

Make this 60-Day Test of Brantford Roofing—then Test Any Other Make

Write us, or your dealer, for sample of *Brantford Asphalt Roofing*. Place it in water for sixty days. When you remove it, rip open with heavy knife, and you'll find inside—the vital part—perfectly dry. Life-like, solid—as before test. Just think of severeness of this test! The result is evidence you cannot overlook. Then make this test with any other Roofing. You'll find the wood pulp—jute or cotton-cloth insides soaked—softened—lifeless. It cannot withstand severe weather, which is, at its worst, not one-twentieth so severe as *Brantford's Test*. Wood pulp is like paper. It acts like paper, when soaked—wills away. How could you expect such a foundation to fight off Roofing Enemies! For resistance, it must depend upon animal fat, grease, or other refuse coating, themselves veritable mines of danger. They evaporate—wear off—expose shameful foundation to awaiting enemies. This coating cannot prevent penetration—protect defenceless insides from harm. But *Brantford Asphalt Roofing* Foundation is one sheet of evenly-condensed, long-fibred pure Wool, with life and body of its own. A secret mixture of *Asphalt* is forced into it, soaking every fibre. After mixture dries, foundation possesses resisting-power no amount of soaking or bending can effect.



Brantford Roofing

after special Water-proof Coating, into which Silica Sand is rolled under pressure, is applied, becomes a solid mass of resistance. It is weather, acid, alkali, frost, water-proof. Cannot freeze, crack or melt. Wonderfully pliable. Brantford has but one cost—first. Write for free Book and Samples.

Brantford Asphalt Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Rubber Roofing, No. 1, 2, 3.
Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade only, (heavy).
Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.
BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., Ltd., BRANTFORD, CAN.

Gen. Supply Co. of Can., 147 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg Fleck Bros. Ltd. Imperial Bldg., Vancouver

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and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket

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local washings around the root of the of puassia chips infused in cold water, 1 part of chips to 80 of cold water. Give a drench of turpentine, 2 to 3 ozs. of raw linseed oil, 1 to 1½ pints, according to the size of the animal.

Bots are the larval form of certain insects called Estrus equi, or gad fly. The insect lays its eggs on the legs and neck of the horse, these parts being within the reach of the horse's tongue are licked off and swallowed. In the horse's stomach the eggs hatch out into small bodies or bots. These are about one to one and a half inches long. They taper slightly at



one end. They are rough or corrugated in outline. At the smaller extremity is the head, on which one can see the mouth, at each side of which is a small hook by which the bot holds on to the stomach lining membranes. Unless they are very numerous, they produce very little harm.

RESPONSIBILITY FOR MACHINE

Is a parent liable when a minor purchases machinery (threshing rig), the said rig will do parent's threshing and charge for the same at regular rate? The minor has to obtain from his parent permission to use parent's farm stock as collateral, merely to prove his standing and to show that he is worthy of credit. The company's salesman and the local agent, both declare that the parent or parent's farm stock is in manner liable. The parent does not sign anything whatever.

Man. B. W. G. Alta. N. L. M.

Ans.—Briefly stated, the law says a parent is responsible for debts contracted by a minor for necessities. But a threshing outfit could hardly be considered a necessity, unless there were none other within many miles. At the same time, the parent would be liable if he were actually interested in getting the machine to do his work. The law would protect the seller in case of collusion or conspiracy on the part of a parent and son to avoid payment by reason of the one being a minor. In this case, the fact that the parent allowed his chattles to be used as collateral would be considered in court as an endorsement of the minor's note. The law would only be expected to protect the parent when the minor bought the goods without his consent or against his will.

HOMESTEAD LAND

Where could I get maps, etc., showing the land surveyed for homesteading in N.-W. Alberta, at present open for entry. C. E. C.

Ans.—Write the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

A QUESTION OF FEEDS

What are the carbonaceous, and what the proteid foods, respectively, for cattle, horses and hogs?

Alta. ERINDALE.

Ans.—It is a little difficult to group foods in the manner you suggest. A carbonaceous food is one in which the percentage of oil, fat and crude fibre bears a high ratio to the proteid or nitrogenous portions of the substance. With the exception of such highly-concentrated foods as cottonseed meal, all foods contain a larger percentage of substances grouping as carbohydrates than they do of nitrogenous or proteid materials. Among rough feeds, such legumes, as clover, alfalfa, peas and beans might be classed as proteid fodders, and straw, hay, corn stover, etc., as a carbonaceous food. In grains and concentrates, the following are common examples of feeds rating as carbonaceous, corn, wheat, barley, shorts, oats, oat hulls, etc., while wheat bran, linseed meal, peas, beans, gluten and others of that nature group as proteid foods. For a clear understanding of the scientific principles of stock feeding, we would advise you reading some good work on the subject. "Feeds and Feeding," by Henry, is as good a book as any on feeding. It may be obtained for \$2.00 through this office.

GARGET STRINGY MILK

The udders of two of my cows have swelled several times lately. The udders seem very sore, and the milk from the affected quarters is stringy. I have noticed that rubbing on canon oil at night will generally reduce inflammation and soreness by morning, but I should like to know the cause?

Man. B. W. G. Alta. N. L. M.

