

REAL VALUE

is based, not on the price paid for a commodity, but on the benefit derived. That is why Zam-Buk is the cheapest skin healer on the market—because the benefit derived is 95% greater than can be got from ordinary ointments. This is due to the fact that Zam-Buk is all medicine—100%. Ordinary ointments are 5% medicine and the balance animal fat.

The superiority of Zam-Buk is proved by the many cases of chronic skin trouble and old sores which yield to the power of Zam-Buk after all other treatments have failed. The unusual power of penetration which Zam-Buk possesses enables it to reach the underlying tissues, where skin troubles have their "roots." Then the germicidal properties in Zam-Buk destroy all germs. Until this is done healing can never be thorough. The reason why sores that have been treated with ordinary ointments break out again is because the remedy has never got to the seat of the trouble, but has only healed over the outer skin. Zam-Buk, on the contrary, uproots skin disease, and the cure is complete and permanent.

Zam-Buk should always be used for eczema, ringworm, scalp sores, pimples, abscesses, ulcers, blood-poisoning, bad leg piles, cuts, burns and scalds. All dealers or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.



Would Back Fusion Nominee.
Brockville, Nov. 5.—Addressing a meeting of his supporters here, Mr. A. C. Hardy, the Liberal candidate for Leeds, expressed himself ready to surrender the nomination, which he received two and one-half years ago from a regularly constituted convention, should anyone else call on him. He takes the ground that coalition only exists in name and that in reality it is the Conservative Government of the past.

What a crowd there would be in heaven if people could go on Sunday excursions.

Volhynia Has Large Population

THE retreat of the Russian armies out of Galicia and Bukovina opened up not only the gates to Podolia and Bessarabia, but, also exposed the southern part of Volhynia to invasion. Volhynia lies immediately east of Poland proper and Galicia. A broad, flat spur of the Carpathians sweeps across the Galician boundary and forms a plateau in the southern part, which reaches a maximum elevation of 1,200 feet and slopes gradually toward the marshes of Pinsk and the Pripiet River. This part of the province is hilly and intersected by deep river valleys, the chief river being the western Bug.

Forests cover a considerable part of the area, and are exploited on a large scale, timber being extensively exported in normal times. The population of Volhynia is approximately 4,000,000. More than three-fourths of the inhabitants are Little Russians, the other elements being White and Great Russians, Poles, Jews and Germans. The conditions of peasant ownership of land are somewhat different from those obtained in other parts of Russia, the peasants owning approximately one-half. About 42 per cent. of the land is in the hands of private owners. Many Germans live on lands bought from the Russian Government.

In the northern portion of the province there is little farming land, more than 50 per cent. of the territory being occupied by virgin forests, but in the southern part there is a considerable agricultural industry. It is said that the productive capacity of the southern region is approximately 50,000,000 bushels of cereals alone. In the northern section timber and furs are exported in large quantities, together with much pitch, tar, wooden wares, etc. Deposits of lignite and coal with some graphite and kaolin are to be found. The manufacturing industries of Volhynia include sugar works, distilleries, textile mills, and candle, tobacco, glass, cloth, and agricultural implement factories.

There are a number of railroads in Volhynia, one crossing it from Warsaw to Kiev, another from Lemberg to Petrograd, and a third from Koenigsburg toward Odessa. The first glimpse that history reveals of the

province shows Slavs dwelling there. From the 9th century, the towns of Volhynia—Vladimir, Ovrutsh, Lutsk, and Duvno—were ruled by descendants of the great Scandinavian chief, Rurik the Red and Volhynia remained independent until the 14th century. Then it fell into the hands of Lithuania, only to be annexed to Poland in 1569, and finally to pass to Russia upon the last partition of the Polish empire in 1795.

Volhynia lies within what is known as West Russia as distinguished from Little Russia and South Russia lying to the south, and Great Russia which lies some hundred miles to the east. It would properly have to be entirely conquered before a line of communication would be free from the danger of being broken by an even partially rehabilitated Russian army. The conquest of Volhynia by Germany and a successful voyage on Odessa and the Black Sea, and then followed would serve to shorten the eastern battle-front, by several hundred miles, giving an almost straight line from the southern shore of the gulf of Riga to the northernmost waters of the Black Sea. At present the line zigzags its way from Riga to the lower Carpathians and then follows these mountains down the border of Moldavia, thence east, by way of Focsani and Galatz to the Danube and the Black sea. The air line distance of a battle front between Riga and Odessa is but 75 miles. The eastern front as of August 10th was approximately 950 miles long.

