

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 fibre. 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 Crystal Roofing is a heavy, evenly condensed sheet of long-fibred *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 insides. Brantford is indestructible, pliable, tight, water, weather, spark, acid, alkali, smoke, fire-proof.

Brantford Roofing

cannot absorb moisture, freeze and crack in cold weather, or become sticky and lifeless in hot weather. Brantford Crystal Roofing is not the kind all manufacturers care to make, because it costs extra money, yet it costs you no more than short-life Roofing. Roofing Book and Brantford Samples are free from dealer or us. Brantford Asphalt Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Rubber Roofing, Nos. 1, 2, 3. Brantford Crystal Roofing, one grade (heavy). Mohawk Roofing, one grade only.

BRANTFORD ROOFING COMPANY, LTD., BRANTFORD, CAN.
WINNIPEG AGENTS:
GENERAL SUPPLY COMPANY OF CANADA, 147 BANNATYNE AVE.
VANCOUVER AGENTS:
FLECK BROS. LTD., IMPERIAL BUILDING, SEYMOUR ST.

The Advocate is the Best Advertising Medium

STRENGTH AND ECONOMY

You can depend absolutely on **PEERLESS** Fencing to hold live stock under any and all conditions. It is made of all No. 9 steel wire heavily galvanized and has lots of spring in it, making ample provision for contraction and expansion due to changes in the temperature, sudden shocks, etc.

PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

is held together by the Peerless lock which holds the wires securely and makes Peerless Fence absolutely stock proof. The lock cannot be slipped or knocked loose. Write for our new book—it will interest you. It's free.

THE BANWELL BOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. LTD., Dept. M
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.

Runs Easy; Sows Accurately

The "Champion" is bound to sow accurately because it is carefully tested. Both Grain and Grass Seed Boxes are set up complete, and run by machinery before leaving the factory,—so when you set your machine you are sure of the quantity you will sow.

The "Champion" has an Index that allows operator to sow as he pleases—no notches into which a shifting lever must be moved. No tying yourself down to so many bushels per acre. If there is a certain part of the field that requires a half-quart or so more per acre, simply change the "Champion" Index. You can sow as much or as little as is necessary, with the

Frost & Wood "Champion"

Further, the Grass Seed Index is plainly marked for different kinds of grass seed—a convenience absent on other makes of disc drills.

Yes, indeed, Frost & Wood implements are the kind to buy if you value "Quality" in material and workmanship. You can have our disc and hoe drill catalogue if you'll just say so.

Ask for catalogue H 7

The FROST & WOOD CO.
SMITH'S FALLS, CANADA Limited

From conclusive tests it has been proven that the ball-bearing hub, enclosed in the dust-proof case of "Champion" Disc Drill, requires but one oiling per season. This bearing, of course, makes the "Champion" run far easier, keeps the plates snug, and adds years to the service of the machine. Certainly this feature makes the "Champion" more expensive to build—but that is just so much Extra Quality for you when you buy it.

or summer fallow must be sown in order to keep our seed free from other grain and weed seeds. We sow from one and one-half bushels to one and three-fourths bushels of good clean seed. So far we have not treated the seed for smut. The sample is perfect except a little off in color, which was caused by having had the crop in stocks too long. Barley should be stacked as soon as dry and not exposed too much to the weather. Barley should be well ripe when cut as it does not fill to the same extent as oats when cut on the green side. In order to insure a good crop of barley and to keep land in a good state of cultivation, it requires deep plowing, and thorough cultivation of surface.

Am herewith enclosing a sample of my barley, and if anyone would wish to purchase of same would sell at 60 cents per bushel, f.o.b., Didsbury; parties to furnish or pay for sacks. Will guarantee same as sample.

Alta. G. P. LIESEMER.
OATS IN SASKATCHEWAN

At your request I shall try to explain my experience in raising a good crop of oats. The soil was a black loam. It was mostly all spring plowed, then double disced, and well harrowed. I seeded two bushels per acre. The seed was dipped in formaldehyde and seeded fairly deep to keep it in good moisture. It was good seed which I raised myself last year.

There are lots of farmers trying to do too much. If they would put their work on half the amount of acres, they would be surprised at the results. Then, another thing, it pays to invest in good seed, you can't expect good grain from poor seed.

LOUIS F. LUDWIG.

PREFERS OATS IN A DISTRICT LIABLE TO FROST

I believe that the growing of oats and barley in this district, liable to frosts, will prove more profitable to us than the growing of wheat. Oats sown after wheat has always ripened on my farm, but I have "Sheffield Standard" oats which ripen a number of days ahead of the Banner variety. And I have always had more orders for oats for seed, locally, at 50 cents per bushel than I could supply, and one year I supplied a Western seed house at 50 cents per bushel.

The oats for which I was awarded first prize at the Winter Seed Fair, Regina, were grown on third crop land, from virgin prairie plowed in the spring, and every evening the land plowed; during the day was harrowed twice and packed, to retain all the moisture possible. When I had fifteen acres plowed I sowed the same in order to get the grain into the ground while the moisture was still at its full. I treated

the seed, which was well cleaned, with formaldehyde, one pound to forty gallons of water, to forty bushels oats, covering the grain with sacks, letting it remain covered for two hours and then spread out to dry for the night. This would be sown next morning. I seeded at the rate of two and one-half bushels per acre of dry seed, or three bushels of the treated or swelled grain. It was sown with a shoe drill at a depth of two inches. The drilling was followed with one stroke of the harrow, no after cultivation was necessary as the land was nearly new and there were very few weeds.

I believe the packer is an excellent implement as it pulverizes all lumps and leaves a very uniform and even seed bed where all the grains get an even start, besides conserving to a great extent the major part of the moisture.

Southern Sask. GEORGE A. HARRIS.

OATS AS PROFITABLE AS WHEAT

I will attempt to give you a summary of how I raised the oats that took first prize at Calgary Provincial Seed Fair, also at Macleod Seed Fair and first for standing field competition in Macleod District. I was engaged in the stock business entirely until two years ago, so this was my first crop of grain. The land was wild prairie. I plowed it in June, 1907, about four inches deep, disced it six times right after plowing, also twice at two different periods between June and fall, so as to keep down any growth of weeds there might be. In the spring of 1908, I disced it twice and harrowed it twice, then about first of May drilled in the seed about three inches deep. I cut it about the 2nd of August, left it standing in stock ten days and then stacked it.

As regards the seed, I experienced quite a difficulty in securing good clean seed. I looked at a good many samples but found that nearly all had a few wild oats in them, and were also mixed as to variety. I said I would not buy any that I could find one kernel of wild oats in, and I did not, because if one can be found there are probably more. I finally bought my seed from a neighbor, paying \$1.00 per bushel for it, while ordinary seed was selling at 50 cents per bushel. It is called Dodd's white oats. This man got his seed from the experimental farm several years before, and has been taking pride in raising good oats, and keeping them clean from foul seeds. I treated my seed with formaldehyde and sowed two bushels per acre. Here, I think I made a mistake in not sowing two and one-half or possibly three bushels. I am going to sow two and one-half bushels per acre this year. I will tell you why. In my grain last year there were small immatured kernels attached to big plump kernels.

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(Signed)
Tinsmith

This, I believe, was caused too thinly and causing to ing. I believe oats should be thickly that they will not the kernels would all be lost. My oats yielded 68 bushels and weighed forty-six pounds per bushel. But reason why oats should be seventy-five or eighty bushels and weigh over fifty pounds. I believe the most important in growing oats is, first, which is hard to do in. The wild oat is scattered although not thick enough great harm. You will find