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WALKING IN CIRCLES.

Why People Lost in Fog or Forest
Do Not Go Straight On.

It is a matter of common knowledge
that when a man is walking blindfold-
ed or is lost in a fog or in some un-
known forest or desert, instead of
walking straight he has always a
tendency to work round in a circle. The
most commonly accepted explanation
of this curious fact is the slight in-
equality of a man's legs. The result
of one limb being longer than the
other will naturally be that a per-
son will unconsciously take a longer
step with the longer limb, and con-
sequently will tend to the right or
to the left, according as the left or
right is the longer, unless the tendency
to deviation is corrected by the eye.

This explanation is supported by the
fact that in the enormous majority of
cases the human legs are proved to be
of unequal length. The careful meas-
urement of a series of skeletons
showed that no less than 90 per cent
had the lower limbs unequal in length;
85 per cent had the right limb longer
than the left, while in 55 per cent the
left leg was the longer. The left leg
being, therefore, more often the longer,
it is to be expected that the inclina-
tion should take place more frequently
to the right than to the left, and this
conclusion is quite borne out by ob-
servations made on a number of per-
sons when walking blindfolded.

KOREAN HOUSES.

They Are Comfortable Neither in
Summer Nor Winter.

The Korean style of architecture is
suited to anything but an extreme cli-
mate such as prevails there. During
the winter months it is very cold. The
houses are made of bamboo frame-
work, plastered within and without
with adobe mud. The roof is thatched
with rice straw, which is weather
proof. The inside may be made into
one room by the sliding back of a
screenlike partition. Just why these
were introduced it is impossible to
say, for they are but rarely used, as
privacy is never desired in Korea.
This open space becomes the living
room, and even when travelers are
passing along and must halt for the
night they are invited to share a com-
mon sleeping place on the floor with
the entire family. The discomfort of
such an experience is extreme during
the summer. In the kitchen, which is
just without the living room, there is
located a most curious kind of stove.
From this clay pipes extend under the
floor to the living room. They warm
the house summer and winter alike,
for it has never entered their minds
that some means could be devised
whereby the heat could be turned off
from the other quarters.

HAIRS OF THE NETTLE.

The Reason They Sting So When
They Prick the Flesh.

The stinging hairs of the common
nettle, which can easily be seen by the
naked eye, stand out under the micro-
scope as rigid, transparent, tubular
prickles, highly polished and exqui-
sately pointed. At their bases these
hairs are furnished with bulbous reser-
voirs, which are charged with formic
acid, an acrid, poisonous fluid, which is
discharged into the wound after the
sharp points have pierced the skin.
Mr. Curtis, in his "Flora," gives this
graphic description of the process:
"Placing the foot stalk of a nettle leaf
on the stage of a microscope, I pressed
the bulb with a blunt pin and found
a liquid ascend in the prickles, as quick-
silver does when a warm hand is ap-
plied to the bulb of a thermometer. I
saw the liquid ascend and flow from
its extremity. I was the more anxious
to see this, as I fancied the poison
might proceed from an aperture in the
side of the sting near its point, and
here it appears to be placed rather
than quite at the end, that it may not
take off from its necessary sharpness.

Put to the Test.

A great crowd has assembled to
cheer the boy prince Alexander on his
arrival at Belgrade by steamer. "Why
do these people make so much noise
when they see me?" cried little Alex-
ander. "Because they love you, my lit-
tle son." Immediately he almost
sprang out of the minister's arms, call-
ing out: "They say you love me. Show
me your love by throwing all your hats
into the water." The hats were
thrown.—From "Belgrade, the White
City of Death."

New Some Medicines Are Obtained.

From the horns and bones of various
animals may be procured by distilla-
tion muriate of ammonia, commonly
used in medicines for both internal
and external use. From burned bones
comes phosphate of soda, so valuable
in physic, and prussic acid, used medi-
cally as one of the most powerful
narcotic substances, may be obtained
from animal matter in a state of de-
composition.

The Audience.

A lecturer, being unable to fulfill an
engagement at a certain town, wired:
"Impossible to come tonight. Give the
audience back their money." He re-
ceived the following reply: "We have
given the audience back his money,
and he has gone home perfectly sat-
isfied."

Franchising and Practice.

The Rev. Mr. Sainly—Are you young
people coming to church with me?
I'm going to preach on "Love One An-
other." His Daughter—No, father; we
will stay at home and practice what
you preach.

One Done, the Other Not Begun.

Primus (looking up from Darwin's
celebrated work)—You're an evolution-
ist of a monkey. Secundus—You haven't
started yet.—Yale Record.

A TEST OF FLOUR.

It Is Quite an Important Event in
the Big Mills.

