

CASE MED HOPEL

Fruit-a-tives Brought health and strength

29 St. Rose St., MONTREAL. A writing you tell you that life to "Fruit-a-tives". This relieved me when I had no hope of ever being well. I had suffered from asthma—had suffered for years; nothing I took did me any good. I had about "Fruit-a-tives" and tried them. After taking a few boxes of this wonderful medicine made from fruit juices, I am now entirely well!

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or send postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Lest We Forget"

Made the Supreme Sacrifice

- VATFORD AND VICINITY. Capt. Thos. L. Swift. Sgt. Major L. G. Newell. Pte. Alfred Woodward. Pte. Percy Mitchell. Pte. R. Whalton. Pte. Thos. Lamb. Pte. J. Ward. Pte. Sid Brown. Pte. Gordon Patterson. Pte. F. Wakelin, D. C. M. Pte. T. Wakelin. Pte. G. M. Fountain. Pte. H. Holmes. Pte. C. Stillwell. Pte. Macklin Hagle. Sgt. Clayton O. Fuller. Gunner Russell Howard Trenouth. Pte. Nichol McLachlan. Corp. Clarence L. Gibson. Signaller Roy E. Acton. Bandman A. I. Small. Capt. Ernest W. Lawrence. Lieut. Leonard O'Brien. Pte. John Richard Williamson. Lieut. Chas. R. Hillis. Lieut. Gerald I. Taylor. Pte. Charles Lawrence. Lieut. Basil J. Roche. Pte. Alfred Bullough.

\$100 REWARD, \$100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dread disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and this is catarrh. Catarrh being greatly influenced by constitutional conditions requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Medicine is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in the curative powers of Hall's Catarrh Medicine that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

"How do you make such good, wholesome, tasty bread day after day?"

We are often asked this question. The answer is simple. We use only the very best goods—Five Roses Flour, Fleischmanns Yeast, Malt Extract, Granulated Sugar, Fine Salt, and Pure Lard, mixed in a mixer by Hydro power, and a knowledge of know-how. That's our answer.

Have you tried a Loaf? F. H. Lovell's BAKERY & CONFECTIONERY.

Auction Sale Bills

Also have your Sale Ad. inserted in The Guide-Advocate for two or three weeks previous to sale. THE GUIDE-ADVOCATE

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May Mean Riches for Ontario

THE invention of a new steel, far in advance of any high-speed steel hitherto made, is described in the London Daily Mail by John Oliver Arnold, professor metallurgy at Sheffield University. Prof. Arnold, who is said to have been the discoverer of vanadium steel, claims, according to the Daily Mail, that the new steel possesses far more commercial possibilities, that it is unrivaled in hardness, that in tool form it will remove a greater weight than any other steel, and that it possesses comparatively longer life.

The Daily Mail indicates that Prof. Arnold uses molybdenum instead of tungsten, and says:

"If large quantities of molybdenum (a hard silver-white metallic element) can be found and the price reduced, tungsten will take a back seat, because 6 per cent. molybdenum will achieve more than 18 per cent. tungsten."

Prof. Arnold, says the newspaper, is prevented, under the Defence of the Realm Act, from utilizing his invention industrially. He is patenting his invention in England and America, and will be allowed to proceed with his American patent on condition that he publishes nothing concerning it. He is absolutely forbidden to communicate the details of his discovery to anybody in Great Britain except under censorship.

The Daily Mail says the Government has asked Prof. Arnold whether he is willing to hand over his invention to the state and on what terms, but that Arnold does not intend to comply with the Government's desire to secure it. A representative of the American Government, the newspaper continues, made a special journey to Sheffield to investigate Prof. Arnold's discovery, and agents of the United States are prospecting in America and Europe for deposits of molybdenum, which previously has been found chiefly in Canada.

Immense deposits of molybdenite have been found in the Ottawa Valley, on the Quebec side of the river, especially in Pontiac County, in the district about Quyon.

In the early part of the war there was a tremendous demand for this mineral for the purpose of hardening steel, but it is understood that latterly the enquiry fell off, due chiefly to a substitution of other hardening processes. For this reason many of the showings were never developed.

