

VETERINARY SURGEON.
Dr H B F JERVIS, V S.
 Graduate Ontario Veterinary College
 Post Graduate Royal Veterinary College
 London, England.
 Address **Houlton, Me.,**
 Telephone Connection.

THIS MAY INTEREST YOU.
 Last year the sale of Pelham's Peerless fruit and ornamental trees increased 40 per cent in New Brunswick because we deliver standard trees and to contract grade. Our agents made money in proportion to the increase in sales. We want now a reliable agent for Carleton county. Pay Weekly. Exclusive Territory.
 Write for best terms
 Pelham Nursery Co.
 Toronto, Ont.

DR. I. W. N. BAKER,
 Specialist in diseases of the
EYE, EAR, NOSE & THROAT.
 all the latest novelties in
Spectacles and Eyeglasses.
OFFICE
 Near late residence. Telephone, 131 11

THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
 Pays special attention to
Savings Accounts

CLUB RATES CANADA WEST MONTHLY
 Regular Price \$1.50 a year
More Sonnets of an Office Boy
 The Most Popular Book Published
 Regular Price 75 cents

AND THE
DISPATCH
 Carleton County's Best Paper
 Regular Price \$1.00 a year
Special Price \$2.00 per year

NOTICE
 All householders are hereby notified that they are required to thoroughly clean up their premises and remove all rubbish and matter injurious to the public health. Any persons keeping pigs within the limits of the town are notified that they are acting contrary to law and on information being laid will be at once prosecuted. Any person found dumping rubbish in any place other than the town dumping ground at the upper end of Connell Street will be prosecuted. March 29th 41
 By order of the
BOARD OF HEALTH

WIRELESS, CAPE BRETON TO AFRICA
 Special to The Telegraph
 Halifax, N S, May 25—Direct communication has been established between Cape Breton and Africa, according to an announcement today. A message sent from Glace Bay Marconi station, direct to the Eiffel Tower, Paris, France, was relayed to Dakar on the coast of Western Africa within one hour. This gives an idea of the strides being made in wireless telegraphy during the past few years. The Glace Bay station is now one of the most up to date and best equipped stations owned by the company and a large staff of operators are now on duty to handle the press and commercial business sent to the old country and that transmitted to passengers from the mother country.

THE WOOD LOT.
 Not enough attention is given by farmers to farm forestry. The farmer is usually sympathetic in regard to it, but is slow to take action in preserving the little bit of wood lot left on the farm or in taking steps to enlarge it. On nearly every farm a few acres are to be found that are unsuitable for grain growing. A little expenditure and care of the trees at the start would convert these useless areas into wood lots that in time would be come profitable sources of revenue, and if they did not bring in ready cash, would in any case help the farmer out on the fuel question, which is every year becoming more and more of a problem. Those who do not fall in with the farm forestry idea state that it will pay better to sell off the wood and buy coal. And probably it would, where the land is suitable for crop growing. There are other things to be considered however. The depletion of the older parts of the country of its forest wealth has brought about marked changes in climatic and other conditions. The small creek, that formerly provided water all summer for stock, now dries up in the hot weather. The winds of winter have a wide sweep across country, just as they do on the prairies, where there is no tree growth of any kind. Then tree growth, even if it is only allowed to a small extent, helps to keep moisture in the soil, not only in the areas covered by trees, but also for considerable distance in the cleared land surrounding it. Then there is the beauty which clusters of trees, whether in large areas or small, give to the landscape. A treeless country is not a thing of beauty.—The Canadian Farmer.