The letters XXXX which decorate
our flour bags are a source of mystery
to the average housewife, but get there
very naturally. In the largest flour
mills several tests are given all flour
sent out, but the final test is the bak-
ing trial. In a kitchen attached to the
four mills, which is resplendent with
shining pans, electric ovens and white
cooling boards, there are loaves of
bread made daily from the different
samples of flour which have just been
ground. Cakes are kept the year
round for this purpose, for as many
as sixty loaves are made daily by one
mill alone.

Exactly at 3 o'clock in the afternoon,
after the bread is done, the head mill-
ers file into the kitchen and cut and in-
spect the different loaves. No man
knows which flour has come from his
mill, so the test is an impartial one. A
vote is taken on the best loaf, and the
flour from which that was made is
marked with the mysterious X's. So
great has this business of testing flour
become that one great testing flour
rooms to which samples of grain are
sent from all over the United States
and Canada. These samples are made
into bread after going through a mini-
ature flour mill. After the bread has
been made the package of grain is sent
back to the miller who shipped it with
full directions how to mark his flour,
whether best or second best.

THE LAND CRAB.

A Mean Trick by Which Famine In-
land Natives Catch Them.

In Fiji and other Pacific islands the
natives have an ingenious plan of cap-
turing the land crab. The native goes
out in the late night, and when he
hears a crab at work up a tree he
climbs up some fifteen or twenty feet
—the tree is generally a hundred feet
high or more—and ties a large wisp of
grass round the trunk. The crab, hav-
ing finished his work, hurries down to
his partner for a feed, traveling back-
ward, as usual. When he comes to the
treacherous clump of grass, thinking he
is once more on mother earth, he lets
go his hold of the tree and of course
goes down smash, breaking his legs
and getting stunned, to fall as an
easy victim to the native boys who
come round with their baskets in the
morning. The whole of crabdom ap-
parently regarded this as a mean trick
when it came in first, and they are
now very circumspect on their expedi-
tions, so that few are caught in this
way.

In his hole the land crab makes him-
self a comfortable bed of cocoanut
fiber, and he makes the material up
so well that the native women burrow
for it, as it is found useful for many
purposes—pillow stuffing, the making
of chignons, pads and other modern
toilet "fakings" which they have now
picked up from the mission stations
and towns.

The Name Patterson.

Tompkins with a "P" is not more
significant than Patterson with two
"P's" if tradition is to be trusted. Ac-
cording to the story that has come
down from the sixteenth century, the
Pattersons all spelled the name with
one "P" before Queen Elizabeth set
about marking those of her subjects
who left the ancient Catholic faith and
cast their lot with the Church of Eng-
land. She insisted that they should
evidently take to themselves
a second "P," and since that time many
have followed that mode of spelling
the name.—London Standard.

Colorado Springs Water.

Colorado Springs, Colo., has the purest
water of any city in the United
States. The supply is derived from
reservoirs and lakes on the side of
Pike's peak, which are fed by springs
and melting snow. Chemical analyses
of the water have repeatedly shown it
to be purer than that of any other city
in the country, due to the fact that
the supply is derived from such an al-
titude as to make contamination im-
possible.

Her Awful Blunder.

Tess—Oh, that's your new hat, eh?
Joss—Yes, and such a bargain; only
\$18. What do you think? I dropped
it to let Miss Grumley see it just now,
and she pretended she wasn't interest-
ed. Didn't even ask how much I paid
for it. Tess—No, dear, she didn't have
to. You've forgotten to take off that
tag marked \$4.98.

Absolutely Contented.

Mrs. Jenks—Are you perfectly satis-
fied with your new dress? Mrs. Speits
—Yes, indeed. The man I love best
thinks it's beautiful, and the woman
I love least has pretended to turn up
her nose at it.

A Matter of Business.

Pigment—I saw you at the art exhi-
bition last evening. I suppose you are
very fond of paintings? Cambooge—
Oh, dear, no; I hate them. I'm an art
critic, you know.

Crow Worship.

In the northern part of Japan the
cow is worshipped. The bird will fly
into the huts of the Ainu at mealtimes
and is allowed to help itself to what-
ever it takes a fancy to in the way of
food.

Alaska Dogs.

In Alaska even the dogs are required
to wear shoes. This is to protect
their feet against the rough mountain
ice over which they have to travel.

Chemulpo.

Chemulpo bears the same relation to
Korea as Tampa does to Florida. The
former is midway down the Korean
peninsula on the Yellow sea coast; the
latter is midway down Florida on the
gulf coast.

WHAT MICROBES ARE.

How They Multiply and How Nature
Keeps Them Within Bounds.

