

Don't Judge a Roofing By Its Looks

On the surface, most ready roofings look the same.

But the weather finds the hidden weakness.

The weather finds the vegetable fibers in the fabric and rots them.

The weather finds the volatile oils which are concealed below the surface. The sun draws these oils, in globules, to the top of the roofing, where they evaporate in the air.

Where there was a globule of air, there remains a hole. And behind each hole is a tiny channel which lets the weather and water into the very heart of the roofing.

When the sun and the wind and weather have sought out the hidden weaknesses, the roofing is porous, instead of solid; water-soaked, instead of waterproof.

You can't tell by looks, which roofing will last twenty years, and which will go to pieces in a single summer.

Seventeen Years of Service

But you can do this: You can tell the original Ruberoid roofing—the only roofing which has lasted seventeen years—from the 300 substitutes which have proven their unworthiness.

Ruberoid was the first ready roofing. Its basis is the best wool felt impregnated with Ruberoid gum.

It is this wonderful flexible gum which no other maker can duplicate.

It is this gum which gives Ruberoid all the flexibility of rubber without containing an iota of it. It is this gum which withstands wind, weather, sun, fire, acid, gases and fumes, where all other compounds fail.

It is this gum, in the Ruberine cement which accompanies each roll of Ruberoid roofing, which makes ours practically a *one-piece* roofing—sealed against leaks—sealed against the weather.

Ruberoid comes plain and in colors. The attractive Red, Brown and Green Ruberoid are fine enough for the costliest home. And the color feature is exclusive—protected by patents.

In the past twenty years we have had experience not only with all ready roofings, but with other roofings—shingles, tar, tin, iron and other roofings.

We Test All Roofings

Each roofing we have exposed to the weather test, on our roof garden at our factory.

The result of these twenty years of tests we have written into a book which will be gladly sent you free.

This book is a gold mine of roofing information, telling about the advantages and disadvantages of each roofing for each purpose. To secure a copy, address Dept. 98F The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

(TRADEMARK REGISTERED)

Be sure to look for this registered trademark which is stamped every four feet on the under side of all genuine Ruberoid. This is your protection against substitutes which many dealers brazenly sell as Ruberoid. Ruberoid is usually sold by but one dealer in a town. We will tell you the name of your Ruberoid dealer when you send for our free book.

The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, Canada
New York Hamburg London Paris

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES
Fastest drillers known. Great money earners.
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

Ayrshire Cattle—Imported or Canadian-bred, for sale at all times; satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars, write:
W. THORN, Lynedoch, Ont.
Trout Run Stock Farm.



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

A BETTER LOT OF AYRSHIRE Cows and Heifers
Were never to be seen before at **Stockwood**. Deep milkers, good teats; lots of size, just the kind for foundation stock. Young bulls from prize-winning dams; also heifers. Prices low. Terms to suit purchaser. All stock guaranteed before shipping.
D. M. WATT, St. Louis Sta., Que.

Stonehouse Ayrshires.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES!

Kindly send in your orders at once for imported stock. We can cable orders and have them shipped in May. Calves from imp. dams or from home-bred Record of merit dams. Females any age. A few young pigs.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONTARIO.
HOARD'S STATION, G. T. R. Phone in residence. **EVA DE MENIE**

Cattle Labels \$2 and fifty tags. Sheep Labels \$1 for fifty tags. With name and numbers. By return mail, prepaid. Write to-day. Sample free. **F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES. I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females.
P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que.
Howick station, Que.

Springhill Ayrshires

Present offering: A number of high class bull calves, out of imp. sire and dams. Females all ages, imported and home-bred. Write your wants. Visitors always welcome. Phone connection.

Robt. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.

Ayrshires

Two young bulls, 12 months and 15 months old, of true dairy type. Very fashionable. **N. DYMENT, CLAPPISON'S CORNERS, ONTARIO.**

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO = 15798 = AYRSHIRES at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

HAVE YOU EVER REALIZED THE RESULTS OF "ADVOCATE" ADS?

GOSSIP.

STORY OF MESSENGER.

When Messenger landed in the United States on May 16, 1788, the history of the trotting horse began. A flame was kindled that has never gone out. Messenger's light will never fade away, and any facts connected with the horse are always interesting to horsemen.

For many years there was a doubt about the place where Messenger was landed. It was claimed by some that he landed in New Jersey; others insisted that New York was the place where the horse first set foot on American soil, while others claimed that Philadelphia was the city in which he landed. The last-named is right, for in the Pennsylvania Packet and Advertiser of May 17, 1788, there is an account of the arrival at Philadelphia of the brig Dove, with assorted cargo, and the stallions Messenger and Governor, from Liverpool.

In a copy of the same paper, June 15, 1788, is an advertisement of a stallion bill, stating that the gray stallion, imported Messenger, would stand for service during the season of 1788, at the Black Horse Tavern Stable, on Market street, near where Twelfth street is now, at a fee of \$10 for the season, and \$1 each for the groom. In 1789, the same paper contained an ad. that the horse would stand at William Cook's stable, on Lombard street, Philadelphia, at the same terms. The third season, 1790, the horse was at Cooper's Point, N. J., opposite Philadelphia.

The fourth season he was at Neshaminy Bridge, near Bristol, Pa.; his fee was \$15. From 1791 until 1808, he was kept at various places in the State of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The seasons of 1798, 1805 and 1806, he stood at Oyster Bay, Long Island, at Townshend, Cook's farm. His fee had been raised to \$45. In 1807, he was at a farm near where High Bridge is now. The fall of 1807, the horse was taken to Oyster Bay.

