THE MAGAZINE GUARDIAN

Teachers, Parents, Pupils, Farmers, Dairymen, Horsemen

THE SCHOOL AND THE HOME

BRIGHT OILCLOTH.

Try wiping your oilcloth with a flannel cloth wrung from clear, warm water and see how much brighter it is than when any old mop cloth is used and water in which soap or ammonia abounds. If skimmed milk is plentiful it is still better than clear water.

Linseed oil is a splendid oilcloth preservative, but it must not be used too liberally. It should be warmed until it will run freely. Use a flannel cloth, moistened, to spread it very sparingly over the surface. If the least thickness of oil is left on the oilcloth it will collect dust constantly and become a nuisance rather than a benefit. Simply rub the oily flannel over the oilcloth until it shines but leaves no trace of the oil itself.

EVERY WOMAN.

Every woman should learn to rest if she wishes to preserve her good looks. Should she lead a busy life, she must acquire the habit of availing herself of every few spare moments for this purpose.

Hang the arms loosely at the sides and then begin to move them slowly backwards and forwards from side to side. Then open the fingeers wide and shake the hands loosely from wrists, and after this practice the same exercise with the legs and feet.

One beauty expert considers that too many hot baths tend to destroy beauty and advocates a tepid bath every day. Exercise also can be indulged in to the point of fatigue, and taken in excess does more hafm than good.

THE CARE OF CANARIES.

A bath is required three times a week.

The birds should be fed at a certain hour each morning.

The room should never be overheated.

Place the cage so that no draught of air can strike the bird.

When birds are moulting, keep them warm and avoid all draughts night and day.

Give nothing to healthy birds but rape ,hemp, canary seed, water, cuttle-fish, bone, and gravel paper or sand on the floor of the cage.

If tempted to feed, no harm can be done by giving some summer rape seed, a little hard-boiled egg mixed with some fine buiscuit crumbs or some crisp lettuce once or twice a week.

TO DRIVE AWAY MICE AND RATS

Chloride of lime sprinkled where rats or mice are frequent will drive them away.

When using it keep the lime in a large bottle well corked, for it must be strong. Mice heartily dislike peppermint and will not go in drawers or boxes where it is kept.

When nuts are used they should be regarded as an important part of a meal.

A cake will be more certain to be light if it is put into the oven immediately after the baking powder is added.

After a fowel is dressed for roasting put a good-sized carrot inside and let it remain until you stuff the fowl. It will destroy any strong taste.

DISEASE COMES THROUGH THE BLOOD

To Cure Common Ailments the Blood Must be Made Rich and Red

Nearly all the common diseases that afflict mankind are caused by bad blood-weak, watery blood poisoned by impurities. Bad blood is the cause of headaches and backaches, lumbago and rheumatism, debility and indigestion, neuralgia, sciatica and other nerve troubles. It is bad blood that causes disfiguring skin disease like eczema and salt rheum, pimples and eruptions. The severity of the trouble indicates how impure the blood is, and it goes always from bad to worse unless steps are promptly taken to enrich and purify the blood. There is no use trying a different medicine for each disease, for they all come through the one trouble—bad blood. To cure any of these troubles you must get right down to the root of the trouble in the blood. That's just what Dr. Williams Pink Pills do. They simply purify and enrich the blood, and the disease disappears. That is why Dr. Williams Pink Pills have cured thousands of cases after other medicines had failed. Here is proof of the power of Dr. Williams Pink Pills to cure. Mrs. M. Stillis, who resides near the town of Napanee says: I cannot praise Dr. Williams' Pink Pills too highly. I was very much run down in health, suffered from frequent spells of indigestion, biliousness, and sick healache. I had an almost constant pain in my head and my housework was a course of dread. In fact I felt so miserable that life held but little enjoyment. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which I did, and the result was simply marvellous, and can best be summed up by saying that they made me feel like a new woman, and fully restored my health. I would advise every woman and girl who has poor blood, or is run down in health to give these wonderful pills a trial. I am never without them in the house.

At the first sign that the blood is out of order take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and note the speedy improvement they make in the appetite,health and spirits. You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

CLEANING OILCLOTH.

A dingy oilcloth may be brightened by washing it with clear water with a little borax dissolved in it; wipe over then with a flannel cloth that you have dipped into milk. Wring the cloth dry as possible.

Fruit stains on linen should be smeared with glycerine and left for about an hour before putting into the wash.