Since Pasteur demonstrated the fact
that many human diseases are due to
minute living things which grow and
multiply in our bodies there has been
a tendency to call all microscopic or-
ganisms, whether harmful or not,
"germs" or "microbes" or "bacteria,"
indiscriminately. This confusion may
be cleared by the statement that pro-
tozoa are the lowest known forms of
animals and that bacteria are the low-
est known forms of plants, while
"germs" and "microbes" may apply to
the disease causing forms in either
group.

In our laboratories, under suitable
conditions of food and warmth, a bac-
illus splits in half an hour into two
parts, each of which splits again in
half an hour, and so on, and it has
been estimated that a single bacillus,
if given similar conditions in nature,
would within a week give rise to pro-
geny numerous enough to fill the At-
lantic ocean. Such overbalancing is
largely prevented by the protozoa,
which feed upon the bacteria, increas-
ing as they increase and decreasing as
this food supply gives out. The pro-
tozoa in turn are eaten by animals like
the worms and shellfish, these by oth-
ers, and so on, the balance of nature
being so delicate that no form increases
disproportionately for any length of
time, although, like the locust plague
or the California fruit tree scale or
the gypsy moth, some forms may oc-
casionally predominate.—Gary N. Cal-
kins in Century.

RIGHT FOOTED PERSONS.

A Shoe Dealer Says They Are in the
Vast Majority.

"Did you ever notice that people are
right footed?" asked the proprietor of
a shoe store. "Watch my clerks, and
you will see that invariably customers
will put out their right foot when go-
ing to be fitted. Now watch that cor-
pulent woman going to sit down over
there."

The woman with great weight of
body took a seat, lifted her curtain of
black veiling, and as the clerk ap-
proached her, she poked her right foot
from beneath an expanse of skirt.
"It's always the case, and I don't be-
lieve I ever knew it to fail. The shoe
manufacturers evidently are wise to
this fact, as in the cartons the right
shoe is always packed on top. Once I
had a lot of shoes come to me with the
left shoe on top, and it caused me such
annoyance that I wrote to the manu-
facturer, calling his attention to the
matter so that it wouldn't happen
again. The majority of people are
right handed, yet a left handed person
has the right foot habit. The right
hand is larger than the left, as it is
used more and consequently develops
the muscles to a greater extent. On
the other hand, the left foot is larger
than the right in most persons. The
difference is so slight that we seldom
have trouble in fitting shoes, however.
It is the left shoe that wears out be-
fore the right, and probably for this
reason."—Shoe Retailer.

Why Stammerers Are Able to Sing.

Stammering depends on a want of
harmony between the action of the
muscles (chiefly abdominal) which ex-
pel air through the larynx and that of
the muscles which guard the orifice by
which modulate the sound to the form
of speech. Over either of the groups
of muscles by itself a stammerer may
have as much power as other people,
but he cannot harmoniously arrange
their conjoint action. Nervousness is
a frequent cause of stammering. It is
possible that the defect in some in-
stances may result from malformation
of the parts about the back of the
mouth. The fact that stammering peo-
ple are able to sing their words better
than the right in most persons. The
difference is so slight that we seldom
have trouble in fitting shoes, however.
It is the left shoe that wears out be-
fore the right, and probably for this
reason."—Shoe Retailer.

He Found Out.

"How was Goggles hurt?"
"He was curious to find out whether
his new horse was a kicker."—Ex-
change.

Some Persian beauties decorate their
faces by painting figures of animals
and insects upon them.

Dresden China.

Dresden china is generally recogniz-
ed by the neat, tiny flower bunched de-
signs that are sprinkled over the pieces,
the older forms being of medallion ef-
fects, and, though several English
wares imitate the Dresden designs and
even the marks, a little scrutiny will
detect the difference.

A Tiny Hole.

A hole one one-thousandth of an inch
in diameter can be bored with a few
eler's auger.

The Dejected Left Hand.

The dejected left hand makes good
its claims in many cases to be the
deftest of the two. The fingers that
touch and adjust with such nicely the
strings of the violin are surely as cunning
as those that move the bow. The
hand that guides the reins and steers
with exactness the horse through the
crowded streets is quite as cunning as
one might say much more than the
hand that wields the whip. But great
is fashion; unanswerable is theory.
It would appear that as life becomes
more and more complex we are be-
coming more and more specialized, and
the difference between our limits is
encouraged rather than hindered by
every screw made in Birmingham and
every nail administered to the offend-
ing fingers that would dare to shake
hands incorrectly.—Chambers' Journal.

EXCHEQUER TALLIES.

W. J. See Money That Was at One
Time One Great in England.

Woolen money in the shape of ex-
chequer tallies was current prior to
the establishment of the Bank of Eng-
land in 1694. Tallies were the name
given to the notched sticks formerly in
use in England for keeping the ac-
counts of the exchequer. They were
square rods of hazel or willow, in-
scribed on one side with notches indi-
cating the sum for which the tally was
an acknowledgment and on two other
sides with the sum in Roman charac-
ters.