Should Prof. Arnold's discovery prove to be of such great value, the future of the Ottawa district properties will be assured.

According to the best authorities molybdenum is usually found as molybdenite. Molybdenite has also been found in British Columbia in considerable quantities.

The report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines for 1913 contains these particulars of the molybdenum mines in the province:— International Molybdenum Co.—The only mines operated by this company in 1917 in Ontario was the Moran in Brougham Township adjoining the O'Brien mine. Most of the ore mined was taken from an open cut, and the shaft was continued to a depth of 40 feet. The company is also a purchaser of molybdenite ores, having a custom concentrator at Renfrew and a smelter and refinery at Orillia.

most being added, thereby con- crease capacity of the old plant. The company manufactures molybdenic acid, ammonium molybdate and ferro-molybdenum.

Renfrew Molybdenum Mines, Ltd.—The mine and concentrating mill of this company, situated on lots 8 and 9, concession 11, Township of Brougham, operated continuously during 1917.

During the year the two-compartment shaft was sunk 75 feet to the 150-foot level, and about 600 feet of lateral development done.

Owing to lack of fuel for power, the mill ran only about 34 per cent. of the possible running time. The total production of molybdenite for the year was about 58,000 pounds. The concentrates are shipped to France in barrels, the weight being about 1,000 pounds each. The mill has a daily capacity of 40 tons.

The Spain Mine on Lot 31, in the fourth concession of the Township of Griffith, operated intermittently during the year. The production came principally from the open pit. Wilberforce Molybdenite Co., Ltd.—On lot 33 in the fifteenth concession and on part of lot 33 in the fourteenth concession of the Township of Cardiff, the above company is opening up a molybdenite prospect. A concentrator is being erected at Wilberforce.

The Sunset Mine, concession 14, Township of Brougham, is being operated by a company known as the Steel Alloys Corporation. Molybdenum Products Co., Ltd.—This company has a capitalization of 1,075,000 shares of a par value of \$1. The mine is located in the sixteenth concession of the Township of Monmouth, in Haliburton County, about half a mile from the village of Wilberforce. A 75-ton mill is in course of construction.

Paudash Lake Molybdenite Mines, Ltd.—Mr. Joiner has also done some work on a molybdenite deposit on lot 18 in the ninth concession of Cardiff, the Mooney farm, about fifteen miles southeast of Wilberforce.

Women and Asthma. Women are numbered among the sufferers from asthma by the countless thousands. In every climate they will be found, helpless victims of this relentless disease, unless they have availed themselves of the proper remedy, Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy, despite its assurance of benefit, costs so little that it is within reach of all. It is the national remedy for asthma, far removed from the class of doubtful and experimental preparations. Your dealer can supply it.

A New "Black Maria"

The practice of conveying prisoners to jail by airplane was begun in San Francisco recently when Ivan Gates, police aviator of the San Francisco department, flew across the bay to Alameda and returned with James M. Kelley, who had been sentenced to six months in jail.

Kaffir Customs.

The married Kaffir women are compelled to speak a language different from that of their husbands. They may not even pronounce their husbands' name, but commonly refer to them as "the father of So-and-So."

Women of Canada Testify

Dacre, Ont.—"I am more than pleased with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. I was run-down and so nervous that I could not even stay in the house alone in the day-time and tried every kind of medicine I heard of but got no result. One of my friends advised me to take 'Favorite Prescription,' said that it would cure me, and it did. After taking four bottles I felt like a new woman and it is also the very best medicine for a woman bringing up a family. I will recommend 'Favorite Prescription' to any one suffering like I did."—MRS. JOSEPH BEAUDRY, R. R. 2.

WEAK AND NERVOUS

Tillsburg, Ont.—"I found Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription an excellent medicine for the ailments of women. I had become very weak and nervous. I was just miserable when I began taking the 'Favorite Prescription' and it proved most beneficial. It so completely restored me to health that I have never had any return of this ailment. I do advise the use of 'Favorite Prescription' by women who suffer with womanly trouble."—MRS. GEO. WALKER, P. O. Box 490.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is made of lady's slipper root, black cohosh root, unicorn root, blue cohosh root and Oregon grape root. Dr. Pierce knew, when he first made this standard medicine, that whiskey and morphine were injurious, and so he has always kept them out of his remedies. Women who take this standard remedy know that in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription they are getting a safe woman's tonic so good that druggists everywhere sell it in liquid or tablet form.