Persons but little accustomed to drink water are liable to have the waste products formed faster than they are removed. Five to six glasses of water a day should be the rule, if you desire good health.

A waterproof apron can be made from an old raincoat and used for dishwashing.

Canned corn, if it is first put through the meat chopper, will make better pudding.

Drop a bit of alum in the starch that is made and it will keep fresh for several days.

When you sweep the rug sprinkle wet tea leaves over the surface. There will be little dust.

Never let clean vegetable tops such as celery or lettuce, go into the garbagepail; save them for soup.

Fish salad, is served with French dressing will be improved by adding lemon juice.

The quickly made corn breads in which both eggs and milk are used are very palatable.

The feet of chicken can be scalded skinned and cleaned and make very good broth.

The pickles that are bought at the grocer's are better boiled in vinegar until they are tender.

To keep eyeglasses from steaming in cold weather rub with vaseline and polish with a silk handkerchief.

FARM

SILAGE FOR FARM STOCK.

The value of silage for the dairy sow is well understood, but its value for beef animals and sheep is not so well know. For dry cows a ration of 30 pound of silage, 4 to 5 pounds of alfalfa hay and the run of a straw stack will not only carry them through the winter, but keep them gaining consistently. When the cows were suckling calves they were fed a litle grain. At the North Dakota Experimental Station it cost 46 cents less to make a hundred pounds gain on steers fed silage than on steers dry fed.

Silage was also found to be good for sheep. Three to four pounds of silage, half a pound of alfafa hay and half a pound of oats per day for a breeding ewe of 150 pounds gave very good results. Silage is a great milk producer and should usually be limited just previous to and following lambing time.

This silage was made from corn that was nearly mature. This is an important point. Much better silage can be made from corn that is nearly mature that from corn that is immature, nearly mature corn makes a sweet silage, while immature corn makes a sour silage that has a lower feeding value than the other. Another point is that the ilage must be mouldy.

IMPROPER CALF FEEDING

The most common affliction which may attack the growing calf is indigestion. The causes of this condition are numerous; the most important ones are overfeeding, feeding of cold or sour milk, feeding dirty milk, feeding milk that is high in fat, improper housing and frequent or sudden changes in temperature.

PIGS

THE BROOD SOW AND LITTER.

Those who have been long engaged in the breeding of swine know that the new-born pig is the main-stay of hog production. The much-needed expansion of the industry depends largely upon the number and quality of the pigs that are raised. Many pigs are lost and many more are developed below their capacity because of careless treatment during their first weeks of life.

1. Have the sow in good physical condition at parturition.

2. Give the sow feed of shorts and skim milk slop for two days before parturition.

3. In the farrowing pen place a 2 in. by 4 in. scantling 8 inches from the floor and 6 inches or 8 inches from the wall to prevent the sow from lying too close to the wall.

4. Provide the sow with a small amount of clean bedding.

5. Be on hand during the act of "pigging" to lend assistance in case of abnormal presentations.

6. Remove the mucus from each pig's nose as soon as it is born so as to allow breathing.

7. If the sow is feverish, restless, and consequently irritable, place the new-born pigs in a basket warmed by a hot-water bottle until the sow shall have finished farrowing, when the youngsters can be placed to the teats without having been injured.

8. Remove the after-birth and soiled bedding from the pen and bury it.

9. Do not disturb the sow by offering her feed for twelve hours after farrowing but provide water to quench her thirst.

Feeding after Farrowing.

When twelve hours have elapsed give the sow a thin slop of shorts and skin milk. A 250 or 300 lb. sow should receive two pounds of shorts mixed with one half gallon of milk for the first meal. Then as each day passes, add two pounds of shorts and two pounds of milk for each pound of shorts until the sow is receiving from ten to twelve pounds of shorts plus the milk in the proper proportion. Then begin to reduce the shorts at the rate of one pound daily replacing it with ground barley or corn meal until the ration consists of one half shorts and one half barley, or corn plus the milk. Therefore, in fourteen to sixteen days the sow will be on full feed.

As soon as the pigs are able to move about, all should be placed on pasture, for it is indispensible to economical growth. If scours appear among the pigs, reduce the sow's feed, give her a dose of epsom salts and each pig a teaspoonful of castor oil. If thumps develop the remedy consists in reducing the sow's feed and compelling the pigs to take plenty of exercise. The pigs should be induced to eat as quickly as possible. This can be done by feeding the sow in a low, flat trough, into which the pigs will soon learn to go. This accomplished, provide a separate trough enclosed within a creep as as to exclude the sow and give the pigs a feed of shorts and ground oats mixed with skim milk. Keep all the troughs clean and so prevent the pigs from swallowing filth and germs which cause digestive disorders.

