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The populated districts of Canada can travel
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To enjoy the wonder of the 20th century
All Luxuries of Travel and the Pleasures of
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Stop-over allowed at any point in
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—Side trip to Niagara Falls \$1.40
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Two trains Each Way Daily be-
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For tickets, etc., write or call at
Brockville City Ticket and Telegraph Office,
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Steamship Tickets by the principal lines.

Washburn's Honor Roll

IV. Class—M. Hudson, F. Wills,
L. Wills, S. Bulford.
III. Class—L. Judd, L. Hudson.
Pt. II. Class—H. Judd, N. Judd,
W. Earle, Matilda Young.
Sr. I. Class—H. Irwin, J. Barnes,
H. Shire.
Intr. I. Class—H. Moulton, W.
Earle, G. Moulton, A. Ross.
Jr. I. Class—H. Shire, I. Judd, O.
Barnes, A. Shire, C. Earle, S. Ross.
Aggregate attendance, 403.
Average attendance, 19.

Junetown Honor Roll

4th—*Luella Herbison.
3rd—Mary Bigford, Nettie Herbi-
son, John Saunders, Ida Mallory, Lil-
lie Graham.
Jr. 3rd—*Arthur Fortune, Frank
Warren, Willie Bigford.
2nd—Fred Graham, Elsie Herbison,
Elma Cughan, Fred Graham, *David
Carrington.
Pt. 2nd—*Vera Herbison, *Newton
Scott, Evlyn Purvis.
1st—Orma Fortune, Maggie Gra-
ham.
Those marked with an asterisk have
been present every day during the month.
Average attendance, 23.
ETHEL DEWOLFE, Teacher.

Wolford Honor Roll

Following is the honor roll for May
for S.S. No. 17, township of Wolford:
Sr. IV.—Nettie Gardiner, Charlie
Sunderland.
Jr. IV.—Julia Sunderland, Mary
Sunderland, Martha Sunderland, Stella
Turner, Bernice Gardiner, Alonzo Al-
berry.
Sr. III.—John Sunderland, Carrie
Hare.
Jr. III.—Nellie Gardiner, Bertie
Gardiner, Walter Alberry.
Jr. II.—Gertie Hicks, Harvey
Brown.
Sr. Pt. II.—James McKinnis, Bruce
Gardiner, Edwin Gardiner.
Jr. Pt. II.—Wilbert Hare, Maggie
Gardiner, Carmen Alberry.
Jr. Pt. I.—Charlie Sunderland, Her-
man Turner.
Average attendance, 19.
ANNA B. ANGLIM, Teacher.

In his charge to the synod of the
diocese of Ontario at its recent session,
Bishop Mills made the following ap-
preciative reference: On 14th February
last, the Rev. Rural Dean Wright was
called to his rest. He will be very
much missed, not only in the several
parishes where he labored so suc-
cessfully and in the rural deanery of Leeds,
where he was so widely known and so
much beloved, but throughout the di-
ocese. Always at our synods and our
executive committee meetings, he took
an active interest in everything which
concerned the church.

VEGETABLE PORCUPINE.

Wild Cattle Eat Its Sharp Spines as
With Increased Months.

The best hated cactus in America is
the cholla. The Mexicans say that if
you go near a cholla joint it will jump
at you. Certainly if you touch one it
will stick, and when you try to free
yourself it will pierce your other hand
as well. Each pendant joint seems to
reach out for the passerby, and the
ground beneath the broad cholla trees
is strewn with fallen fragments, many
of which take root and grow.

After one has felt the sharp spines
through heavy boots and seen their
needle points it is a source of continual
wonder to see the wild cattle of Ariz-
ona quietly browsing on chollas. The
phrase "cactus fed" as applied to Ariz-
ona is not a figure of speech. During
the years of drought thousands of cat-
tles carry themselves over until the next
grass by eating chollas. With their
leathery tongues and lips they strip the
spiny joints from the trunk and leave
the wide spreading cactus a bare and
woody skeleton. It is only the range
cattle, whose mouths have been hard-
ened on the thorny mesquite and iron-
wood browse, that will undertake to
eat cactus, and cattlemen therefore
often burn the thorns from chollas and
nopals in order to tempt their more
fastidious animals to eat.