The effort of the Austro-Germans to take advantage of Russian inaction and thus shorten their battle line, while at the same time trying to possess themselves of the rich agricultural provinces of south-western Russia, will probably constitute one of the most thrilling and far-reaching campaigns of the war. With Russia rehabilitated the tenuous line of communications involved would probably insure the defeat of such a drive.

The Making of Walking-Sticks.

Heat is a very important element in the manipulations of a stick-maker, and produces very different effects on the several kinds of woods, the degree of heat necessary to straighten one kind of stick being often sufficient to completely spoil another kind. The same power which makes a crooked stick straight is applied to make a straight one crooked. The rigid stems of bamboos, partridge-canes, as well as all the various kinds of English sticks which are required to be curved or twisted, are by the application of heat made to assume almost any shape or form. Thus we sometimes see ladies' sunshade-handles—especially those of bamboo or partridge-cane, twisted, and even tied into double knots.

MINING INDUSTRY GROWS.

Lack of Labor is Chief Handicap to Progress.
How much the war has done for mineral exploitation in Canada is shown by a Government report prepared by the Mining Branch of the Federal Department of Mines. The figures at a glance are:

Total value of production in 1916, \$177,357,454.
Total value of production in 1915, \$137,109,171.
Increase 29.3 per cent., or \$40,248,283.
Previous highest production in Canada (1913), \$145,634,812.
Not only has production increased in nickel, copper, zinc, iron, steel, and molybdenum as well as chromite and magnesite, but prices, as is well known, have never been better. Mining properties that before the war were not considered commercial propositions are now returning dividends. In all metals there has been an increase in output save in silver and lead.

The purely metallic production of the Dominion in 1916 was over \$107,000,000, as compared with \$75,800,000 in 1915, or an increase of 41.2 per cent.
British Columbia has done notably. In 1915 the value of mineral production was \$28,689,425, or 20.92 per cent. of the total for the Dominion. In 1916 these figures had increased to \$40,191,744, or to 22.58 per cent. of the Dominion output. The percentage of increase for the province itself for 1916 slightly exceeds 40.

Labor has been the chief problem in the mining industry for the past two years. As the official report dispassionately records: "The mining output has been restricted and the efficiency of its operation has been probably reduced by the withdrawal for war service of such a large proportion of the more highly experienced labor and engineering supervision." This simply means, says the Vancouver World, that the voluntary system of recruiting has again shown itself a menace to the industrial production of the country. Under conscription miners would not have been allowed to enlist, neither would the "highly experienced labor and engineering supervision" be drained away from the place in the national economy it is best qualified to fill.

B.C.'s Pulp Industry.

During 1916, 65,000 tons of paper and 15,000 tons of pulp were turned out by the mills in British Columbia, and the only problem is the obtaining of markets. Some sixteen years ago the Government commenced granting twenty-one-year leases in order to encourage the paper-making industry, with an annual rent of two cents per cord of wood cut. The lessees were bound to build and operate a paper mill of specified capacity. Four companies availed themselves of the provision, and three of these have passed from the hands of the original owners, but all plants are now busy.

Word reached Mrs. A. Kirk and J. H. Buffam, Lanark, of a serious loss that befel their brother, Samuel Buffam, at Hume, Sask., whose barns were destroyed by fire recently. Nine-ton horses, 5 head of cattle, 2,000 bushel of wheat and 2,000 bushel of oats were also consumed by fire. Mr. Buffam was a resident of Vennachar before moving west.
Unreal pleasures of life are the most expensive.

Labatt's Ale and Porter

LABATT IS MAKING A SPECIAL

Ale and Porter

FOR FAMILY USE

Made from Malt and Hops, exactly like the Old Reliable Ale & Porter, only lower percentage of spirit. It is absolutely pure and superior to anything made in that line in Ontario, many prefer it to the old brands for summer and social drinking.

TRY IT.

JAMES McPARLAND
76 Princess Street. Phone 274

A woman of few words usually has the reputation habit. A girl thinks a man is brave because he isn't afraid to swear.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

LOCAL BRANCH TIME TABLE

In effect Sept. 30th, 1917.

Trains will leave and arrive at City Depot, Foot of Johnson Street.

Going West.
No. 19 Mail Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 13 Express Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 27 Local Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 1 Intern'l Lvd. Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 7 Mail Lvs. City Arr. City

Going East.
No. 18 Mail Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 16 Express Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 6 Mail Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 14 Intern'l Lvd. Lvs. City Arr. City
No. 28 Local Lvs. City Arr. City
Nos. 1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19 run daily.

