BULLETIN ISSUED ON PORTLAND CANAL

Report of the Provincial Mineralogist Upon Rich Mining Section in the North Now Printed

In consequence of the widespread and very general interest in the resources and development of the Portland Canal district, the department of mines has just issued a special bulletin (No. 3) containing the preliminary report of the provincial mineralogist, Mr. William Fleet Robertson, who visited the district of which Stewart is the undeniable capital during October last. After noting the circumstances incident to and productive of the creation of the Portland Canal mining division, in consequence of the extensive prospecting of the district, the large nnumber of claims staked and the extensive development work accomplished, Mr. Robertson in his report says:

"While the history of mining in the district only began this fall, prospecting has been going on steadily and quietly for ten or twelve years, and the district has been twice visited by the provincial assayer, whose reports have been published by this department—the last in 1909—so that the writer confined his attention this season to seeing what had been done on the more developed claims and on those which report credited with more nearly approaching the production stage. The time available for the inspection was limited, and the season at which it had to be made—in October—was so late in the year that many of the claims at higher altitudes were covered with snow, while on others work had been temporarily abandoned for the winter, so that, but comparatively few of the many claims recorded and partially developed could be inspected; consequently this preliminary report must be taken, not as a complete review of the camp, but as an impression gained from a short visit and the inspection of a few claims.

In its Infancy.

"The Portland Canal camp cannot, as yet, be taken as proven, for, although some prospecting has been going on for years, the great majority of the claims have been staked within the past couple of years, and consequently have not and could not have had sufficient development done on them to prove their value. Only two or three of the older claims have done serious development, and of these, at least one property has shown by such that ore is present in quantity and quality sufficient to justify its being called a mine, and to guarantee extraction from present development for at least two years. On other properties where the actual development is slight, the work done by Nature has exposed such an amount of mineral as to give considerable hope for future development.

"The camp contains a large number of properties from the prospect working of which exceptionally high assays have been obtained, giving rise to unwarranted hopes and statements which cannot be borne out on a strict examination. The camp justifies reasonable expectations, for the development done, without exaggeration by well-intending though injudicious friends whose wild statements nearly killed with kindness' the best endeavors of legitimate workers.

"The reports circulated in the newspapers of a 'mountain of gold' were of course unjustified and did the whole camp much harm, but apparently did not originate with the prospectors. There was, however, some small foundation for the reports; a very large ledge of quartz had been located, containing small gold values—the ledge is large, and the values obtained justify further prospecting—that is all that is claimed for it by the locators.

"Portland inlet and its inner extension, known as Portland Canal, form a great continuous fiord or arm of the sea, extending from the Pacific ocean, at Dixon entrance, in a northerly direction for about 110 miles, and so almost penetrating the Coast range of mountains—a granite range which follows the entire coast-line of British Columbia, and extends northwards into Alaska. This is the only arm of the sea so cutting the mountain range, although the range is cut elsewhere by certain rivers flowing westward from the interior, notably the Stikine, Skeena and Fraser rivers, the latter two having already been utilized as railway locations.

Boundary Line.

"The Portland Canal for its entire length forms the International boundary—the land to the westward belonging to Alaska, while that to the east is in British Columbia. From the head of the canal this boundary-line follows northerly along the summit of the range of mountains between the Bear and Salmon rivers for a distance of about ten miles, to Mount Dolly; thence striking in a north-westerly direction, crosses the Salmon river some 14 miles from its mouth, leaving the watershed of Bear river and of the headwaters of Salmon river in British Columbia, while the lower part of Salmon river is in Alaska.

"The importance of this arm, from a mining point of view, is that it gives deep seawater navigation to, and so renders easily accessible, a district in which the granites of the Coast range came in contact with the sedimentary formations lying to the eastward and farther inland. This region of contact extends for the whole length of the Coast range and, from its geological features, forms a zone of probable mineralization, as has been repeatedly pointed out in these reports and is here again emphasized.