MYSTERIES OF SAP.

How the Circulation From Roots to
Leaves is Maintained.

To illustrate the modern view of sap
circulation, which is not thoroughly un-
derstood, it is necessary to explain
that the chief foot of the plants, con-
sisting of inorganic salts dissolved in
water, is absorbed from the soil by the
roots. The root consists of a hollow
tube or cylinder lined with several
cells, the outer layer of which contains
certain hairlike processes.

The water in the soil, containing the
salts in solution, is absorbed by these
root hairs and passes by filtration into
the cells and capillary vessels. The
activity of these root hairs and the
concentration of fluid in the adjacent
cells create what is called "root pres-
sure," and this forces the sap into the
general vascular system of the plant
and up to its furthest extremities, or
leaves.

This "root pressure" is further sup-
plemented by "transpiration," or loss of
vapor from the leaves under the influ-
ence of heat and light. Plants may be
said to breathe or respire by their
leaves, and this abstraction of water
by transpiration creates a fresh de-
mand for the vital fluid supplied by the
roots.

YANKEES FEAR EXODUS.

Try to Stop It—Government at Wash-
ington Appoints Special Agents to Keep
Farmers in the States.

The tremendous tide that has been
flowing so steadily into Canada from
the States, carrying so many of the
most substantial people from the
best farming districts of the re-
public, has finally aroused the seri-
ous concern of the Washington Gov-
ernment. A number of shrewd agents
of the Department of Commerce and
Labor, from the Federal Capital,
are in the west sizing up the situa-
tion. These men are supplied with
unlimited resources for securing the
information the Department wants.
Their mission is to quietly ascertain
concrete facts, names of the Yankee
immigrants, exact location whence
they came, why they left the States,
extent of individual resources, and,
in fact, any other details that will
contribute to a tabulated statement
touching the case. These accounts
are to be forwarded to Washington
with the result of observations of the
agents. Deductions are to be
made and the most intelligent reme-
dies applied in different sections to
arrest the movement toward Can-
ada, or at least to divert the migra-
tion to farming lands through which
the stream flows en route to Canada.

The thoroughness with which the
subject is being investigated illus-
trates the serious attitude of the
Washington Government. Evidently
if the current can be stemmed the
authorities on the other side pro-
pose to do it. These special agents
are quiet gentlemen who have their
problem well in hand. They do not
arouse any hostility among the Can-
adians because of their mission. They
are not spies. They admit
readily the drawing qualities in the
N.W.T. They neither say nor do
anything calculated to induce settlers
to return to the farms they have
abandoned in the States. They in-
sist that is not their mission. They
merely desire to know what they can
see that no more immigrants
reach Canada from similar sections.

Too Big to Be Tolerated.

Here is rather a remarkable state-
ment, since it comes directly from
J. J. Harrison, one of these
special agents of the Commerce and
Labor Department. He came to
Winnipeg with the first immigrants
of the season from Northern Iowa.
He had passed back and forth ex-
actly the same weekly since. Each
time he comes in over a new route
with immigrants from other
states. Therefore, his facilities for
gauging the situation are excellent.
His information is first hand in every
case. He has spent much time
around the C.P.R. station and
around the boarding-houses where
the American immigrants stay for
a day or two preparatory to start-
ing to different sections of the west.

Mr. Harrison said: "We find no
fault with Canadians for advertising
their country and filling the farms
with settlers from the States. Their
methods are fair and their example
is one of the most extraordinary ex-
hibitions of energy of the century.
But the movement has assumed al-
together too large proportions to be
calmly tolerated. If every available
farm in the Western States was oc-
cupied by this tide was merely an
overflow of surplus population there
would be nothing in the situation
to warrant serious concern.