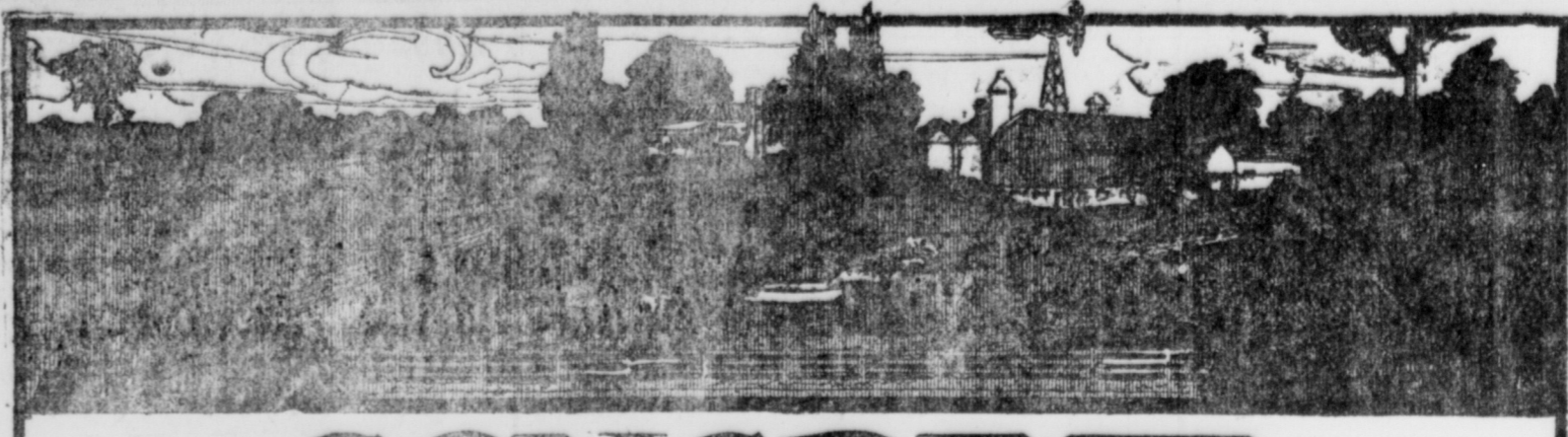
State of Ohio, City of Toledo,) S S
 LUCAS COUNTY
 Frank J Cheney makes oath that he is sen for partner of the firm of F J Cheney & Co, doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of said, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLAR for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.
FRANK J CHENEY
 Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A D 1886.
 Seal A W GLEASON,
 Notary Public
 Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free
F J CHENEY, & CO Toledo, O.
 Sold by all Druggists. 75c
 Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

GREAT PROCESSION PLANNED.
 There is to be a great procession of women in London on June 17 in which visitors from some of the over-seas British dominions will take part. The Imperial note will be further emphasized in a symbolic Pageant of Empire. Every profession and occupation will be represented also women who have won great distinction in their own career. Miss Elizabeth Robins, author of The Magician North, will lead a large and influential contingent of women writers. In their robes will walk the women who have won honor in the universities of the country. Lady Cockburn, late Agent General for South Australia, will lead the section that represents the Commonwealth of Australia. Lady Macmillan, wife of Arthur Macmillan, will walk in front of the contingent from New South Wales. Lady Stout, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of New Zealand, will lead for New Zealand. South Africa will be led by Mrs Saul Solomon, known as the Gladstone of South Africa. She is hon. president of the South African Women's Federation. In the Historical Pageant of Women, which recreates the great personalities of the country's history, from Boadicea to Florence Nightingale, will be found some three hundred and fifty women

NORWEGIAN ZOOLOGIST.
 Another advance is to be recorded in the admission of the first woman to the Norwegian Academy of Science, Miss Kristine Bonnevie of Christiania, who has been thus distinguished, is a doctor of philosophy, besides holding an appointment in the zoological laboratory of the University there.

When only twenty years old she passed her matriculation examination at the University, and after making Zoology her special field for some years she became conservator of the zoological laboratory in 1900.

In the five following years, in addition to conducting the instruction of students, preparing for a signal degree in mathematics and natural science, she produced several scientific works in Norway, Germany, and the United States. In 1906 the degree of Doctor of philosophy was conferred on her. Her studies have not carried her not only along the long Norwegian coast, but also to several European and American universities. Besides all that she is a keen politician. In 1907 she was elected a member of the Christiania Municipal Council. Scandinavian women are keen to keep abreast of the times. In Denmark no fewer than 783 girls have just passed the matriculation examinations at the Copenhagen University. It is thirty four years since the first woman student passed her examination and entered her name on the roll of that university.