"That this conclusion—which is sometimes considered by the prospector as academic, but is really based upon the wide observations of geologists—is borne out by facts, is demonstrated on this eastern border of the Coast range by the mineral discoveries at White Horse and vicinity, in the Yukon, on Unuk river, as noted in reports of United States geologists; at Portland Canal camp; on the Telkwa and the Zymoetz (Copper river) rivers and vicinity of Hazelton; at Tatlayoko lake, and, possibly, farther south in the Similkameen district and Steamboat mountain. None of these localities have been thoroughly prospected, all of them have shown good mineral prospects, many promise exceedingly well for the amount of development done, and a few have developed mines already.

"The zone of contact on the western side of the Coast range is marked as mineralized by the Britannia Mine, at Howe sound; probably on Texada island and other islands between Vancouver Island and the mainland, but in the more northerly stretch of the British Columbia coast it is, for the most part, submerged by the ocean.

"A second zone of contact, probably with another, although similar, and parallel granitic uplift, accounts for the mineralization found on Vancouver Island and in the Queen Charlotte islands.

Great Earth-Cleft.

"The steep-sided depression occupied by the Portland canal and its northerly extension of some twenty miles, the valley of Bear river, represents a tremendous earth-cleft, of which the canal is today the submerged portion, while the Bear river valley has been recently, geologically speaking, filled in to its present level by the detritus from the numerous glaciers, formerly undoubtedly of enormous extent, but today represented by comparatively small remnants which head every creek and crown the surrounding hills.

"The receding and diminishing of these ice fields and glaciers, while traceable in many parts of the province, is particularly noticeable in the Portland Canal district, possibly because more recent. The grinding effect of the ice-fields is in evidence over the whole district, and, with the help of other agencies of Nature, has so worn down the mountains that today but a remnant of the original uplift is left, and the present surface, with its veins and dykes, was not the surface at the time of formation, but represents a deep-seated irregular section of the rock formations—how deep below the original surface is a matter of conjecture; but certain it is that the present manifestation of vein formation represents only the deep-seated roots of the old veins, and that this cutting down action has been so recent and continuous as to leave no surface zone of oxidation—a fact it would be well for prospectors, etc., from the south and interior to note—although there may be a surface enrichment, particularly in gold, in some of the more porous veins or fissures of mineralization.

"The geology of the Bear River district may be generalized as follows, subject to certain exceptions and variations which will be fully demonstrated in the detailed map and report of Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, who, with a party, spent the summer of 1910 in making a detailed geological study of the field.

"The earth-cleft referred to as forming the valley of Bear river was probably accompanied by considerable movement, and, although the line of the cleft is covered by the valley filling, its effect is noted in the contrasting geological formation of the east and west sides of the valley.

"The west side of the valley is essentially and fundamentally of plutonic and volcanic origin, granites on the lower part of the valley, changing to a dark igneous rock—probably a diabase—farther up the river and showing in the wash from the higher elevations, not visited, fragments of volcanic agglomerates.

"This igneous mass has been but little cut by dykes, but the diabase is seamed in all directions by small stringers of white quartz, very sparsely mineralized, while at intervals more important east and west cross-fissurings occur, frequently quartz-filled, and some times important lenses or chutes of ore occur, as is demonstrated in several partially developed properties.

"The geological formation of the east side of the valley is essentially and fundamentally an argillite, a sedimentary deposit, cut by intrusions of greenstone, and numerous dykes, both basic and acidic, are in evidence, the former being the larger and more plentiful, and seemingly the older, the latter the more recent, apparently in places cutting the older dykes, and also the vein-fissures; these latter are probably connected in some way with an underlying granitic batholith, and seemingly are associated with the silicification which is apparently responsible for the mineralization found. The dyke systems and lines of fissuring on the east side of the valley seem to nearly conform to the bedding planes of the argillite, and have a course approximately north and south, or roughly parallel with Bear river valley.