The care during "pig-hood" determines the kind of hog that will be produced in the end. The milk-fat must never be lost, nor the pig's capacity to consume and assimilate food, weakended. Always use judgment in feeding and thereby prevent the pigs from acquiring the habit of getting "off-feed." Plan to feed so as to grow strong bone and muscle and to that end use an abundance of bone and muscle producing feeds. Insist upon plenty of exercise, but provide shade. Remember that a badly raised pig never goes into the pork barrel showing a profit, whereas a well raised pig will amply repay for the time, feed and labor invested.

Cows arriving at calving time in good condition—even somewhat fat—will give more satisfactory returns during the lactation period than cows freshening in poor condition.

Clover, or alfalfa, provides cheap protein, while the silage will furhish plenty of bulk and succulency. The value of the silo on every dairy farm cannot be too strongly emphasized.

Roots are now getting scarce, and there is nothing like good silage to take their place when it is available. Plenty of good silage and well-cured alfalfa hay will reduce the cost of grain feeding.

Here is a point worth remembering, horses which have been properly fed and managed will be in excellent condition to start work, and will, therefore, not be in need of condition powders. Horses, in poor condition, however, may be benefited by a tonic.

DAIRY

RELIABLE GUIDES.

In a heard of fourteen cows that gave an averagee yield last year of 6,088 lbs. milk and 260 lbs. fast, the best cow was a five-year-old, and second was 11 years old, and the third was only a three-year-old with a yield of 7,364 lbs. milk and 305lbs. fat. The two poorest were aged six and fourteen.

So it is not always age that determines production; it is not always feed, for these 14 cows were all fed alike; but it does largely rest upon some at present unknown principle which enables one cow to make better use of the same quality and quantity of feed and out of it produce two thousand pounds of milk more than her stable mate.

With such remarkable differences in plain sight in every heard where individual milk records are kept, the owner is in no doubt as to which are the best cows to keep as foundation stock. But without such records there is no reliable guide in selection.

The best of it is that no dairyman need go to the trouble of finding suitable sheets of paper and laboriously ruling them to suit him. For on application to the Dairy Branch Ottawa, he can obtain, free of any cost whatever, convenient ruled and printed milk record forms for taking weights either daily or on three days per month together with feed record forms and a herd record book for the complete year's figures; write today, it will pay to use them; they are reliable guides.

It is also generally true that young cattle that are to be kept for feeding next year are better dehorned. This can be done quite easily with a pair of dehorning clippers, obtainable at nearly every hardware store.

White scours in calves may be due to careless feeding, dirty pails or possibly a germ Two ounces of castor oil immediately, and warm whole milk as feed, to which two tablespoonfuls of a mixture of 1½ ounce of formalin to 12 ounces of water has been added, should remedy this disease.

CONSTIPATED CHILDREN

Nothing will so quickly remove childhood constipation as will Baby's Own Tablets. They are a mild but thorough laxative; are pleasant to take; do not gripe and never fail to regulate the stomach and bowels.Concerning them Mrs.Adolphe Noel,Petite Lameque, Que, says:—"Baby's Own Tablets are the best remedy for constipation I know of and I would strongly recommend them to all mothers of little ones." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers of by mail at, 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

March is a very good time to look about for cattle which are to be grassed.

Keep the bowels of the dam loose for a few days previous to calving, and feed lightly for a short time afterwards.

The young calf should have its mother's whole milk for two or three weeks, after which a gradual change to skim milk may be made.

It is absolutely necessary that newborn calves get the colostrum or first milk of the mother. This has the effect of cleaning out the system of the young animal.

It is very important that when skim milk is substituted for whole milk a substitute must also be provided for the fat in the whole milk. Flaxseed is rich in fat and may therefore be used. Oil cake, like skim milk, is rich in protein, and should, therefore, not be used.

AMONG THE HORSES

HORSE NOTES

In the death of Mr. Jerimiah Mahar which took place the past month, the local horsemen, have lost a true and devote friend and in racing circles, one that will be very much missed Mr. Mahar, campaigned Admiral 2.22½ and Tipperary and formerly owned Robert C. 2.22.