Direct routes to Toronto, Peterboro, Hamilton, Buffalo, London, Detroit, Chicago, Bay City, Saginaw, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, Portland, St. John, Halifax, Boston, and New York. For all other information, tickets and Pullman accommodation, apply to J. F. Hanley, Agent, Agency for all ocean steamship lines. Open day and night.

CUNARD LINE

Passenger Service
Montreal and London
(Calling Plymouth to land passengers)

Montreal and Bristol
For particulars of sailings and rates apply to local agents or to The Robert Balfour Co., Limited, General Agents, 10 King Street East, Toronto.

IMPERIAL LIFE

The interest earnings of The Imperial Life... have been sufficient to cover all death claims and other payments to policyholders, and leave over \$750,000.00. This is the result of a remunerative interest rate and a low death rate, two important factors in the accumulation of profits for policyholders.

J. B. Cooke, Dis. Mgr.
Phone 503; 322 King St. Residence 842.

The Telmann School of Music.

Piano, Violin and other stringed instruments; Elocution and Dramatic Art. Fall pupils may begin at any date. Terms on application.

216 Frontenac Street.
Phone 1610.

Wood's Peppermint Cure

The Great English Remedy... for Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hay Fever, and all other ailments of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. Sold by all druggists or mailed in plain packages for \$1.00 per bottle. New pamphlet free. THE WOODS MEDICINE CO., TOWNSEND ST., BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

The Investment Value of Canada's Victory Bonds

THE purchase of Victory Bonds means a distinct benefit to the buyer.

To obtain the money with which to buy bonds may involve much self-denial and even some sacrifice.

But there is nothing but benefit to you in buying Victory Bonds because your money is loaned on the very highest security, and it earns a high rate of interest.

LET us work it out like this:—
Suppose you carried a hundred dollar bill in your pocket-book for fourteen years, what would you have at the end of that time? Just one hundred dollars, and no more.

Suppose on the other hand you invested one hundred dollars in Canada's Victory Bonds, what would it mean to you, merely in money, at the end of fourteen years?

It would mean that your hundred dollars would be just about doubled—because every six months you would receive a sum of interest-money, which in fourteen years, if saved and compounded, at ordinary bank interest, would equal the original cost of the bond, and you would also have the bond, worth a hundred dollars.

That is the mere dollars and cents meaning to you of one hundred dollars invested in Victory Bonds.

And there are no Dominion taxes on this issue Victory Bonds, nor will there be any.

AND then suppose you have right now, a little nest egg of say \$500, and you

put it all into Victory Bonds,

—and suppose as the years go by you accumulate another little nest egg.

—and you begin to think that with the money you put into Victory Bonds in 1917, and the new nest egg, say in 1922, you could have bought a home or gone into business or bought more land;

—you will be glad your money is invested in Victory Bonds,

—because it is not "locked up" and for these reasons:

—it is the highest class of security, saleable at any time in any market.

you can borrow practically the full value of the bond on the security of the bond alone, and the interest earned by the bond will be about equal to the interest charged for the loan.

Because that bond has behind it the faithful promise of Canada to repay the principal with interest—a promise backed by all Canada's wealth in natural resources and other assets; supported by the moral and legal obligation of the people of Canada, and buttressed by the national honor of Canada.

Victory Bonds are a liquid Asset Get Ready to Buy November 12

"Canada's Victory Loan All About It"

is the title of a pamphlet that should be in the hands of every man and woman in the country.

Mail This Coupon at once and get your copy

Chairman, Provincial Committee, Canada's Victory Loan, Toronto.

Kindly send me a copy of pamphlet entitled "Canada's Victory Loan, All About It."

Name

Street or R.R.

P.O.

Prov.

Issued by Canada's Victory Bond Committee in co-operation with the Minister of Finance of the Dominion of Canada.

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO
This Bank offers every facility in the conduct of accounts, of manufacturers, farmers and merchants.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT at every Branch. 235 KINGSTON BRANCH,
J. F. ROWLAND, Manager.

Canada's Victory Bonds
WHY should you subscribe for Canada's Victory Bonds?
BECAUSE our National safety is at stake, and Canada must have money to support our soldiers fighting in France.
This Bank will accept Victory Bonds to the amount of \$1,000 from any one person for safe-keeping for one year without charge.
Loans will be made to wage earners on favourable terms for the purchase of Victory Bonds.
How much will this enable you to subscribe for?

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

"Security First"
EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY
An armchair and a pipe at sixty for yours? Or will you have to keep on working? Secure now an Excelsior Old Age Endowment. Write for pamphlet.