"This generalization applies to the valley of the Bear river below American creek, whether it will be found applicable to the country back of the first range of hills and surrounding the heads of the smaller tributary streams, at altitudes of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, cannot be stated from personal observation.

Properties Here.

"On this eastern slope the, at present, more important properties, such as the Portland Canal Mining Company, the Stewart, Main Reef, Jumbo and many others, lying south of Bitter creek, seem to be all located upon the one general zone of fissuring, which is continuous for at least four or five miles, and in this the veins are found. Sometimes the vein formation is represented by a single quartz vein while farther along it presents four or more veins; the transition from one to more veins is not shown by the work done, nor yet is it exposed by the valley of Glacier creek, which cuts across into the formation to a depth of some 1,500 feet although the latter does demonstrate the veins to continue to that depth. At the present stage of prospecting and development this one main zone of fissuring seems to contain all the more important ore showings, although it is premature to conclude that it is the only zone on this hillside.

"While this general fissure continues, for such a great distance, and the vein formation in it is at least seemingly nearly continuous, as far as demonstrated, the veins being more or less mineralised throughout, still it does not follow that for all this distance the mineralisation is sufficiently intense to form profitable ore; such could not be expected and does not occur, but, there are parts in these veins in which the amount of mineral in the vein occurs in sufficient quantity to render it workable ore. It is as yet too early in the development to say whether the ore occurs in chutes, chimneys, or some other form, but the tunnel workings of the Portland Canal Mining Company have demonstrated that the "pay-ore," first proved on the surface, extends downward along a defined "pitch" which would seem to mark the northern end of an ore-chute, while the tunnels have not as yet at their faces reached the limit of the body of "pay-ore" to the south. By the term "ore-chute" it is not intended to imply a bod of solid ore, but a portion of the length of the vein sufficiently heavily mineralised to be profitably workable.

"The chances are that mineralisation, generally similar in character, although varying as to quantity, occurs throughout this main fissure. The character of this mineralisation is best demonstrated by the actual extraction of the only producing mine—the Portland Canal Mining Company's—described later, and may be summarised briefly as iron-sulphides carrying gold and silver, galena carrying silver and some gold, and a small quantity of zinc-blende carrying small silver and still smaller gold values. These are essentially the ores upon which the values of the properties will probably be based, although, particularly in the upper or surface workings, specimens of exceedingly rich silver-sulphides and oxides, with also native silver and possibly gold, have been found.

"In the opinion of the writer, this portion of the camp will be comparatively low-grade concentrating propositions from $10 to $20 ore, the high-grade minerals being difficult to concentrate and not sufficient in quantity to dispense with this process.

Readily Marketed.

"Seldom in British Columbia has the truth been so clearly demonstrated as at Stewart, that the value of an ore-body is dependent upon the facility of getting its contents to market, and still more seldom have the facilities been so quickly obtained. Portland canal affords a land-locked waterway by which any vessel may approach the town of Stewart, where the tidal mud-flats offer proper holding-ground for pile wharves; this has been taken advantage of, and a pile wharf, with a pile approach from the shore, a mile long, is now nearing completion; while a local railway company has built a splendid railway dock and approach, over a mile long, and has equipped it with standard-gauge tracks. The same company has about completed a rail-way grade up the valley of Bear river to the mouth of American creek—a distance of approximately fifteen miles—and could, should it desire to push matters, easily have the rails laid over this length before snow falls. A locomotive and a number of cars are now on the ground ready for use, and rails have been laid from the landing as far as the railway station.

"The valley of Bear river on the flat will average about half a mile wide, being rather more than this near its mouth; its course is nearly straight, and it rises at an almost uniform about 500 feet in fifteen miles. The valley bottom is gravel, permitting of cheap railway construction, while the first nine miles of the railway grade contains one tangent of four and a half miles in length and many shorter ones. The hills rise abruptly from the valley, affording the best of opportunities for aerial tramways, with ample room on the flat for requisite mill sites.