There is great speculation regarding the fast trotting classes of 1918 on the grand Circuit. St. Frisco 2014, Mabel Trask 2.01½, Miss Bertha Dillon (3) 203¼, Early Dreams, 204½ and Lu Princeton 204½ are all expected to start together and just who will be the best is a matter of conjecture.

It is not at all improbable but that the Champion three year old Real Lady 203 will return to the track the coming summer and not be retired as announced by her owner. A. H. Cosden. It will surely be interesting to watch the results of the different races between her, Miss Bertra Dillon 203¼ (Champion race three year old) Bertha McGuire trial 205½ and Harvest Gale 205½, etc.

The series of races held by the local driving club so far this winter have been greatly enjoyed. The entries in most classes have been small, due scarcely for want of horses, but, in most cases to want of "pluck" on the part of some of their owners.

It is amusing to hear a certain brand of horsemen continually shouting for a race," something they can put "their's" into, but when the time comes for entering they fail to put in an appearance, especially after they find out what else is starting.

King Okla 2.11½, appears to be the "King pin " pacer of the season as far as Charlottetown is concerned any way, and by the way they are taking their time in Summerside of accepting the chalienge of his owner for a match with sister Patch 2.15½ it seems the Western people think him too much for their steed.

There should be some lively Free For All pacing races next summer on Maritime tracks, when such pacers as White Sox 2.03½ purchased at the recent "Old Glory" by G. B. Fenwick, Bathurst, Thomas Earl 2.05½, Pat Doherty's late arrival, King Okla 2.11½, Bob Mac 2.13, Vanza, 2.11¼ and others meet.

There is surely a scarcity of slow class pacers for our Island races next season by present appearances. So far this winter there has been none appear in our local races that will "do" for the many races which will be given them through the Island circuit.

In the slow trots also there have been no new ones starting that can be reliably depended upon to hold their own in company gaing better than 2.25. Baby George, Picton S., Sybill C. and Jellicoe, should make a pretty good quartette, however, and its good guessing that they will be the top liners on their class when the summaries are totalled up.

"Breed a mare" is a good slogan for Island farmers and horsemen alike for the coming season at least. We all know there is going to be a terrible scarcity of horses after the war, and unless we begin right now to replenish our stock, the Island farmers will find after the war has ceased prices sky high and nothing to sell.

In your selection of a mare, choose one that is sound, or serviceably so, one without spavins (as spavins are hereditary.) A mare that is closely ribbed, ribs well sprung, short backed and short legged. These of course are only a few of the many good qualities required in a brood mare, and altho, it is difficult to get every quality one should like combined it will be a good policy to get as many of the foregoing as possible.

The disposition of a mare is considered by the "big breeders" ((especially when mating for speed) to be of great importance. It is claimed that a slow, dull mare, ever though she may be fast, is in most cases a poor producer. That is of course if she is mated with a stallion of her own disposition, and possibly even if she is bred to a highly nerved one.

No great colt trotters or pacers, appearing of late have been dilitary sluggish or the kind that needed the "whale-bone", but, on the other hand, they are of the "highly strung" kind, full of "pep" and action. The colt nowadays that you've got to beat along isn't worth the whip you use on it.

The usual number of high class trotting stallions will do service the coming season in, Charlottetown, and there is no doubt they will be well patronized. The list altho not as lengthy as other seasons is probably more select, than usual as follows:

Seymour Dillon 2.20, son of Sidney Dillon 23157.

Dunholme, 2.16½, son of Mabel 2.10½.

Mayor Todd, 2.15½, son of Todd, 2.14¼.

Prince Marjor, son of Mako.

The British Soldier, 2.15½ son of Cochato.

Harry T. 2.16½ son of Zombro 211.

The Colorado L 2.10½ son of Colorado E 2.04¼.

Aquiri, 2.27¼, son of Aquillin 2.19½.

From the above you can surely chose a stallion that will mate well with your mare both in breeding and disposition. In respect of relationship it is interesting to note that three of the above come from the same family on the paternal side, viz. Mayor Todd, 2.15½, Aquiri, 2.27½ and The British Soldier 2.15½, while the Colorado L, 2.10½ coming from a sister of. The British Soldier makes him also a part of the well known tribe of Bingens.

Dunholme 2.16½, and Prince Marjor are on the fathers side closely allied, while Prince Marjor's dam is a half sister to Seymour Dillon 2.20, Harry T. 2.16½ is a member of the famous McKinney family and claims no close relatives in the immediate vicinity.