"For instance, here are some data
we have collected, showing the states
that have contributed to this Cana-
dian prosperity and the number from
each. Take the Dakotas—where there
are plenty of free homesteads to be
had—as good farm land as there is
lost in Canada. Last year the Dakotas
lost to Canada 4,066 heads of fami-
lies, or at least this number entered
homesteads in Canada, coming from
those two states. Next came Min-
nesota, whose heads of families, to
the number of 3,887, entered home-
steads in Canada last year. Our re-
cord shows that last year every
state and territory of the forty-four
in the union, except Alabama, Mis-
sissippi and Delaware, lost citizens
to Canada.

Nearly Twelve Thousand Families.

"Here is the total for last year of
citizens of the United States who en-
tered homesteads in Canada—the
amazing total of 11,841 heads of
families. Figured on the national
percentage of five persons to a fam-
ily, this represents a citizenship of
57,205 transferred between the two
countries in one year. This does not
consider the vast number who came
into Canada and purchased farms or
rented. It is estimated that an even
150,000 citizens of the United States
passed into Canada last year to
make their permanent home on this
side.

The great gateways through which
these American settlers pass into
Canada are St. Vincent, Neche, Wal-
halla, Souris in North Dakota, and
Sweet Grass, Montana, all on the
Dakota on the Canadian Northern
Pacific, and North Portal, N.D., on
the Soo line. Through these towns
they enter Manitoba, Assiniboia and
Alberta. The residents of these
towns are adopting strenuous
methods of advertising to catch an oc-
casional settler. They may not be
effective, but they curiously illustrate
the frantic state of mind of those
who witness the passage of this vast
stream into Canada, ignoring the
final appeals of those who desire to
show them something 'just as
good.'

Unique Appeals to Stay.

At Neche, for instance, a huge sign
board painted white with black let-
ters on feet long notices the pas-
sengers of the Great Northern trains
that they should "Stay in God's
country and buy lands of the Law-
ton Land Co." The big sign is
close to the depot. The arrival of
each train is the signal for an out-
burst of merriment when the transi-
ent catch sight of the unique ap-
peal. Then the new settlers are shot
across the line into the Dominion
and, as the enterprising land com-
pany's sign vanishes in the distance,
the newcomers arrive at Gretna,
where flies the flag of the Empire

that is henceforth to shelter them.

At St. Vincent the sign boards
don't touch on "God's country,"
but substitute in some instances this
alluring bid for republican sentiment
and settlers: "Stay here and be
citizens of a republic; don't be the
subjects of a King; Collins and Co.
sell the best farms."

Meeting of the Nations.

The striking contrast between
these stalwart men of the West with
their substantial appearance and
ready way of accepting situations,
and the hordes of European immi-
grants, as the two streams collide
and mix in a furious human mael-
strom at the Winnipeg depot is so
pronounced as to provoke instant
comment. The Western man with his
family sifting through the mob of wil-
dly gesticulating Galicians, Slavs,
Hungarians and Russian Jews, out into
Main street and an hour after the
train arrived he has been assimila-
ted and disappears. Back in the
Union Depot it is pandemonium—a
picture of despair and struggling
humanity, to say nothing of the con-
fusion of tongues.

It is a half savage host, timid,
filthy clad, foul smelling, surrounded
by personal effects of equally un-
speakable odor—a shocking array of
ignorance and squalor. A dozen
nationalities crowd together, each
unable to understand a word uttered
by the other, but shrinking closer,
as if inviting the company that mis-
ery is said to love. You can't un-
derstand what they say, but their
handshake, their shoulder shrugs and
their frantic gesticulations are pitiful
substitutes.

The Difference.

It is this difference in the two
classes of new settlers that makes
the big, intelligent farmer boys of
Ontario and the western Yankee with
his half-dozen children, his carload
of stock and agricultural implements
and his thorough grasp of the situa-
tion, so welcome to Canada.
Naturally, the one is the finest
material for Empire building the
world has ever produced, the other
the raw material that will require
careful nursing and training to as-
similate. Here is the problem that a
practical man of the future must
solve. There is room for all of
them, but the two classes of im-
migrants pouring into Winnipeg
are as widely apart as the poles in
their notions of Government, lan-
guages, religion, free thought and
action and hope of the future.

