

T is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the difference which this conentent and economical form of construction has made in the outlook of the farmer in these few years, has done much to revolutionize things on

The growing scarcity of lumber and its consequent rise in price, has gradually caused that commodity to assume the general aspect of a luxury. So much lumber is used on the farm for buildings and fences that its extremely high price has made it almost prohibitive to the average farmer unless he has an extra large sum of money to spend on outlay. Wire fencing partially solved the problem. but real relief did not come until concrete was proven by actual tests to be

not only practicable, but to possess many advantages over wood as a building material.

The uses to which concrete can be put practically without limit, more particularly on the farm. Already the list includes forms construction ranging from the large hip-roofed down to a nest-egg that deceives the wisest old layer in the brood. These uses have been tended largely, by a series of extenexperiments conducted under the auspices of the

been a large factor in the spreading of particularly in the West, it has been knowledge of concrete and its uses. found that a number of the causes of Recently it has distributed 65,000 sickness can be avoided by the use of copies of a book entitled "What the concrete. Farmer Can Do With Concrete." This work contains information which makes it possible for any farmer to do almost any kind of construction work around a farm with concrete, and is given free of charge. This generous distribution of literature and the efforts of this firm to show the farmer how practical concrete really is, have earned for them the highest of commendations.

The most recent plan to introduce concrete to the farmer is a contest arranged by the Canada Cement Company. The lines along which the contest is planned are broad enough to



enable every farmer to compete with equal chance of success with the most experienced user of concrete. In each Province there are four cash prizes of equal value offered, each prize \$100. The first is to be given to the farmer in each Province who will use the greatest number of barrels of "Canada" cement in a given time on his farm; another prize will be given to the farmer in each Province who uses "Canada" Cement on his farm in 1911 for the greatest number of purposes; the third is to be given to the farmer in each Province who furnishes a photograph showing the best of any particular kind of work

done on his farm during 1911 with "Canada" Cement. The fourth will be for the farmer in each Province furnishing the most complete description of how any particular piece of work, shown by any photograph sent in, was done. This contest will be open until November 15th, 1911.

Already much has been accomplished on the farm by the use of concrete. Perhaps the greatest argument in its favor, and one which has developed only since concrete has actually been put into general use, is its health-promoting properties.

If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted by a medical health officer, with the result that it is traced back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own med-

HOGS EATING FROM A CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

A common sense view of the situ-

ation shows that this simply-handled

material is peculiarly well adapted to

measures of sanitation and in prevent-

Possibly the place visited more of-

ten than any other by the farmer is

his well. If it is so situated that un-

healthful ground streams can leak

into the drinking water, there is every

ing communicated to the farmer and

his family by the most direct route. Concrete has done much to remedy

this. If a well is built of concrete-a

solid cylinder set into the ground-it

is impossible for such leakage to oc-

dairy provides but slim accommoda-tion for disease germs. These two

simple precautions are a long stride in

the direction of good health, as water

and milk, the latter even more than

the former, are the commonest of the

germ-distributing agencies and both

are used frequently by the farmer and

Not only has the modern farmer studied out a method of guarding

step further and Las decided that the

tors' bills are to be dodged.

In the same way a concrete

possibility of this unhealthfulness be-

ing germs from spreading.

sible to avoid this objectionable condition in a barnyard. Owing to the stamping of cattle and the rooting and scratching of the smaller stock, the ground seems to be kept constantly worked up into its oozy state. Into this, and through it, the farmer is compelled to make his way several times a day while doing his chores. Despite his best efforts, a certain amount remains upon his shoes and clothing. If he escapes the germs that are sure to exist in the stagnant wallow, and does not catch a cold from wetting his feet in it, he always runs the risk of carrying some small particles into the house on his shocs, where they dry into fine dust and are stirred up by the next sweeping, filling the atmosphere that has to be

To avoid this altogether would be impossible, but the farmer has found a way in which much can be done to al-

> Instead of wading through mud, the farmer and his family walk dry-shod to the barns and amongst the buildings on concrete walks and drive-ways. Instead standing in a muddy hole, while he waters the stock, he stands on a concrete platform on which is set a concrete drinking pool This serves a double purpose of not only providing cleaner water for the

leviate the barnyard troubles.