"The tributary streams are all too steep to admit of railway construction up them; an exception to this rule is, however, presented in Bitter creek, up which a railway might easily be built for a distance of from six to seven miles, or possibly to the foot of the glacier, with aerial tributaries from the side creeks. Bitter creek valley is really a branch extension of the river valley, and is similarly filled with detritus from the glacier. The provincial government has built a waggon road, with necessary bridges, from Stewart up the river valley, as far as and across Bitter creek, over which two stages travel daily each way. A further extension of this road as far up as American creek, including a bridge across Bear river, was under construction this autumn and promised to be completed before snow falls.

"Steamer service is maintained from Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver and Prince Rupert twice a week by the G. T. P. railway, their fine boats having gone right through to Stewart during the summer months, but in the winter a transfer of passengers and freight is made at Prince Rupert to the small steamer, which serves as a tender to the larger ones. The Union S. S. Co. runs its steamer Camosun from Vancouver through to Stewart direct without transfer, making a round trip each week. Beside these regular steamers, several coasting and freight boats make Stewart a place of call but at irregular intervals.

"The townsite of Stewart occupies the middle portion of the gravel flat at the head of the canal, and is platted to cover a considerable portion of the tidal flats, which it is thought might eventually be filled in. The town contains three good hotels—much better than one would expect to find in so new a town—and innumerable boarding-houses; there are several exceedingly well-equipped and stocked stores supplying all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life and requisites for mining or prospecting. There are a number of office buildings occupied by brokers, real estate agents, etc. The town has its own newspaper, two competent assayers, two doctors, and a well-equipped hospital. There are several good private houses and many temporary structures; but the population is as yet essentially composed of men who board out.

"Of public buildings, there is the provincial government mining recorder's office, a land registry office, court house and lock-up. The Dominion government maintains a post office, and the town hopes soon to be connected with the outside world by telegraph, the government now having a construction gang at work building a branch line of wire in from the Yukon line between Hazelton and Telegraph creek.

"In addition to the Stewart townsite, the railway company has platted a townsite adjoining it on the east, where is located its depot and freight sheds, etc.; the lots of this other townsite have not yet been placed on the market.

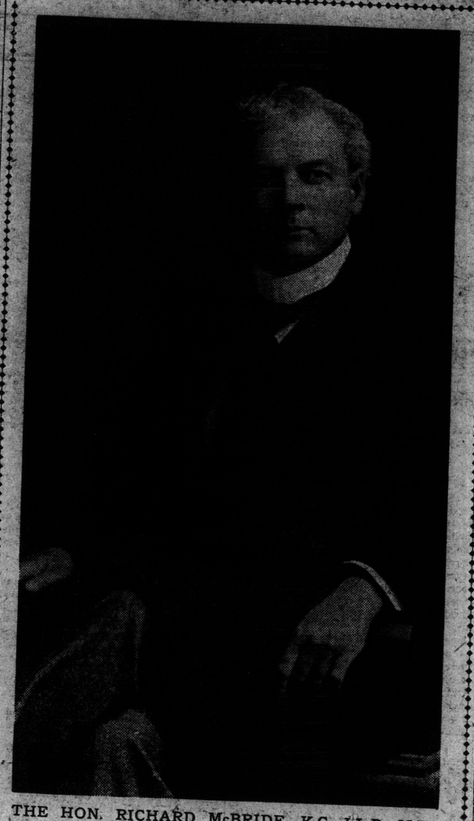
Chief Properties.