And yet the reception of each is
cordial—almost enthusiastic. The
newcomer is made to feel at home.
The Winnipeg citizen turns from his
course and walks blocks to indicate
the way to an anxious enquiry. The
stranger is recognized and the re-
cognition is of that character that
is typical of the country—it's the
breed of the West—G. C. Porter, in
Toronto World.

THE LONG WINTER.

The Wild Geese Migrated to Manitoba
Two Weeks Too Soon.

A Northern Manitoba correspon-
dent wrote during the second week of
April: "We get about two snow-
storms every week this spring. Seed-
ing will be much later than usual. I
cannot see how anything can be done
toward putting in the grain before
the 20th or 25th of this month.
Much water is on the ground, and
this storm will delay working on the
land for another week. The winter
has been very severe on stock. I be-
lieve the number of farmers who
have not lost more or less cattle or
horses will be in the minority. Some
have lost six, eight, and some even
more than a dozen head, mostly. I
think, for the want of fodder. The
winter has been one of the longest
and severest in the history of the
country. Wild geese, meadow larks
and crows made their appearance
about ten days ago. Yesterday they
were flying about in good style. To-
day they must be huddled up in some
thick bluff or tangled gien suffering
the consequences of too early an
exodus from a warmer clime. I
imagine in years to come some of
them will be telling their grand-
children that in the spring of 1904
they migrated to Manitoba two
weeks too soon."

To Encourage Good Architecture.

The cities of St. Petersburg and
Paris have an interesting device for
encouraging good architecture.
Buildings which are so artistically
constructed that they are regarded
as ornaments of the city are exempt
from taxation for a period of years.
The profession of architect has a
much higher standing in Paris than
in Canadian cities. A high standard
of qualification for the profession is
enforced by the voluntary associa-
tions which control admission to
its ranks. The Parisian architect signs
his building in a conspicuous place
on the front, as an artist does his
painting. Paris and other continen-
tal cities could teach us more in
regard to the promotion of artistic
building. Herein is one regard in
which we may learn from the old
world.

A Woman of the Day.

Mrs. Amelia Barr, who was born
seventy-three years ago, is one of
the comparatively few Englishwomen
who have settled down to literary
careers in America. She was only
nineteen when she married a Glas-
gow merchant, and she was left a
widow with three daughters. Ten
years, too, when she was thirty-five.
Arriving in New York, she got work on
Mr. Henry Ward Beecher's paper and
a variety of magazines. But what is
remarkable in her career as a novel-
ist is this—that it did not begin
until she was fifty. Since then the out-
put of works of fiction has been con-
tinuous, and in library catalogues,
she has now four dozen to her name.

ANCIENT CHAIRS.

The Seats Used by the Egyptians in
Early Historic Times.

Seats more or less resembling stools
—that is, seats without backs—were in
general use among nations possessing
a certain degree of civilization in pre-
historic times. What those were like
in the early historic period we know
from an examination of Egyptian
monuments, from a study of Greek
vases or from Etruscan or Roman an-
tiquities that are stored in European
museums. The Egyptian deities are
seated generally on granite blocks, the
backs of which are raised a few inches
only, giving a distant resemblance to
a chair. That the Egyptians had seats
more comfortable for domestic use is
possible, but we have every reason to
suppose, although they possessed a
high degree of civilization, that their
idea of home comforts was not that of
modern times.

The common people probably sat on
blocks of stone or wood or sprawled
about on the ground with some sort of
carpet that also served for a bed. The
Egyptians, ancient inhabitants of Italy
before the arrival of the Romans, ap-
pear to have preferred the reclining
posture, in which they are usually rep-
resented on the sarcophagi in the
museums.

WHEN YOU CAN'T SLEEP.

Just Pretend You Don't Want to and
You'll Soon Drop Off.