Mrs. Jos. Cairns, Camlachie, received severe injuries from a fall on a cement walk in her yard on Tuesday last. While no bones are broken the injuries are so general as to cause much suffering.

No one need endure the agony of corns with Holloway's Corn Cure at hand to remove them.

VISIT THE SOUTH SEAS

VANCOUVER MAN GATHERED MANY VALUABLE RELICS.

Frank Burnett Spent Twenty-five Years of His Life Making One of the Most Valuable Collections in America—He Had His Own Ship and Risked His Life Freely in the Pursuit of His Hobby.

Forty-second year until his sixty-seventh, Frank Burnett devoted much time to acquiring the greatest individual collection of things from the South Sea Islands that were most representative of the Polynesian and Papuan people that live on that wondrous stretch of islands scattered along 5,000 miles of way in the South Pacific Ocean. During these twenty-five years he roamed far in search of the treasures which made his collection perhaps the finest on the American continent and the greatest ever collected by one man entirely by personal endeavor in the world pertaining to this particular subject.

Though to-day 67 years of age, and having his home in the Canadian seaport city of Vancouver, he spends about half of his time in the islands. But though he will probably continue to collect rare things until he dies, he has bequeathed this whole magnificent collection to the new University of British Columbia, now under construction on the outskirts of the city of Vancouver.

When completed the university will be one of the finest halls of learning on the Pacific coast. Standing in the centre of an enormous campus in the suburb of West Point Gray, its windows look out over the Gulf of Georgia. And to one of the great rooms in this university in the future will be brought all these varied rare things representative of the varied life of those far flung islands.

To search them out he traveled more than a hundred thousand miles by steamer, small sailing coasting vessel, canoe and on foot. He penetrated into the very heart of the cannibal country, the dangerous Solomons, taking his life in his hands many times to obtain some particularly unique object difficult of acquiring, such as cannibal forks, plates and human meat hooks. These were utensils dedicated to the handling of human flesh alone, for with the cannibals the eating of their kind is accompanied by much ceremonial.

Even twenty-five years ago these utensils were rare and difficult of obtaining. To his great museum, which fills a room as large as the ballroom of a castle, he brought hundreds of spears widely varied in shape and design. There are some barbed with human bones, some edged with sharks' teeth.

Clubs that date back centuries and have taken scores of lives are mingled with the spears that line two walls of the long room. They are of every shape and pattern peculiar to the Polynesian and Papuan people, who inhabit that vast stretch of the Southern Pacific on several thousand islands.

To travel over even a portion of this territory is a labor of years, and though there are some places, of course, Frank Burnett has not gone, his journeyings among these islands have been most thorough and his selection of the objects representative of the various islands has been most careful and complete.

In his museum are human heads taken from bodies that served at cannibal banquets. The heads are both stripped clean and smoked, the latter ornamented in weird designs. There are cabinets filled with countless ornaments, shell money, feather money from Santa Cruz Island, long past out of existence, for the bird they made the money out of has become extinct, and the people themselves have changed. There is money from the Solomons made in the form of rings six inches across, a hundred dollars value of which is more than a man could carry.

Rare tapa clothes hang upon the walls and are piled in cases; mats of difficult weave and marvelously pliable, their texture speaking of the long labor they required. Frank Burnett himself is quite as interesting as the collection he has made. Born at Peterhead, Scotland, Burnett went to sea at fourteen and experienced much adventure until he was twenty, when he emigrated to Canada. After ten years of business gave he became a stock broker, but gave this up to pioneer the new Canadian West, a kind of life dear to his heart. For fifteen years he lived in Manitoba, seeing it change from a wilderness to a prosperous and fertile country. Always fond of new frontiers, he went to British Columbia and became a dealer in lands.

