

of production and improved machinery—has been coming down, and cement is now available to every farmer. It is not only, for most purposes, as economical as lumber, but also vastly superior as a building material.

The methods employed by the Agricultural Colleges of Canada, and on our experimental farms, are in line with the belief that the salvation of our national household depends, in no small measure, upon the ability of the Canadian farmer to get the most possible out of the soil entrusted to his care. Up-to-date methods are coming to be looked upon as just as essential to success on the farm as they are in the pursuits of commercial industry: the farmer himself is alive to the fact that he has a place in the procession of progress, and that it is in his own interests as well as for the welfare of his country that he must march briskly to the inspiring music of the "1910 quickstep."

When a farmer buys his first bag of cement, and mixes it, he has taken one long step in the direction of progress.

Those to whom has been entrusted the encouragement of modern methods of agriculture, can do no more important work than to prove that the use of concrete helps toward the greatest economies and the largest profits in the tilling of the soil, the breeding of animals, and the working of the dairy—to prove, in short, that concrete is "the material beyond compare" for use about the farm.

A reading of the following pages will result in a sure grasp of the above important fact; will show the farmer how many and various are the uses he may make of concrete; and will enable him to understand the ease with which the various buildings and accessory features of his property may be constructed, by the use of this wonderful material.

For every one fortunate enough to receive a copy of this book, it will be time well spent, to read carefully every page of