

ELLIMAN'S Embrocation

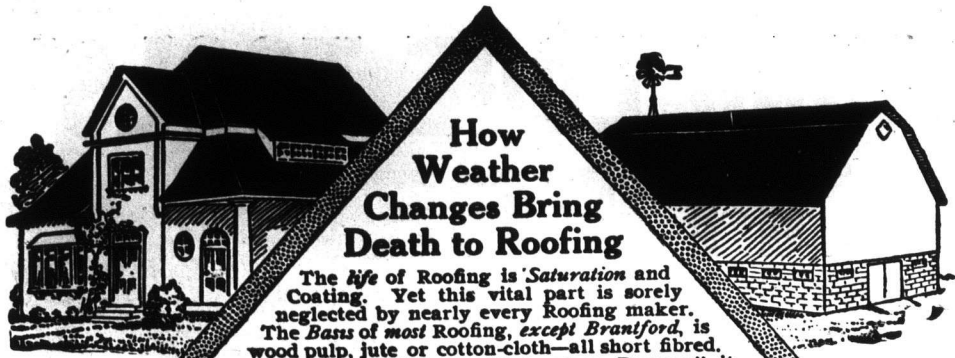


"ROYAL" IN THE STABLE,
ELLIMAN'S
for Sprains, Rheumatism, Cuts,
Splints when forming, Sprung Sin-
ows, Capped Hocks, Overreaches,
Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees,
Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats,
Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in
Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

"UNIVERSAL," HUMAN USE,
ELLIMAN'S
for Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises,
Lumbago, Sore Throat from Cold,
Neuralgia from Cold, Cold at the
Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Cramp,
Backache, Soreness of Limbs
after exercise, etc. Elliman's
added to the Bath is beneficial.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENGLAND.

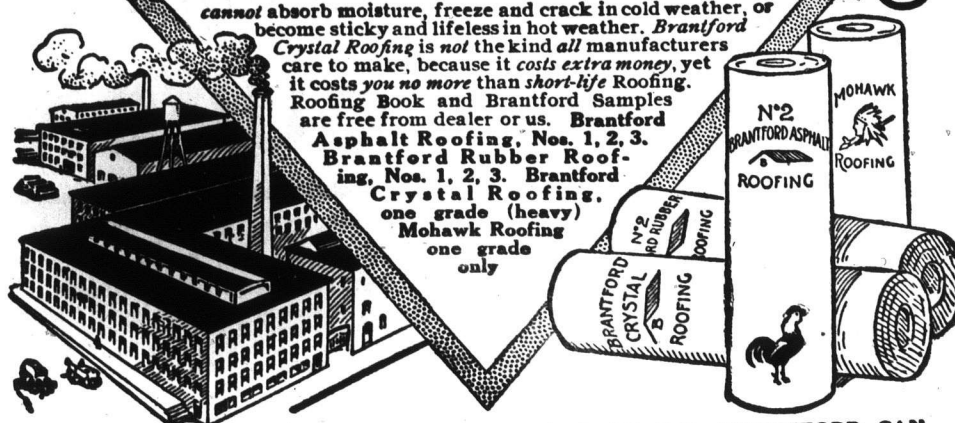
TO BE OBTAINED OF ALL DRUGGISTS THROUGHOUT CANADA.



How Weather Changes Bring Death to Roofing

The life of Roofing is Saturation and Coating. Yet this vital part is sorely neglected by nearly every Roofing maker. The Basis of most Roofing, except Brantford, is wood pulp, jute or cotton-cloth—all short fibered. When it passes through "Saturating Process" it does not become actually saturated—merely coated. This "Coating" is of refuse and quickly evaporates—wears off—exposing foundation to savage weather. It absorbs water and moisture, and becomes brittle, cracks, rots and finally crumbles. Even when new it softens under heat, sagging and dripping. But the Foundation of Brantford Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibered pure Wool, saturated with Asphalt, which is forced into every fibre—not merely dipped. It is heavily coated with time-defying, fire-resisting Rock Crystals, which require no painting. This special Coating cannot evaporate and protects inside. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing



BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY LTD., BRANTFORD, CAN.

WINNIPEG AGENTS:

GENERAL SUPPLY CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.,

Woods Western Building, Market St., East.

VANCOUVER AGENTS:

FLECK BROS., Ltd.,

Imperial Building, Seymour St.

particularly to the farmer, but it can often be made a paying occupation in connection with an egg farm, or as a winter employment for those whose regular occupation gives them plenty of leisure at that season. Great skill is required to bring this work to its highest perfection, and anyone contemplating the production of broilers on an extensive scale should not depend on written directions for his guidance, but should make a careful study of the market demands and should visit one of the successful broiler producers, for the practical experience of such men is the safest guide.