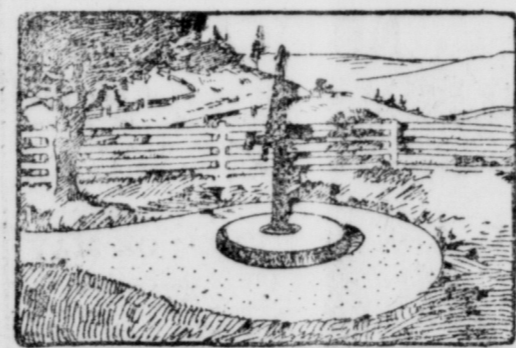
CONCRETE THE SALVATION OF THE FARM

It is only a few years since concrete was generally accepted as a reliable building material, yet the difference which this convenient 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 farm.

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 are practically without limit, more particularly on the farm. Already the list includes forms of construction ranging from the large hip-roofed barn down to a nest-egg that deceives the wheat old layer in the brood. These uses have been extended largely, by a series of extensive experiments conducted under the auspices of the Canada Cement Company, on farms throughout the country. This large concern, which has fathered the concrete building process in Canada, has been a large factor in the spreading of knowledge of concrete and its uses. Recently it has distributed 65,000 copies of a book entitled "What the 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



SHOWING CONCRETE WELL CURB AND PLATFORM.

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.

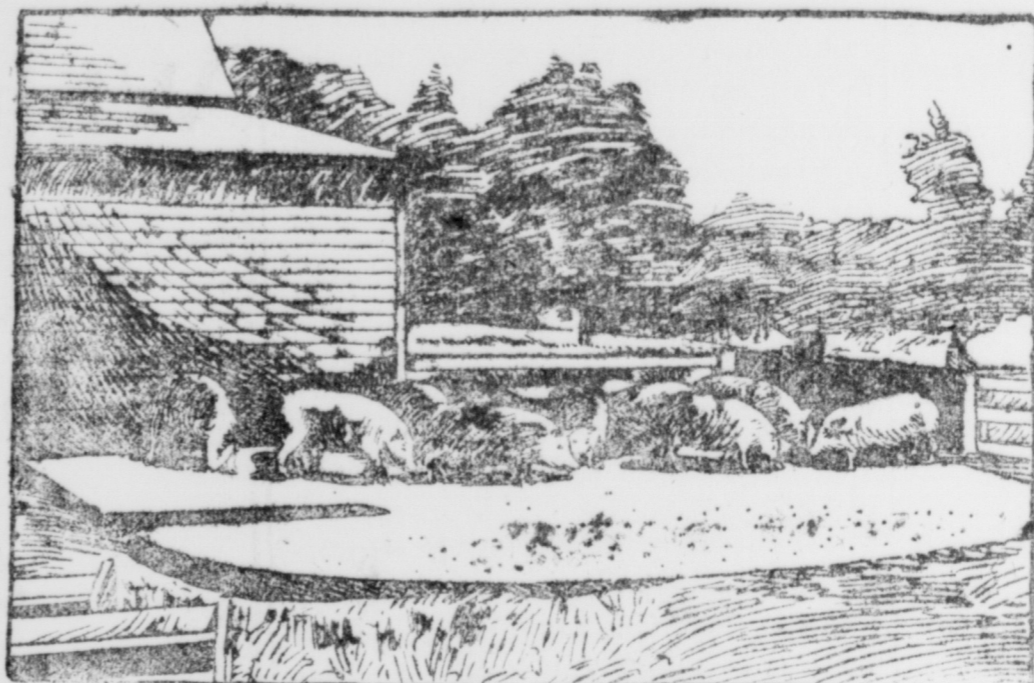
If sickness occurs in a city to any great extent, a searching investigation usually follows, conducted by a medical health officer, with the result that it is traced back to its cause and this cause removed.

