton, Montague	2.50
C. O. Rankin, Mt. Albion	$3.00
Alfred F. Rose, North Lakeville	2.00
E. B. McLaren, Georgetown	$2.50
David T. Dover, Suffolk	$2.00
William Coady, Hazelbrook ...	2.00
John O. Campbell, Long River	2.00
Mr. Theo Enman, Enmore Road	$2.50
James J. McNeil, Miscouche,	$3.00
W. H. Wood, Mt. Mellick	2.50
Frank Driscoll, Mt. Herbert	2.50
Francis Hagan, Kelly's Cross,	2.00
Harry Webster, Cape Traverse	$2.50
D. A. McTavish, Newton, Belfast	2.00
Paul McDonald, East Point Road	2.00
Geo. A. Leslie (per Mr. Grinsell(Charnwood	2.50
Patrick Smith, Newton E.	2.00
Dominique Doiron, Rustico	2.00
Peter Morrison, Granville	$2.50
James Lampier, Pleasant Grove .	$2.00
John Nolan, Cheapstow,	2.00
Peter J. Campbell, Red Point,	1.00
James Dingwell, North Lake, (additional),	.50
Alexis Doiron, Wheatley River,	2.00
John Munn, Murray River,	2.00
Wm. Molyneaux, Milltown Cross.	2.00
Andrew Bradley, Blooming Pt. .	$2.00
James Fitzgerald, Kildare Capes	2.00
John A. McDougall, Argyle Shore	2.50
Wm. J. McLaren, Peters Road,	2.00
John B. Rix, Mimimigash,	2.00
George McInnes, Mimimigash,	3.00
Thomas Bertram, Bradalbane,	2.00
Theophilos Pineau, Doiron's Creek,	2.00

* Paid into the bank at Souris.

NOTE:— By request it has been agreed to accept $2 contributions as it is more convenient to mail this amount.

Two Cases of Eczema and How They Were Cured

FURTHER PROOF THAT DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT IS A POSITIVE CURE FOR CHRONIC ECZEMA.

If you read these letters you will find that Dr. Chase's Ointment is not to be classed among ordinary salves and ointments.

By actually curing itching, stinging eczema in many thousands of cases it has stood the most severe test to which any ointment can be put.

Mr. J. Brice, Temperance road, Parry Sound, Ont., writes: "Just a line to praise Dr. Chase's Ointment for what it has done for my wife. She has been suffering with eczema in her head for two years, and has spent no end of money with doctors and for ointments, which did her no good. She had about given up hope of ever being cured, when someone told her to try Dr. Chase's Ointment. By the use of this Ointment the trouble has left her entirely, so we have unbounded faith in it. I have told several people about the Ointment."

Mrs. W. G. Dowden, Greenspond, Bonavista Bay, Nfld., writes: "I suffered with eczema on my hands, and for eighteen months was so bad that I could not use a needle to sew or do anything. I could scarcely dress myself. Though I had lots of salves from doctors, I could never get much benefit from them. Then I sent for a sample of Dr. Chase's Ointment, and found it very different in action. It was not long before my hands began to heal, and four 60c boxes made them well. I cannot praise Dr. Chase's Ointment too highly, and frequently give some to others to get them using it, for I know that it will cure."

In the home Dr. Chase's Ointment is of almost daily usefulness for by relieving chafing and irritation of the skin it prevents eczema and similar itching skin diseases. Applied to all cuts and wounds, it prevents blood poisoning and heals the skin. Dr. Chase's Ointment, 60 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.