In 1895 he went to the South Seas for the first time on a short trip, when he began his collection. In 1901, to better cover the far reaches of the region, he purchased and outfitted his own ship, the Laurel, an 80-ton ship, and visited the most remote islands in various groups. For fifteen months he voyaged, seeking

places season by waste men visits. On this trip he made a great addition of particularly rare and valuable objects representative of the life in the islands.

Since 1901, he has traveled often to the South Seas, his trips becoming more frequent and more protracted until of late years half his time has been spent in roaming and combing the islands for new things of interest.

National Jewish Homeland.

Prince Feisal, son of the king of the Hedjaz, has pledged co-operation with the Zionists in establishing a national Jewish homeland in Palestine.

HE "CHECKED" THE QUEEN.

Blind Soldier Tells of His Experience at St. Dunstan's.

Pte. James H. Rawlinson, of the 58th Battalion, Canadian Expeditionary Force, a Canadian soldier who was blinded at the front, has written an account of his experiences since he lost his sight, which is entitled "Through St. Dunstan to Light." In the book he bears his testimony to the wonderful work done at St. Dunstan's, and the book will undoubtedly help the Canadian effort to give better attention to sightless men. So far as we know, this is the first book written by a Canadian fighting man that tells what it means to lose one's eyesight at the front. The story starts with an account of the fight in which Pte. Rawlinson was blinded, and the only hard thing that the soldier has to say in the book is a reference to the R.A.M.C. He accuses them of robbing him, which recalls that W. L. George has been roundly criticized for saying in "Blind Alley" that the letters stand for "Rob Any Man's Corpse." Pte. Rawlinson says that his experience with the R.A.M.C. explains to him why "all the best souvenirs of the war are in the possession of men who seldom or never saw the front line."

There is nothing but praise in the book for the work done by the people in charge of St. Dunstan's, and a full account has been given of the work done there. His reminiscences include an amusing and rather embarrassing experience that Pte. Rawlinson had with Queen Mary. Her Majesty had paid a visit to St. Dunstan's, and Pte. Rawlinson was presented to her. Then his story goes on: "About half an hour later I was going down the garden walk leading to the Outer Circle, when I heard women's voice farther down the path. I honk-honked—the usual signal of the boys when wishing the right-of-way. Among the party in front of me was the matron of the house, who said to me, 'Come on, Rawlinson; the way is clear.'"

"Is that you, Matron?" I replied; then, in a simulated injured tone, I remarked that I had been talking to Queen Mary that afternoon, and: "Would you believe it, Matron, she had not the good manners to shake hands with a guy?" "I will she shake hands now?" "I surely will," replied the Queen. She did it with a firm pressure that showed genuine feeling. She then asked me if I were out for a walk. "No," I replied, "I'm going to meet another queen. Two queens in one afternoon is not bad going for an old canuck, is it?" "It certainly is not," she replied. "And I do hope," she added, with a merry laugh, "that the other queen will not forget to shake hands when she meets you."

While at St. Dunstan's Pte. Rawlinson had another experience with royalty, which embarrassed him even more than his talk with Queen Mary. He says: "One day I was walking up the lounge, along the strip sacred to the sightless, when bump I went against someone who was stooping over while questioning another student. I had collided with a woman, who immediately turned and apologized most profusely for being in my way. She was most sorry that she 'did not see me coming.' I was in an irritated mood; the sightless always are under such circumstances. A collision of this sort always reminds them of their handicap, a thing they delight to ignore. Impatiently, I replied: 'That's all right, ma'am. But if you people with eyes, when you visit us,' would only remember that there are some men here that cannot see just as well as they once did, it would make it easier for us.' Again she apologized, and took my hand, giving it such a hearty, sympathetic pressure that I felt somewhat ashamed of myself for my hasty words. As I renewed my walk up the lounge, one of the V.A.D.'s overtook me, and asked what had happened. I told her, and she almost took my breath away by telling me that I had been 'saucing' her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Alexandra. I quite expected to be 'on the carpet' before the chief for my words, but Sir Arthur had a way of avoiding causing his boys the slightest pain, and he no doubt knew that when I realized to whom I had spoken so hastily my chagrin would be sufficient punishment. I hope the good Queen has forgiven my lack of courtesy and forgotten the incident—a thing I am not likely to do."