"Interest in the Portland Canal camp at present naturally centres in the operations of the Portland Canal Mining company, N. P. L., since the development of this company's property is the furthest advanced and it is the only company as yet in a position to make shipments. The company is a local organization, with head office at Duncan, V. I., the president being Mr. C. H. Dickey of Duncan. The capital of the company is $1,000,000, divided into shares of a par value of 25 cents. The operations of the company at the property are in charge of Mr. W. J. Elmendorf as engineer and general manager, with Mr. N. C. Sheridan as mine superintendent, while Mr. Otto Abeling has been responsible for the construction and equipment of the concentrator. The company owns some twelve claims and fractions, viz.: Gipsy, Extension, Herbert, Mayflower, Mosquito, Richard II., Barney, Sadie, Eclipse, Little Joe, Little Joe Fraction and Lucky Seven, all adjoining and situated on the hill forming the eastern slope of Bear river and the southern slope of Glacier creek valleys. Serious development work has as yet been confined to the Lucky Seven and Little Joe mining claims.

"As has already been noted, the mineralization on these claims is along the line of a great fractured zone which runs in a general north and south direction, about parallel with Bear river, not only for the length of this group of claims, but continues, both to the north and south, through a number of other claims. This zone is of variable and not clearly defined width, but is in places several hundred feet across, and runs through an argillite formation, conforming, at least very nearly, to both the strike and dip of the argillite. Within this zone the argillite has been more or less crushed, and presents, when cemented together by the quartz-vein matter, a brecciated mass. Within this zone there are a number of comparatively small felsitic dykes, running with the fissure, apparently injections after the formation of the fissure, and these dykes seem to be present wherever important mineralization has taken place. Through this general zone of crushing, siliceous infiltration has taken place, the solution naturally following certain channels which the crushing had rendered more open—lines of least resistance to the flow of the solution—and these channels of silicification now form the quartz veins in which the mineral is found."

The remainder of the report, which is admirably illustrated with maps, photographs and diagrams, is devoted to detail description of the several mine properties and the work thus far done upon them.

Fortieth Birthday of the Youngest Prime Minister



THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE, K.C., LL.B., M.P.P.
Premier of British Columbia

The Hon. Richard McBride, K. C., LL. B., M. P. P., premier of British Columbia—and incidentally the youngest prime minister of any British dominion, state or colony—today celebrates the fortieth anniversary of his birth, he having been born within the high walls of the penitentiary at New Westminster (of which his father was governor) on the 15th December, 1870. He has now been prime minister of his native province since June, 1903, being but 33 when he achieved the high honors and accepted the responsibilities of the premiership.

And every year makes more appreciable the quality of his statesmanship, and his importance as a national more than a merely provincial figure.

In comparison with the Hon. James Moore, C. M. G., premier and state secretary of West Australia, whom the British and Antipodean press have devoted much attention to as "the youngest premier that any British dominion has ever known," it may be noted that Hon. Mr. Moore was born at Bunbury, in the state over which he now presides, in May of 1870 and succeeded to his present position of high honor in 1906. Premier McBride, while his junior in age by about six months, is, therefore, his senior in political distinction by three years, achieving the premiership of British Columbia at 33, whereas Hon. Mr. Moore became premier of "Westralia" at 36.

It is interesting to note that both these "youngest premiers" of Greater Britain are Native Sons of the lands they rule.

Hon. Richard McBride occupies a unique position in Western Canada politics. He is not only the youngest of provincial premiers, the leader of the first British Columbia government established on party lines but what is more important to the welfare of the country, the first government of British Columbia, in many years at least, which has wholly won the confidence of the people, has placed and maintained provincial business and provincial credit on a sound basis, has anticipated and provided for the developing necessities of the country, and has in general so discharged its obligation as custodian of the public business as not yet to have touched by the breadth or suggestion of any scandal. Premier McBride is a big man. In the eyes of visitors (who sometimes obtain a truer perspective than do those familiar with the view) he is as truly a type of best western Canadianism as Col. Roosevelt is or ever was the type of aggressive American citizenship. He does not play the "game of politics." He makes it something more worthy than the "game" into which, in other hands, it had degenerated. Premier McBride is a Conservative because he finds better material available in Conservative citizens and Conservative policy for bettering conditions in this province and this Dominion than are available in his hand elsewhere. But he is not a partizan politician, albeit there are already very many on the Atlantic as well as on the Pacific slope and all the way between, who are watching his developing statesmanship with pride and prophetic vision, counting upon the altogether dominant personality of western Canadian public affairs as a man fit for Conservative and national leadership when the time shall come, as come it must, for Sir Wilfrid to lay aside the burden of responsibility with high honor that he has for so long borne as first citizen of the fast-growing Dominion.