January 28, 1808, Messenger was found dead in his barn. Doubtless he died from old age, being twenty-eight years old. Such was the estimation in which the horse was held that the news of his death spread like wildfire throughout that part of the country. Hundreds flocked to see the last of the great hero. His grave was made under a large chestnut tree, the grave lined with cedar plank. The great sire was dressed in his holiday attire. He was loaded on a stone drag, and six of his sons, all gray, with a black body blanket, were hitched to the stone drag.

A military company, with a band of music, and hundreds of people, formed a procession, and followed the monarch of sires to his last resting place, where he was buried with military honors, and volley after volley of musketry was fired over his grave. A headstone was placed on his grave with the inscription, "Messenger, monarch of sires, foaled 1780, died January 28, 1808."

Messenger was a dapple gray, 15.3 hands high, large, bony head, with large ears, a splendid hazel eye, short, thick neck, his nostrils were twice the size of any ordinary horse, very powerful loins and quarters, very large hocks, and knees perfect; clean legs. Whether in motion or at rest, always in perfect position. His mane was sparse, but he had a splendid, flowing tail.

His pedigree, as it is given, traces through the famous Flying Childers directly to Darby Arabian. He was imported to America on account of his value as a running horse, and for the improvement of running stock. Where Messenger got his trotting instinct from is to some a hard problem to solve, while others seem to have struck the keynote. Engineer was by Samson, a thick, heavy-made horse, with large, bony legs, heavy mane and tail, with shaggy fetlocks, a big head and rough-coated; so much was he like a cart horse that many doubted his being sired by Bass, who was a fine-made, clean horse. Notwithstanding the doubt in the breeding of Samson, he proved to be a game racer. His propensity to trot was very strong. He could always start off on a trot, and trot quite fast. He was obliged to be whipped hard to induce him to change his trot into a run.

Although Engineer or Maudslaw showed no inclination to trot, perhaps it was because they had no chance to do so. The instinct to trot and sire trotters

cropped out in Messenger, and probably started in Samson.

Messenger had no great reputation while in England, and his star did not commence to shine in the United States for some years after he arrived there. Messenger had been in America but a short time when the Pennsylvania Legislature passed a law prohibiting racing. That compelled those owning horses to keep them for road purposes. About that time the country roads growing better, and road wagons being made lighter, trotting came into fashion, and the wonderful trotting speed of the Messenger family was discovered. It seems to have been more a matter of accident than anything else that Messenger was found to be a great sire of trotters.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont., write: "Everything is looking fine at Farnham Farm. The Oxfords were never in better shape. Notice our advertisement, which appears in this issue. We are not intending to exhibit anywhere the present year. We are importing a few rams for a little fresh blood, 'as usual,' and parties wanting flock-heads, or rams for show, would do well to order early either yearlings or ram lambs—as we have a number of good ones, from imported sire and dams."

John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., writes: "I am highly pleased with your paper, having recently sold, through my advertisement, the three following young Short-horn bulls: To Mr. Minor, Ronson, McRae, a very choice animal; to W. H. McAllister, McGregor, which comes of a very fine milking strain, and to James French, Scotty, which gives promise to make one of the finest I have ever bred. I have on hand a number of nice heifers, due to calve shortly. They are sired by Royal Prince (imp.), and their calves will be by Protector (imp.). I also offer a beautiful yearling Hackney filly."

George G. Stewart, of Howick, Que., the well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, reports a more than successful season's trade, having disposed of all his 1908 importation some time ago, and still the inquiries come along, asking, what have you on hand in Clydesdales? To his many friends and patrons, he wishes to say that he intends to sail in a few days for Scotland, to select another importation, and assures the public they will be quite up to, or surpass, any previous importation he has made, both for size, quality, character, and breeding. Look out for his announcement in these columns on arrival home.

In the three days' butter test at the Bath and West of England Show at Exeter last month, Mr. Smith-Barry's Jersey cow won the first award and gold medal for cows of any breed or cross under 900 lbs. live weight. Her milk yield, 163 days after calving, was 140 lbs. 2 ozs., and butter 6 lbs. 7 ozs. In the class, 900 lbs. or over, the first award went to a Lincoln Red cow, whose yield, 45 days after calving, was 212 lbs. 10 ozs., and butter 8 lbs. 5 1/2 ozs. The averages of the cows competing, reduced to one day, were 16 Jerseys, 116 days after calving, 33 lbs. 3 1/2 ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 11 1/2 ozs.; ratio, lb. of milk to lb. of butter, 19.14. One Guernsey, 368 days after calving, milk, 36 lbs. 14 ozs.; butter, 4 lb. 9 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 23.36. Three Lincoln Reds, 53 days after calving, milk, 60 lbs. 5 ozs.; butter, 2 lbs. 3 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 27.18. One Devon, 119 days after calving, milk, 35 lbs. 7 1/2 ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 6 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 21.84. Five South Devons, 80 days after calving, milk 51 lbs. 14 ozs.; butter, 1 lb. 15 1/2 ozs.; ratio, 36.26. These averages were reported as up to the usual standard, showing that a one day's test may be accepted as reliable.

TRADE TOPIC.

Bahny Beach College and School of Music and Art, East Toronto, Ont., is situated four miles east of the city, and has direct street-car service. It is not only a favorite summer resort, but a permanent residential section, while easy of access to the advantages of city life. The teaching staff is strong and efficient, and the object of the college is to develop each pupil physically, mentally and morally. See the advertisement in this paper, and write for the calendar.