

Use Your Influence for Concrete Roads

There's no need to point out the advantages of good roads.



The kind of good road, however, is another matter.

It used to be that there was little choice. Macadam for the country and smaller cities was the only material used. Then, twenty years ago concrete was introduced. And for these twenty years concrete has been proving itself.

It is now acknowledged to be one of the best known materials for roads or for street pavements—to be as far superior to ordinary macadam as macadam is superior to sand.

Estimating the Cost.

It is not the first cost of a road that determines its real cost; nor is it the first six months of service that determines whether it's a good road or a poor one.

The only sure way to find out what a road has cost, is to add to the first cost all that is spent for repairs in fifteen or twenty years.

Now, that's where concrete roads win every argument—their first cost is practically their only cost; they require little or no upkeep.

Concrete, instead of needing repair, actually becomes stronger with age.

How You Can Help.

You can help your community to come to a wise decision the next time the question of roads comes up. Your influence will be a factor in providing yourself and your neighbors with thoroughly satisfactory highways.

We wish to convince you first—we know that when you are "backed up" with facts which we will gladly furnish you, you will be able to convince your neighbors.

Make it your business to get these facts. We have a special department which will not only give you the facts, but will also supply valuable assistance to any community desiring to build concrete roads.

Ask for "Good Roads Literature" or use the coupon.

Please send me the facts about concrete highways.

Address—Good Roads Department,

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DON'T LET THE BEES STARVE.

Heavy Winter Losses Predicted Where Bees are Not Fed.

Buckwheat honey seems to be a scarce article this fall. Dealers in this product who usually buy and sell from fifty thousand to one hundred thousand pounds every year are having greater difficulty than usual in getting their winter's supply. As bees in a great many parts of Ontario depend on fall honey for their winter's stores, this would indicate that they will also be running short before spring unless the beekeepers are careful to see that they are supplied with artificial stores. The provincial Apiarist, Mr. Morley Pettit, gives the following directions for making feed for wintering bees: Place twenty pounds of water in a boiler on the stove and bring to a boil, then stir in fifty pounds of best granulated sugar, stirring thoroughly until fully dissolved; bring the syrup nearly to a boil again and stir in three teaspoonsful of tartaric acid previously dissolved in half a cup water. This makes a good thick syrup which will make the very best of winter stores for bees. A good colony of bees will require thirty or more lbs. of this syrup unless

they are well supplied with honey. At this late date the only feeder to use for outdoor winter bees is the half gallon jars. Fill the jar, draw over the top a piece of cheesecloth, then screw down the ring holding the cheesecloth tight. The jar of syrup is now placed upside down on the frames of the brood-chamber so arranged that the bees can come up between the frames and suck the syrup through the cheesecloth. Air pressure will prevent the syrup running out any faster than it is taken by the bees. Five or six of these jars can be placed on one hive at once and warm packing placed around them to prevent the escape of heat from the colony. In a few days the bees will have taken the syrup all down and stored it in the combs when the jars can be taken off and the packing fixed down on the hives for winter.

The Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, is offering a free course of lectures on beekeeping lasting two weeks during January. Persons interested in taking this course should write to the President of that institution, asking for a copy of the programme.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Chatham papers complain that despite the fact that apples were plentiful and could be purchased from the farmers for very reasonable prices, it is said that many complaints are being made by persons who purchased apples this fall that the fruit has spoiled and even at the present time a large part of it is unfit for consumption. Two barrels of apples were purchased by a Chatham family and sent to a relative in North Bay, who, upon opening a fine barrel, found that the fruit had decayed to a remarkable degree. The price paid for the apples in Chatham was \$2 per barrel. A Chatham citizen also bought several barrels from a local dealer and has complained that the apples have spoiled.

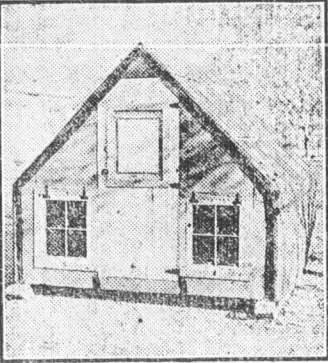
Shiloh The family remedy for Coughs and Colds. Shiloh costs so little and does so much!

Farm and Garden

FARM POULTRY HOUSE.

Convenient, Sunny Location and Good Drainage Are Essential Points. Good growth of poultry and heavy egg production depend to a large extent upon the proper housing of the stock. A bulletin issued by the Iowa agricultural experiment station sets forth the essentials of a good house in brief form.