When the transaction was completed
the tally recording it was split length-
wise, so that each section contained a
half of each notch and one of the writ-
ten sides. One half, called the tally,
or check, was given to the person for
whose service it was intended, and the
other half, called the counter tally,
was retained in the exchequer until its
corresponding tally should be brought
in by the person who had last given
value for it.

It thus became a current token rep-
resenting cash. After the establish-
ment of the Bank of England govern-
ment payments were made through its
agency. The use of tallies in the ex-
chequer was abolished by statute 23,
George III. The old tallies were by
acts 4 and 5, William IV., ordered to
be destroyed, and it was burning them
that caused the conflagration by which
the old houses of parliament were de-
molished.—London Tit-Bits.

AN ABRIDGED BIBLE.

Why Only the Two Covers and a Few
Tattlers Were Left.

At a gathering of several ministers
one of them, who is opposed to the so
called "higher criticism," told the fol-
lowing story:

"One day a member of a certain
church, who had listened attentively
for five years to the preaching of his
pastor, took to the divine his Bible,
which was truly a sight to behold, with
whole books clipped out here or a pas-
sage gone there. Indeed, between the
covers there was little else left but a
few shreds of paper. The pastor was
horrified and rebuked his parishioner
for using the Bible so shockingly. The
parishioner meekly replied:

"It is all the result of your preach-
ing. When I went home from church
each Sunday I cut out of the book that
which you had criticised in your ser-
mon of that day. That verse on the
Trinity was an interpolation, so out
went the strong verse. Then the cano-
nicity of this book and that was
doubtful, so out went this book and
that. John did not write the gospel of
John, so out went what was called
the gospel of John. This bit of history
was not history, only allegory, so out
went that false and deceiving thing.
Positively, sir, I have been faithful
with my shears, and this is all the
Bible I have left—the two covers and a
few tattlers."

The Submarine Boat.

One of the earliest suggestions of the
submarine was that of a British smug-
ger, Johnson, who invented a boat
that was to travel under or above wa-
ter. With this vessel he proposed to
carry Napoleon from St. Helena, but
the emperor died while the boat was
under construction. The adherents of
the emperor promised Johnson \$200,
000 on the day the boat was ready to
start and an immense sum if it proved
successful. Some years later Johnson
built a boat with which he experiment-
ed in the Thames for the British admi-
rality. In this connection it may be
mentioned that one of Napoleon's mar-
shals, Massena, began life as a smug-
ger on a large scale, and Commodore
Thurot of the French navy of that
time obtained his knowledge of the
British coasts while in the employ of
a smuggler.

PLANTS IN BEDROOMS.

They Are Harmless in the Daytime,
but Violent at Night.

In the daytime, when sunlight stim-
ulates their nutrition, plants can do
no harm in bedrooms, for then they
give off oxygen and are useful in ab-
sorbing from the air the carbon which
is injurious to animal life. The free
use which is made nowadays of flow-
ers and plants in our hospitals is in it-
self sufficient proof that this is a whole-
some means of ministering mental
cheer and comfort to the sick and suf-
fering.

At night the case is different. Then
all plants and flowers are removed
from hospital wards, because they ex-
hale the carbonic acid which they have
gathered from the soil and air and
thus give off by a process similar to
respiration a gas which is injurious.

We may therefore conclude that dur-
ing the hours of darkness, when the
respiratory process is active and the
nutritive is at a standstill, plants should
have no place in our bedrooms. What
is prudent in spacious wards is imper-
ative in smaller chambers.

Inspiration For a Ball Gown.

Among the many characteristic stories
that have been told of the methods
that were used by the great man dress-
maker of Paris, Worth, in creating his
surprises there is one of a commission
he received for a fancy gown which a
great belle desired to have absolutely
unique. The great man spent the night
consulting with his collaborators, but
the idea refused to materialize. Weary
with their fruitless toil, the three arti-
stes stepped out on a balcony to rest
and forget their disappointment in a
cigarette. "Voilà! It is the dawn!"
said one. "Ole! It is the dress!" cried
Worth, and "Dawn" with its subtle
harmonies of gray and violet and rose
shat through with gold, was the suc-
cess of the ball.

Ayer's

You can depend on Ayer's
Hair Vigor to restore color to
your gray hair, every time.
Follow directions and it never
fails to do this work. It stops

Hair Vigor

falling of the hair, also. There's
great satisfaction in knowing
you are not going to be disap-
pointed. Isn't that so?

"My hair faded until it was about white. It
took just one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor to
restore it to its former dark, rich color. Your
Hair Vigor certainly does what you claim for
it."—A. M. Boudah, Rockingham, N. H.

Fading Hair

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