The farmer must be his own med-

icable 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 shoes, where they dry into fine dust and are stirred up by the next sweeping, filling the atmosphere that has to be breathed.

To avoid this altogether would be impossible, but the farmer has found a way in which much can be done to alleviate the barnyard troubles.

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 of 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 horses and cattle, but also does not harbor the germs of contagious diseases which so often lurk in old wooden drinking troughs.



HORSE EATING FROM A CONCRETE FEEDING FLOOR.

ical health officer. He must look to the causes to be found on his own farm. A great deal is now being done along these lines, and in many places, particularly in the West, it has been found that a number of the causes of sickness can be avoided by the use of concrete.

A common sense view of the situation shows that this simply-handled material is peculiarly well adapted to measures of sanitation and in preventing germs from spreading.

Possibly the place visited more often than any other by the farmer is his well. If it is so situated that unhealthful ground streams can leak into the drinking water, there is every possibility of this unhealthfulness being 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 occur. In the same way a concrete dairy provides but slim accommodation 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 his family.

Not only has the modern farmer studied out a method of guarding against sickness from sources which might, in the case of water and milk, be termed, internal. He has gone a step further and has decided that the barnyard must also be subjected to some changes if doctors' pills and doctors' bills are to be dodged.

The average barnyard—there are many worse, some better—consists of a stack of hay or straw, a manure pile, a watering trough, and a spongy, oozy mass of mud, dirt, and filth, in between and all around. Most farmers will recognize this type as being familiar, even those whose farms are models in other respects. Until recently it has seemed almost impos-

ible 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 shoes, where they dry into fine dust and are stirred up by the next sweeping, filling the atmosphere that has to be breathed.

To avoid this altogether would be impossible, but the farmer has found a way in which much can be done to alleviate the barnyard troubles.

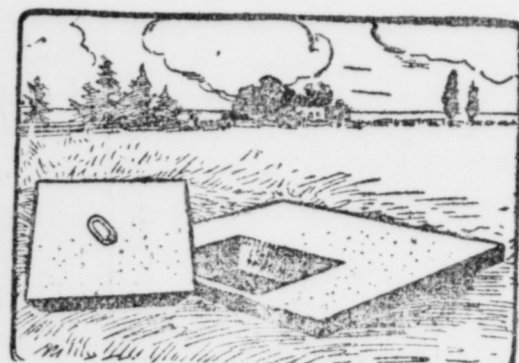
Instead of wading through mud, the farmer and his family walk dry-shod to the barns and amongst the buildings on concrete walks and drive-ways. Instead of standing in a muddy hole, while he waters the stock, he stands on a concrete platform on which is set a concrete drinking pool. This serves a double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

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 features are removed and with proper drainage, much can be done to make such buildings perfectly sanitary.

Aside from its advantages as a germ-proof material, concrete finds favor with the farmer of to-day because he can use it himself as easily as he could use wood. All that is required is a quantity of broken stone, sand, and Portland cement. The moulds are easily constructed and can be made of odd pieces of lumber handy. With the exception of the cement, the materials can be found on almost any farm and should cost little or nothing.



SOLID CONCRETE CISTERN.

GOLFERS

Mr Topitt: Sorry I did not give you a better game. Fact is I've had rather a bad toothache.

Mr Plus-Play: I have never yet beaten a man who was in perfect health.—'Everybody's Weekly.'

PLAN TO CALL GENERAL STRIKE IN VANCOUVER

Vancouver, B. C., May 25—E P Portpiece, speaking to day for organized labor unions announced that a plan was about completed for calling a general strike, June 5, for all unions. There are fifty two affiliated with the trades and labor council. The plan is to tie up the town in its street railway, lighting and power systems. The printers all to quit indefinitely, etc.]

The glassware should go into the hot suds first and be taken out and dried before any greasy dishes go in. The silver should come next and the large pieces last.

The one who can wait is the one who will win.