THIS WILL INTEREST STOMACH SUFFERERS

Says Indigestion come from an Excess of Hydrochloric Acid

A well-known authority states that stomach trouble and indigestion is nearly always due to acidity—acid stomach—and not, as most folks believe, from a lack of digestive juices. He states that an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach retards digestion and starts food fermentation, then our meals sour like garbage in a can, forming acid fluids and gases, which inflate the stomach like a toy balloon. We then get that heavy, lumpy feeling in the chest, we eructate sour food, belch gas, or have heartburn, flatulence, waterbrash, or nausea.

He tells us to lay aside all digestive acids and instead, get from any pharmacy four ounces of Jad Salts and take a tablespoon in a glass of water before breakfast while it is effervescing, and furthermore, to continue this for one week. While relief follows the first dose, it is important to neutralize the acidity, remove the gas-making mass, start the liver, stimulate the kidneys and thus promote a free flow of pure digestive juices.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia and sodium phosphate. This harmless salts is used by thousands of people for stomach trouble with excellent results.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

JESUS MINISTERING TO THE MULTITUDE.

(Mark 6:32-44.)

March 24.

"The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many." —Matt. 20:28.—Golden Text.

The disciples had returned from a missionary tour, and the closing scene of our last lesson shows them talking it all over with their Master. They had been under a great strain, had had many exhausting experiences, and Jesus proposed a short retirement to a quiet place away from the constant press of people.

It was a time of great excitment John the Baptist had just been executed an outrage against the feelings of the people. It was the Passover season, and pilgrims on their way to Jerusalem were thronging the highway. The missionary tour of the apostles had aroused much interest and the Master and his teachings and miracles were the all-absorbing topic of interest. Jesus and the disciples entered the boat and crossed the lake to the eastern shore to a place near Bethsaida. But the multitude were not to be denied, and when the boat arrived there were five thousand men, besides women and children, already there. They had come on foot around the head of the lake. Jesus was wearied and longed for a quiet with his disciples But his heart was moved with compassion towards the multitude.

"In Jesus' attitude toward a crowd we see the greatness of his heart. Again and again we read of his having compassion upon the multitude (one hundred and eighty-eight times the word multitude occurs in the Gospels); to him they are always a sheep without a shepherd, and no matter how weary he was or how important the teaching they interrupted, he always uncomplainingly and gladly turned to them in pity. In the desert place apart where he and his disciples had gone because rest seemed imperative and freedom for counsel necessary as well. Jesus might well have refused to be annoyed and interrupted by the crowd. Not so. Whatever came to him he would in no wise cast out; a crowd was ever to him an opportunity."—Ballington Booth.

The whole day was spent in preaching healing the sick and helping those who sought him. The disciples came to the Master when the day was far spent asking that the people be sent away, because they were hungry. Dr. Jowett says:

"They saw the tired faces of the women and children, and the pinched faces of the older folks, and they had a sensitive discerment if their urgent need. And so they said in kindly compassion, "Send the multitude away, that going into the villages they may buy themselves food." "Along with their sensitive discernment of the need they had a paralyzing conception of their poverty. They appeared to say to themselves, "The need is real, but the task is gigantic! Our resources are only a handful, and it cannot be done!" Have we ever read a more discouraging summary than that which they presented to the Lord The place is barren, the time is late, the people are many, the need is great!"

The disciples were sent out among the people to find out how much food there really was on the ground.

The people of the cities and villages, who had followed Jesus, had left home that morning so excited that they had not thought about food, and the Passover pilgrims who were among the crowds, had rushed away from their caravans equally thoughtless regarding food. So the search for food was much as it would be if made among a crowd called out by a fire alarm or to watch a shipwreck.

John tells us what they found. Andrew discovered a little boy who had five barley loaves and two small fishes in his lunch basket.

Who was happiest in that crowd of five thousand people? Next to Jesus Christ I think it was that boy. He would never forget it, for he had helped the Master to feed five thousand people. How he would tell the story to his mother and how he would repeat it next day to everybody, to every neighbor, to every person he met.

