

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. 94 The Standard Paint Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal.

RUBEROID

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
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World Tramples on Right of Children.

By JUSTIN MCCARTHY.



IN days of old no higher praise could be bestowed upon a virtuous ruler than that he was the protector of the poor and defended the rights of the helpless. The idea still lingers in some old fashioned communities. But in the bustle of modern civilization other maxims prevail. We help those who can help us in return. To let things take their course is the law of society, passionately adhered to by those who occupy comfortable places. Especially is this the case in regard to children. Notwithstanding the fact that the community at large has a vital interest in their welfare and bringing up, it is disinclined to meddle, and is disposed to wash its hands of responsibility.

The law recognizes that a child has rights even before it is born. The subject was discussed at the Berlin labor conference fifteen years ago, when it was agreed by the nations represented that women should be prohibited from working in factories both before and after childbirth. No effort has been made to redeem the pledge. The interests of modern industry are too strong for governments and parliaments.

As soon as a child is born into the world it is entitled to be fed, clothed, lodged, and educated till of an age to take care of itself. All children are in a condition of dependence, whether their parents are rich or poor. Nature gives to all children a fairly equal start. Ninety per cent of the children of the poorest parents are born healthy. All begin equally helpless, with an equal right to be maintained. The child's claim is, in the first instance, upon its family. Every father must provide a home for his children. If he neglects this duty wilfully the state is under an obligation, in vindication of the child's rights, to step in and punish him.

The child's claim on its family is the first, but not the only claim to which its birth into the world entitles it. In the second place, it has a claim upon society. Where parents neglect to feed or shelter their children, or are unable to fulfill this elementary obligation, society is bound to step into the breach. Either it must compel the parents to perform their duty in this respect or it must perform the duty for them. The law recognizes the separate rights of children. In regard to protection of life and limb they are placed on the same footing as adults. Society, it is true, shuffles off its obligations in this connection, as far as it can, upon a voluntary organization—the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Recognition is also given to their right to be maintained. If the law were properly administered there should be no such thing as a starving, destitute child. In the case of destitute orphans or deserted children the state is legally bound to take permanent charge of them; they are entitled to be fed, clothed, and educated at the public expense. The children of paupers and of persons who have been sent to prison, leaving their families without the means of subsistence, are entitled to be maintained by society until their parents are again in a position to fulfill their obligations to them. In these cases society does its best to shirk the full measure of its obligation. Far from consulting the best interests of the children who are thrown upon its care, society in too many cases makes cheapness the first consideration.

The baby's first elementary right is to its mother's milk. Among the wealthier classes it has been robbed of it, to an ever increasing degree, through the indolence of mothers, to whom the sacrifice of pleasure entailed by feeding their infants outweighs all other considerations. The poor have a better excuse in the circumstances of their destitution. Mothers are torn from their new born children

to work in factories or at some other form of hard labor. If society cannot afford babies their mothers' milk it should at least be made possible to bring them up by hand. Widespread ignorance exists regarding proper methods of doing this. But in many places the most profound knowledge of the proper way of feeding an infant would be of no avail. Medical authority is agreed that the only substitute for human milk is diluted cows' milk. Cows' milk is not to be had. Governments have passed measures to insure the provision of wholesome milk to the consumer, but do not take the trouble to enforce them.

The child has barely emerged from infancy, when it is compelled to go to school. Whatever disadvantage this may bring, it certainly affords public authority an admirable opportunity for seeing that the rights of children are duly observed. A great deal, if not all, of the mischief contracted in babyhood through malnutrition and the general ignorance and neglect of parents is still at the early age at which children go to school remediable.

The question of providing meals for hungry children in the schools has been recently forced on public attention. Insufficient nutrition is known to be at the bottom of most of the ailments of school children, and the provision of means by which they can be properly fed is the most urgent practical necessity. The application of public money to this purpose would involve its recovery from those parents who have the means to feed their children but have neglected to do so.

The child, being compelled to go to school, is naturally entitled to look to the school authority, which has daily notice of its condition, for the general protection of its rights. Cleanliness should, in the first instance, be strictly enforced. All public elementary schools ought to be provided with proper accommodation for washing. Then there is the question of clothing. It is a cruelty to compel children to remain at their lessons for hours together while insufficiently clad. Without any expenditure of public money much could be done by rigorous following up such cases as may be due to neglect or ignorance of parents.

Children are entitled to protection as laborers against the greed of parents on one side and employers on the other. Such protection is imperfectly and grudgingly conceded to them. But little reform can be expected in the protection of older children until the conscience of society is awakened to the shameful injustice perpetrated on the younger and more helpless. Some of the best of our statesmen and philanthropists still stolidly refuse to recognize the claim of the helpless infants whom we force to come into our schools. Miserable as many are, it is not then too late to save them. Good food and proper care from that time forward would undo most of the mischief done in infancy and develop them into strong and healthy men and women. But, like the Levite in the parable, we look at them, and pass by on the other side. We save our consciences with some plausible maxim about parental responsibility and leave them to their fate. And later on we receive from our criminals, our lunatics, our cripples, our incurables, and our paupers the just reward of our deeds, the just punishment of the injustice of which they were victims in their helpless infancy.

The change of dietary that comes with spring and summer has the effect in weak stomachs of setting up inflammation, resulting in dysentery and cholera morbus. The abnormal condition will continue if not attended to and will cause an exhaustive drain on the system. The best available medicine is Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Dysentery Cordial. It clears the stomach and bowels of irritants, counteracts the inflammation and restores the organs to healthy action.