When we are kept awake from our
fatigue the first thing to do is to say
over and over to ourselves that we do
not care whether we go to sleep or not,
in order to imbue ourselves with a
healthy indifference about it. It will
help toward gaining this wholesome
indifference to say: "I am too tired to
sleep, and therefore the first thing for
me to do is to get rested in order to
prepare for sleep. When my brain is
well rested it will go to sleep; it can-
not help it. When it is well rested it
will sleep just as naturally as my lungs
breathe or as my heart beats."

Another thing to remember—and it is
very important—is that an over-
tired brain needs more than the usual nour-
ishment. If you have been awake for
an hour and it is three hours after
your last meal take half a cup or a
cup of hot milk. If you are awake
for another two hours take half a cup
more, and so, at intervals of about two
hours, so long as you are awake
throughout the night. Hot milk is
nourishing and a sedative. It is not
inconvenient to have milk by the side
of one's bed, and a little saucer and
a spirit lamp.

WOODEN BREAD.

It Is Possible to Make a Palatable
Loaf From Sawdust.

As long ago as 1834 Professor Au-
rith of Tubingen succeeded in making
a tolerably good quarter loaf out of a
deal board. Everything soluble was
removed by maceration and boiling;
the wood was then reduced to fibers,
dried in an oven and ground, when it
had the taste and smell of corn flour.
A sponge was then made by the addi-
tion of water and the sour leaven of
corn flour, and it was baked and found
to be better than a compound of bran
and corn husks.

Wood flour boiled in water forms
also a nutritious jelly, which the pre-
fessor found both palatable and whole-
some in the form of gruel, dumplings
and pancakes.

Professor Brande has also recorded
the making of bread from woody fiber.
He says: "Before me is a specimen in-
spired from Sweden. Seeing the close
relation between the composition of
starch and lignine, the conversion of
the latter into bread does not seem so
remarkable." He also cannot praise
the quality of such bread.

Spots on the Fur of Animals.

Although we are told that the leopard
cannot change his spots, it is certain
that the markings on the fur of some
animals do change. Especially is this
true where the animal has a distinctive
winter coat. This change has been
studied by Barrett Hamilton, a British
naturalist, who is of opinion that
whitening of the fur generally ac-
companies development of fatty tissue,
which is manifestation of insufficient
oxidation and hence of atrophy, which
shows itself in a whitening of the hair.
In some animals—man for instance—
this atrophy is manifested by baldness.
That fat men are often bald is thus
something more than a coincidence.—
Success.

The Tick of a Clock.

The "tick tick" that is universally
regarded as the sound of both pendu-
lum and spring clocks has been investi-
gated by Dr. Rosenbach, a Berlin psy-
chologist. He finds that the "tick"
results when the right arm of the es-
capement anchor strikes a cog of the
wheel moving upward, while the
"tock" is produced when the other
arm strikes a cog moving downward.
The different conditions give different
acoustic effects.

Unreasonable.

"What are you kicking about?"
asked the lawyer.
"Why, we won the case," replied the
client, "but I can't see what I get out
of it."
"You get enough to pay your lawyer's
fees, don't you? What more do you
want?"

Nothing Like the "Old School."

"I wish I could send my boy to the
old school," said Hawkins. "These
gentlemen of the old school always
seem to know everything."

I consider time as a treasure, de-
creasing every night, and that which
every day diminishes soon perishes
forever.—Sir William Jones.

Ayer's

Sometimes the hair is not
properly nourished. It suffers
for food, starves. Then it
falls out, turns prematurely
gray. Ayer's Hair Vigor is a

Hair Vigor

hair food. It feeds, nourishes.
The hair stops falling, grows
long and heavy, and all dan-
druff disappears.

"My hair was coming out terribly. I was
almost afraid to comb it. But Ayer's Hair
Vigor promptly stopped the falling, and also
restored the natural color."
—Mrs. E. K. WARD, Lansing, N. J.

25¢ a bottle.
All druggists.

Poor Hair

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Summer. Special rates
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I have just received a stock of the
very latest in these lines. One of our
hats and ties will bring you right up-
to date.

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