Ans.—The trouble is garget, inflammation of the udder, and may be caused by injuries, exposure to cold, oversecretion, introduction of germs from dirty milkers or unclean bedding and quarters. Some forms are contagious, while others resulting from injuries, exposure, etc., are not. The rubbing of the affected part with sweet lard, or oil, is the proper treatment, but in severe cases it may be necessary to bathe with very hot water for about an hour, then rub dry and apply the oil or lard. Frequently, it is necessary to use a teat syphon to get the stringy milk away. In this particular case it would appear that the contagious form had once existed, and that the recurrence is due to infection by a germ. Clean up the stable, and give it a thorough white-washing.

RAISING A FOAL BY HAND

Have draft colt, born April 28, and mare refuses to own it. Am feeding it cow's milk, and water, equal parts, sweetened with brown sugar.

Is this the proper food? How often should the colt be fed during the day, and how often during the night?

Would "black-strap" molasses be better than the sugar? If so, what would be proper quantity to feed at one time? A. G. E.

Ans.—The instructions in the latest treatise on horse-breeding and management, regarding raising a foal by hand, state that the milk of a mare has more sugar and less fat than that of a cow, but the difference is not so great that there is danger of killing the foal by feeding it cow's milk intelligently. Get the milk of as fresh cow as possible, and the poorer in butter-fat, the better. Do not use Jersey milk for this purpose. Take a dessertspoonful of the best granulated white sugar and add enough warm water to dissolve it. Then add three tablespoonfuls of lime water, and enough new milk to make a pint. Warm the milk to blood heat and let him have half a teacupful every hour at first. If scours occur, give two ounces of castor oil, and discontinue the milk for a couple of feeds, giving the sugar and lime water as before, or feed nothing at all. As the foal grows older, day by day, the quantity of milk may be increased, and the number of feeds decreased, until, according to his thrift, he may be fed six times a day, and then four times. Treacle is of too laxative a nature for so young a foal, unless used very carefully, in very small quantity. A foal should begin to nibble at grain when a month old. His first food should be oatmeal, in such trifling quantity as he will eat. When six weeks old a little bran should be added. At two months, some sweet skim milk may be substituted for part of the new milk, and so on, until at three months old, he may have all the sweet skim milk he wants.

A BREEDING CRATE

Kindly let me know how to make a breeding crate. I am keeping a boar, and there are small sows coming to him that are not strong enough to hold him. N. K. W.

Ans.—A breeding crate is made much the same as a shipping crate, closed in front and open behind and at top, with a bar to slip behind the sow, above the hocks, to prevent her backing out. In order to accommodate both large and small sows, it is well to have a false, or second front, to slip down between cleats, to shorten the box when used for small sows. A good size is 5 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2 feet 9 inches high. The foot-rests for the boar may be a

Long ago the Scotch learned this.

The sturdy old Scotchman must be amused at the recent "discoveries" that oatmeal is the best food in the world.

Our scientific men have been making experiments which prove that Canadians eat too much fat and grease and not enough cereals.

The Scotchmen say: "Look at our nation as proof. The sturdiest nation on earth." Still we have one good point to make. We make better oatmeal than the Scotch.

They buy Quaker Oats and consider it the leader of all oatmeals to be had anywhere. If you are convenient to the store you'll probably buy the regular size package. For those who live in the country the large size family package is more satisfactory. The large package contains a piece of handsome china for the table. Follow the example of the Scotch; eat a Quaker Oats breakfast every day. Canada may well be proud of the Quaker Oats Company's mills at Peterborough.

2 x 4-inch strip attached to end of crate on where the sow's head tending to the rear where it is fastened. when breeding a large boar, it is well to platform about six place behind the c have cross cleats to

YOUNG PIGS

Have had trouble sows farrowing. Pi and smart; milk pl but for some reason most dry, and for v ment the young pigs would be the cause and what the remedy fed pulped turnips, w We gave a drink about farrowing.

Ans.—Unfortunately tically no information form any judgment. say at what age what condition the s the time the pigs were were treated before th exact ration being trouble occurred. T the chop" is so in might mean that the der-fed, or it might r cabulary of some far were over-fed. The been too strong, a digestive troubles. sows had become com that case the milk w ous to the pigs. T endless possibilities which might be induli this matter, but it is form any intelligent i formation submitted should always be give in which animals ar aged, in submitting diseases. Symptom disease, should be these points are a veterinarian can form to the trouble, its c ment.

PARALYSIS OF THE INITIS IN M

I. I have a large teen years old. She tion, and has a two at her side. When I she gets out of w drops down. Her long. She is trouble and has to be relieve manure is so tight t impossible to dig it ing relieved she seen a few days. She i condition about two ter her feed has b oats (cut green), and a day. The first tir in this condition, wheat sheaves, as other feed available. do for her?

2. I have several n this spring. The fo stock. The mares a The mares are lame though it is some ter they foaled, someoi able to get up with lameness seems to They were in good foaling, but are getti I am feeding a mixtu barley hay with thre twice a day. The c with the exception weak in the knees, standing fifteen min His front legs are so make a perfect angle is six days old, and to be stronger than w can I do for these can I strengthen knees?

3. What is the cause of colts being b legs, that is, the ext

4. What can be put keep horses from chey

5. How soon aft would you advise the