In his provincial career Premier McBride has shown himself indisputably a leader. He has shown himself above the tricks and subterfuges of petty politics. He has shown himself possessed of "the hand of iron within the velvet glove". He has shown himself as scornful of the threats of self-seeking politicians of his own party as of the wire-pulling of his opponents, and disposed to in emergencies invariably adopt the simplest and most honorable policy—place his position squarely before the people and leave himself in their hands. As a result he has not only premier of British Columbia and unquestionably and undeniably the country's strongest man but he has held the premiership much longer than did any of his predecessors in office.

The local premier's course in the reception and welcome of the federal prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on the occasion of the latter's visit to British Columbia last August was typical of the man and host. It scorned the pettiness of party political strife and was alike marked by completeness, dignity and infinite tact and good taste. It afforded the eastern journalists who accompanied Sir Wilfrid, an opportunity to study the new star in the sky who, as one of their number expressed it, "had hypnotized British Columbia. And, having marked him well, they came to the conclusion that Premier McBride is not "a politician par excellence," as the machine men admiringly describe him, but just a sound, strong-hearted, resourceful, optimistic, through-and-through Canadian, who finds his mission in life the employment of his admitted genius in leadership toward the progressive development of his native province and his native land. Such men are rare. Yet every Anglo-Saxon nation breeds them upon occasion. The perpetuation of their kind is all essential to the redemption of national government from its occasional lapses into torpor or democracy.

HOLDS OUT NO HOPE FOR ASKED ACTION

Delegation from "Friends of the Indians" Received by Provincial Premier and Representations Heard

A deputation from the "Friends of the Indians of British Columbia" waited upon the government yesterday to set forth a proposal that certain alleged rights of the Indians shall be made the subject of a reference to the Supreme Court of Canada and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The deputation consisted of His Lordship Bishop Perrin, Rev. Canon O'Meara, Rev. T. W. Gladstone, Arthur Hinder, Edward Coventry, Arthur Lee and F. C. Wade, K. C. They were received by Premier McBride, Attorney-General Bowser and Hon. Wm. R. Ross.

The two points which they especially urged upon the government were that a decision should be secured as to whether the Indian tribes of British Columbia are entitled to any interest in the unsurrendered lands of the province, and also that if any judicial decision upon the point is sought, the Indians shall be represented independently by their own counsel.

These questions have been the subject of discussion for some time and a memorial in connection therewith was presented to the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier during his recent visit to the coast. The Department of Justice at Ottawa has also expressed its willingness that these questions shall be referred to the courts, but they are matters which directly concern the province and which come only indirectly under the cognizance of the Dominion Government in the dealings with the Indian tribes.

In the discussion yesterday Bishop Perrin, Canon O'Meara and Rev. Mr. Gladstone acted as spokesmen in setting forth what they claimed to be the rights of the Indians. The legal aspects of the question were dealt with by Mr. F. C. Wade.

Premier McBride promised to make a reply later in writing, but he did not hold out any hope that the province would be a party to the submission of such questions to the courts. He expressed the opinion that the Indians of this province have been justly and generously dealt with by provincial governments past and present, and he deprecated the making of trouble by stirring up among them hopes which had no chance whatever of being realized. He pointed out that the reserves which have been set apart for the use of the Indians are even more than ample and that the Indians themselves have been well satisfied with the treatment which they have received.