What have you brought to Jesus Christ? He does not ask loaves, and yet he may. If there is a poor family that your bread can help, you would give it them. But I want you to think of something else. What can you give to Jesus Christ There was a little boy listening to a missionary lecture at Sunday-school one afternoon. There were others little boys but this boy said, "When I grow up I will be a missionary, too." He forgot all about it, and indeed drifted away and was almost lost to Christ and to good things. But one evening he went to a mission service and somehow or other it all come back to him. He remembered his promise, he remembered the covenant he had made as a boy; and he come forward and offered himself to become a missionary. Oh, there is a lad here and his name is read by and by as James Chalmers missionary fartyr and apostle of New Guinea. You see Christ is not going to feed the world without help. You too must come in. You must have your share. If I were to ask your teacher, "So and so, what about him? Has he got anything?" Yes. And perhaps the teacher will say, "Well so and so, there is not much in him, but there is a little. Five barely loaves and two small fishes." Will you help him —Condensed from a sermon by H. Elvet Lewis.

The efforts that we can put forth in Christian service seem so small. "What are they among so many?" we ask as we think of the need. The multiplication of the loaves in the hands of Christ is our answer. Five small loaves sufficed for five thousand hungry men. Give him our five loaves and he will feed the multitude. Let us gather up our fragments whether of time, money, health, opportunities, influence, and relying up on the multiplying power of God devote them to his service.

"The question is not, What can you do, but, What can you and God together do?"—Dr. Lyman Abbott.

Yield thy poor best and ask not how or why,
Lest one day seeing all about thee spread
A mighty crowd and marvellously fed,
Thy heart break out into a bitter cry:
"I might have furnished, I, yea even I,
The two small fishes and the barley bread."

—Frederick Langbridge.

She Tried Them and Found Satsfaction

What Mrs. McKay Says of Dodd's Kidney Pills

Gives the Real Reason Why Dodd's Kidney Pills Continue to Grow in Popularity as a Kidney Remedy.

Salt Springs, N. S., March 22nd.—(Special.)—"I have found satisfaction in using Dodd's Kidney Pills, and I recommend them to all who suffer."

This is the statement of Mrs. Howard P. McKay, a well known and highly-respected resident of this place That statement goes straight to the point, even as Dodd's Kidney Pills go straight to the kidneys.

Dodd's Kidney Pills have done just past the experimental stage in Nova Scotia. For more than a quarter of a century they have been in use as a household remedy for kidney diseases and those other ills that come from sick kidneys.

Dodd's Kodney Pills have done just what Mrs. McKay says. They have given "satisfaction."

They have been used to treat rheumatism, sciatica, diabetes,dropsy,sore back, gravel, and other similar ills. that they continue to give satisfaction is evidenced by their ever-growing popularity.

If you haven't used Dodd's Kidney Pills, ask your neighbors about them.

Reroof with Brantford Asphalt Roofing

Don't let a leaky roof damage the wall paper, carpets or furniture in your home, the crops in your barn or the goods in your store. Tear off the old shingles or other worn out roofing material and put on a lasting roof of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

This roofing is made of a blend of hard and soft asphalts on a long-fibred felt base. By blending the asphalts a roofing of remarkable elasticity is secured—one that is flexible, durable and capable of resisting all kinds of severe climatic extremes.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing is, in addition, surfaced with silicia sand on both sides, which adds to its weight, fire-resistance and durability. You may be offered other sanded roofing, but it will not have the quality of material or weight of saturation of Brantford Asphalt Roofing.

Made in three weights:—60 lb., 70 lb., 80 lb. per square.

Brantford Rubber Roofing

is the same quality as Brantford Asphalt, but has a smooth, rubbery surface instead of the sand. It is particularly suitable for verandah decks and floor coverings. Three weights:—40 lb., 50 lb., and 60 lb. per square.

Standard Mohawk Roofing

consists of the same grade of materials as Brantford Asphalt Roofing but is lighter in weight—a thoroughly reliable roofing at a low price. Tested for years and has given entire satisfaction. Sanded on one side. One weight:—40 lbs. per square.

Mohawk Rubber Roofing

The same quality as Standard Mohawk but with a smooth surface. Used for all classes of temporary work—sheds, bunkhouses, camp sites, even dugouts in the trenches. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Leatheroid Roofing

Slightly lower quality than Mohawk Rubber. Used for same purposes. 35 lb., 45 lb., and 55 lb. weights.

Samples of any of these roofings and prices will be furnished by either the makers or their agents in this locality.

Brantford Roofing Co. Limited

Head Office and Factory, Brantford, Canada

Branches at Toronto, Montreal, Halifax

94

For Sale by J. H. GILL