Broilers are young plump chickens, weighing, when dressed, from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to 2 pounds, and are usually killed when from 6 to 12 weeks old. The name is derived from the fact that they are usually split down the middle and the halves broiled. The market demand to-day is for broilers of three sizes—squab broilers, small broilers, and large broilers. Squab broilers, when dressed, weigh from $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound to 1 pound each; small broilers, the size most in demand the greater part of the year, weigh from 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds each. In most American markets a yellow-skinned and yellow-legged bird is preferred, but this is not of as much importance as good quality of meat.

In broiler raising, an incubator is a necessity in getting early-hatched chicks. After the chickens have been hatched they may be removed to the brooder, where the temperature should be kept at about 95 deg. F., which is about right for the remainder of the

The corn, triumphant, with the aid of man hath made victorious procession across the tufted plain and laid foundation for the social excellence that is and is to be. This glorious plant, transmuted by the alchemy of God, sustains the warrior in battle, the poet in song and strengthens everywhere the thousand arms that work the purposes of life.

"Next in importance to the divine profusion of water, light and air, those three great physical facts which render existence possible, may be reckoned the universal beneficence of grass. Exaggerated by tropical heats and vapors to the gigantic cane congested with its saccharine secretion; or dwarfed by polar rigors to the fibrous hair of the northern solitudes, embracing between these extremes the maize with its resolute penons, the rice plant of Southern swamps, the wheat, rye, barley, oats and other cereals, no less than the humbler verdure of the hillside, pasture and prairie in the temperate zone, grass is the most widely distributed of all vegetable beings, and is at once the type of our life and the emblem of mortality. Lying in the sunshine among the buttercups and the dandelions of May, scarcely higher in intelligence than the minute tenants of the mimic wilderness, our earliest recollections are of grass: and when the fitful fever is ended, and the foolish wrangle of the market and the forum is closed, grass heals over the scar which our descent into the bosom of the earth has made; and the carpet of the infant becomes the blanket of the dead.

"Grass is the forgiveness of nature; her constant benediction. Fields trampled with battle, saturated with blood



Manitoba Pumpkins.

first week. From then the temperature of 5 degrees each week until 70 deg. F., is reached. It is important to keep an even temperature whether raising chickens or broilers or for other purposes. The raising of broiler chickens is practically the same as the raising of chickens for other purposes. The main point is to keep them growing rapidly.

A fat broiler is quite a rarity; the best that can be done, in general, is to have them plump, for the natural tendency of the chick is to use all nutriment for growth and development. When the birds are nearly large enough for the market they should be given all the fattening feed they will eat, and for this purpose corn in various forms should be fed freely. They will digest more feed if fed ground than if whole or cracked. A moistened mash, consisting of about two-thirds corn meal and one-third bran by milk is good. Cooked potatoes are good, and milk, with a little sugar added, will hasten fattening. Broilers may be sold alive or dressed according to the discretion of the grower. If dressed, this should be done according to the demands of the market.

The Incalculable Value of Grass.

The following beautiful, poetic eulogy of grass, pronounced by the late Senator J. J. Ingalls, of Kansas, a few years before his decease, is brought to mind by the advance of spring, and should be preserved:

"Majestic, fruitful, verdant plant!

and torn with the ruts of cannon, grow green again with grass, and carnage is forgotten. Streets abandoned by traffic become grass-grown like rural lanes, and are obliterated. Forests decay, harvests perish, flowers vanish, but grass is immortal. Beleaguered by the sullen hosts of winter, it withdraws into the impregnable fortress of its subterranean vitality and emerges upon the first solicitation of spring. Sown by the winds; by the wandering birds; propagated by the subtle horticulture of the elements which are its ministers and servants, it softens the nude outline of the world. Its tenacious fibers hold the earth in its place and prevent its soluble components from washing into the wasting sea. It invades the solitudes of deserts, climbs the inaccessible slopes and forbidding pinnacles of mountains; modifies climates and determines history, character and destiny of the nations. Unobtrusive and patient, it has immortal vigor and aggression. Banished from the thoroughfare and the field, it bides its time to return, and when vigilance is relaxed or the dynasty has perished it silently resumes the throne from which it has been expelled but which it never abrogates. It bears no blazonry of bloom to charm the senses with fragrance or splendor, but its homely hue is more enchanting than the lily or the rose. It yields no fruit in earth, or air; and yet, should its harvest fail for a single year, famine would depopulate the world."

Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time, for that is the stuff life is made of.—Franklin.