UNIONISTS TALK OF CONFERENCE

Liberal, 6,536; Glyn, Unionist, 5,808. Unchanged.

Monmouthshire, South — Herbert, Liberal, 8,587; Forrestier-Walker, Unionist, 8,658. Unionist gain.

Durham, Southeast—Hayward, Liberal, 8,231; Burdon, Unionist, 7,018. Unchanged.

CAN YOUR BOY PLAY VIOLIN?

If not, why not give him a Violin at Christmas? If he has one already a beautiful leather case for the instrument would doubtless be appreciated.

We are offering splendid instruments—

VIOLINS FROM $150 TO $2.50

VIOLIN CASES, $25 TO $2.50

Come in and look around. You'll find lots of ideas here for Christmas Presents.

No caller need feel under any obligation to buy anything here. Ladies are especially invited.

Fletcher Bros.
Western Canada's Largest Music Stores
1231 Government Street
Victoria
Vancouver and Nanaimo

Births Marriages Deaths

BORN.

JONES—On the 11th inst., the wife of Stephen Jones, of a son.

HOPKINS—On December 13, to Mr. and Mrs. Innis Hopkins, Dunsmuir Road, a daughter.

MACIVER-CAMPBELL—At 1630 Haro street, Vancouver, on the 11th inst., the wife of Mac I. MacIver-Campbell, of a son.

YOUNG—At 617 Michigan street, Victoria, on the 14th December, the wife of Hon. H. E. Young, M. D., of a son.

MARRIED.

SWAYNE-BAYNE—At Christ Church, Vancouver, by Rev. C. C. Owens, on December 6th, C. R. C. Swayne, son of S. R. Swayne of Dublin, Ireland, to D. Roskell Bayne, only daughter of late R. Roskill Bayne, M. R. I. V. A. and Mrs. S. M. Newton of "Glen," Cadboro Bay.

RAYMONT-JONES—On Thursday, December 8th inst., at Christ Church, Vancouver, B. C., by Rev. C. C. Owen, Jesse Raymont of Cleveland, Ohio, to Lizzie Charlotte, youngest daughter of T. C. Jones, of Victoria, B. C.

DIED.

UNWIN—At the family residence, Marine Hospital, Victoria, B. C., on the 8th December, 1910, Nellie Bertha Unwin, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Unwin, a native of Matlock, Derbyshire, England.

ULCERS AND COLD SORES

Are Healed by Zam-Buk

Ulcers, cold sores and chapped places are common troubles just now. The hands and the face are the parts generally affected, but sometimes cold sores arise from chilblains on the toes and feet, and bad ulcers sometimes follow a quick and sure cure.

Mr. W. J. Halliday, of Ash Grove, Ont., says: "I had my little finger frozen, and it cracked at the first joint, causing a bad sore, which discharged freely and would not heal. The pain was very bad and the whole of my hand became swollen and in bad shape. Nothing I got seemed to do it any good.

"A friend advised me to try Zam-Buk, and I soon found that Zam-Buk was altogether different to any preparation I had ever tried. In a very short time it soothed the pain and healed the wound. I am convinced that Zam-Buk has saved my hand."

Miss Lillie May, of Stoney Creek, Ont., says: "A few weeks since several nasty, disfiguring cold sores suddenly broke out on my lips, which became much swollen. Seeing my condition, a friend advised me to try Zam-Buk and leave all other preparations aside. This I did, and was much surprised, after a few applications of this balm, to see every cold sore banished, and my lips in a better condition than before."

Zam-Buk will also be found a sure cure for eczema, blood-poison, varicose sores, piles, scalp sores, ringworm, inflamed patches, babies' eruptions and chapped places, cuts, burns, bruises and skin injuries generally. All druggists and stores sell at 50c box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, upon receipt of price. You are warned against harmful imitations and substitutes. See the registered name "Zam-Buk" on every package before buying.