The first consideration in building a poultry house is its location. It is of greatest importance to select a site having well drained soil. It is next important to have a convenient location. The poultry house may be nearer the residence than the live stock barns, and



Photograph by Iowa agricultural experiment station. FRONT VIEW OF A-SHAPED PORTABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

as women have a large share in the management of the flock on the average farm it should be so located. It is undesirable to build the poultry house near granaries, cribs or barns which may furnish a harbor for rats and other vermin which prey on poultry. A sunny location well sheltered from the north winds is highly desirable whenever it is possible to obtain it without sacrificing good ground drainage.

The A-shaped movable colony home illustrated is cheap and light and has been thoroughly tried out and found to be very satisfactory for raising chicks in flocks of 200 to 300. It will winter from fifteen to twenty hens. The house is 8 by 10 feet and because of its lightness and substantial construction it can be readily moved from place to place on the skids which furnish the foundation for the house. It is warm and convenient, and the fowls are well protected from drafts.

Why go limping and whining about your corns when a 25 cent bottle of Followay's Corn Cure will remove them? Give it a trial and you will not regret it.

IRRIGATE UNDER GROUND.

System of Distributing Water to Plant Roots Successful in Texas.

One of the most remarkable outgrowths of the era of reclamation in the west is a test that has been made near Midland, Tex., of a system of subirrigation whereby water is fed to the roots of plants well under the ground instead of having it percolate down to them from the surface. The success of such a system would add millions of dollars to the yearly profits of farms throughout the west because of the saving of water in places where it is scarce and the better results to be had in the growth of plants.

Systems of irrigation generally are based on a flow of water in surface ditches fed from surface canals. It has been found, however, that great waste attends this plan both from seepage and evaporation. In localities where water is scarce these factors are of the utmost importance.

Agricultural experts for years have been engaged in an effort to perfect a system of subirrigation. The great difficulty to be met, however, lay in the plugging of the water outlets when pipes were laid underground. It is necessary that these outlets shall at all times be free if the water is to be distributed properly. It is believed that this problem has been solved under the system in operation near Midland.

The experiment has been carried on by wealthy farmers of Kansas, who bought much property in that vicinity. Their plans were greeted humorously, but they went ahead installing their system. They laid concrete pipes two feet under the surface on a large tract. At short intervals in these are inserted plugs having openings the size of a pin-hole. Over these holes are laid caps which fit over the pipe in such fashion that only a little room is left for the egress of the water and no room for the entrance of dirt or roots. It has been found that the water from these holes spreads to a distance of more than sixty feet. Good crops have been grown on the land, and farmers who formerly scoffed at the idea are now figuring on installing similar devices.—New York Times.

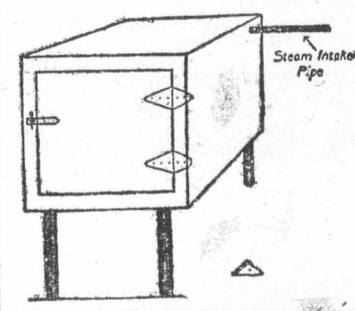
CLEAN DAIRY UTENSILS.

To Keep Products Pure They Should Be Sterilized Every Day.

If the dairyman is to keep his dairy utensils absolutely clean he must sterilize them daily. This is just as necessary in the small dairy as in the large one. The dairyman who milks only a few cows cannot afford an expensive equipment in his dairy room. Many who do a profitable but modest business believe that a sterilizer is an expensive luxury. Such is not the case. A homemade sterilizer may be made at a cost of not more than \$7 or \$8. Go to your local tinner or hardware merchant, show him the accompanying cut and tell him to make you a box three and a half feet square of galvanized iron, twenty-eight gauge, a little heavier if he hasn't this. It should not be of lighter weight. All joints should be riveted and soldered closely.

This will make a steam tight box, with the exception of the cracks about the door, and will hold enough steam pressure for all practical purposes in sterilizing.

The door should be not quite three feet square and should be cut to lap



HOMEMADE STERILIZER. [From Country Gentleman.]

about an inch over all four sides of the opening. Ordinary heavy double strap hinges may be used, fastened with either bolts or rivets. A bolt and staple fastener holds the door shut. The steam may be piped into the top, one side as shown in the illustration. A few holes punched in the bottom will drain off the condensed steam. It should be turned on slowly at first and then gradually be worked up to full force with thirty or forty pounds of steam in the boiler. A thorough sterilization will be accomplished in from ten to fifteen minutes. The writer has used a sterilizer similar to this, which cost \$7.50, and found it to be thoroughly efficient.—Country Gentleman.

***** The man who allows weeds to go to seed indiscriminately on his farm, be he renter or land owner, is a nuisance to himself, to his neighbors and to his country. *****

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