Canada Cement Company, on farms ical health officer. He must look to horses and cattle, but also throughout the country. This large the causes to be found on his own harbor the germs of contagious disconcern, which has fathered the confarm. A great deal is now being done eases which so often lurk in old wooden drinking troughs.

His small stock and poultry, instead of rooting in the mud and filth for their food, take it from a concrete feeding floor laid in a convenient spot in the barnyard. This may be swept down or washed off and prevents a waste of feed.

The use of concrete as drainage material and in forming gutters under eaves makes it possible for farmers' wives and daughters to visit the barns without danger of contracting colds and without many other unpleasantwithin meters

With water pressure secured from a concrete cistern built above ground, and the use of concrete in the building of closets, many of the objectionable



against sickness from sources which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a features are removed and with proper drainage, much can be done to make such buildings perfectly sanitary.

barnyard must also be subjected to Aside from its advantages as a some changes if doctors' pills and docgerm-proof material, concrete finds favor with the farmer of to-day be-The average barnyard-there are cause he can use it himself as easily many worse, some better-consists of as he could use wood. All that is required is a quantity of broken stone, sand, and Portland cement. The a stack of hay or straw, a manure pile, a watering trough, and a spongy, oozy mass of mud, dirt, and filth, in be-tween and all around. Most farmers moulds are easily constructed and can be made of odd pieces of lumber will recognize this type as being fahandy. With the exception of the cement, the materials can be found on miliar, even those whose farms are almost any farm and should cost little models in other respects. Until recently it has seemed almost imposCleaning London.

More than 62,840,000 gallons of water were used last year in washing and watering the streets of the city of London. The quantity of refuse removed from the city by the corporation during the year was 51,-821 van loads taken from premises and 28,930 loads of sweepings from the public places' making a total of 80,759 loads, or about 263 per working day. The sum of £279 was received from the sale of refuse collected from street orderly bins, and old tins were disposed of for £184. During the past year more than 2 miles of dereliet or disused overhead wires across the city streets were removed by the city engineer's officials, making 25 miles during the past 10 The number of private owners of overhead wires in the city is 141. In all, about 733,956 spans of wire cross the public thoroughfares, and during the last twelve months 6,765 cases of broken wires were reported. The city engineer mentions in his report the erection, for experimental purposes, of various aerial lines for the purpose of intercepting wireless telegraphic messages.-Lon-

#### The Coronation in Watford.

As Watford has only had one celebration since the coronation of King Edward, it has been suggested that the coronation of King George next month would be a grand opportunity for a celebration of some kind here, and we would suggest that the Reeve call a meeting of the citizens to discuss the matter, so that the day may be observed in a fitting manner. This is an event in which every loyal citizen of the community will be interested. The crowning of a King is a great event zen of the community will be interested.
The crowning of a King is a great event
in the history of any nation, and as the
day (June 22nd) has been proclaimed a
holiday throughout the whole of the
British Empire, doubtless arrangements
will be made to commemorate the occasion
in some suitable manner wherever it may
be convenient to hold a public gathering.
If the citizens think fit to hold a celebration in Wattord the nature thereof could If the citizens think fit to hold a celebra-tion in Watford the nature thereof could be decided at said meeting and plans devised to keep the day in a manner that will be fitting and creditable to us as a people. One thing that we would like to see would be the gathering together of all the children of the district in one grand chorus to sing "The National Anthem," and songs such as "Canada," "The Maple Leat," "Rule Britannia," etc'

#### Nervous Condition

Results From Kidney Trouble Sick kidneys make you feel sick in a number of ways and it is now known that a nervous condition often results from kidney trouble. When the kidneys are sick the whole nervous system becomes irritated, causing headache, dizzy spells, fits of "blues," neuralgic attacks, rheumatic pains, weak eyesight, dull-tired days and a constant inclination to worry over

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B. Taylor & Sons.

#### Tenderheartedness

Little Willie from the mirror Sucked the mercury all off, Thinking, in his childish glee, It would cure his whooping cough. At the funeral, Willie's mother Smartly said to Mrs. Brown, "'Twas a chilly day for William When the mercury went down.

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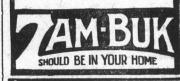
That when you put a salve onto your child's skin, it passes through the pores and enters the blood, just as surely as if you put it into the child's stomach?

You would not put a coarse mass of animal fat, colored by various mineral poisons (such as many crude salves are) into your child's blood by way of the stomach? Then why do so by way of the pores?

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