H.R.H., Prince Arthur of Connaught, who arrived in Victoria March 27, returning from his mission to Japan, is expected to arrive in Toronto en April 21, and spend five or six days there. He has made stops at the various cities on his way east and has proved very popular with the people.

### WESTERN ROAST FOR RUM

Picture Words For the Demon-Winnipeg Tribune Delivers a Red-Hot Temperance Lecture.

The Winnipeg Tribune says: A despatch from Lloydminster, Sask., tells a beautiful story of the advantages of compulsory in Canada, says The Mail the whiskey traffic.

On New Year's Day two brothers, whose homes were about twenty miles from Lloydminster drove to the town on business, had "a good time," pour-

or physically unable, to help the fallen opinion so that the future bill will ar-

But the funny part is to come. The brother who had managed to retain his seat in the sleigh drove onand the other lay where he had fallen ever may be the merits of the system, in the snow, and froze solid!

man who froze to death, while in his there can be no doubt that at present drunken stupor, had a dependent fam- there is no sentiment at all on the subily awaiting his return home-uproari- ject, either for or against a change. It ous, isn't it?-and the brother of the will be Prof. Maclennan's business to dead man had to tell these waiting stimulate and organize a feeling favorchildren what had happened to their able to the new system

if the whole confounded population century dissatisfaction with existing freezes to death, while drunk! The systems of measuring weights, capacrevenue must be kept up. People must ty and areas began to be manifested have a good time. How can anyone by scientific men without regard to dare to interfere with the liberty of a free-born British subject?

starve! Let their wives work in the fields, scrub bar-room floors-or-ordo anything to keep blood in their veins -but men must have whiskey and a

to go to hell in his own way? And what are governments for, if not to push the crowd along down the wide and well-greased road?

Can't a man freeze to death if he wants to-even if he has a family depending on him? Besides, all drunkards don't freeze. They have all sorts of funny ways of making their exits with the assistance of the Government. Some fall and break their necks; some are run down by trains, cars and wagons, and crushed and cut into the funniest shapes: some blow their brains out in an amusing fit of despondency; some go permanently insane and have a high old time in the asylums before they stumble, babbling into their graves: some murder their wives and children, shoot up the town, attain a lot of notoriety, get their pictures in the papers-and wind up suddenly at weight. the end of a rope; some twist into the most comical shapes with rheumatism, and moan their own accompaniment as they hobble to their sepulchres; some swell fantastically with dropsy, and thus give the undertaker the trouble of dumping half of them down the sewer before he can get the rest of them into their coffins; some play practical jokes on their families by dropping dead of heart failure, paralysis and hemorrhage, others merely slide down hill slowly, becoming dirtier each day, more evil-smelling each day, more redeved each day, more gross-featured each day, more filthy-tongued each The litre is one cubic decimetre and day, until they sink through the saloon lute the earth beneath its surface.

supply. Prohibition? Rot!

clean, healthy, intelligent, alert, busi- is logical. ness-like and comfortable. We would have little of that striking contrast that we sometimes call individuality-for what we call individuality is not infrequently but the varied evideness

Whiskey is one of the few agencies controlled: cocaine is banned: gambling is prohibited among the poor; bigamy isn't popular; lynching is tabooed 3. The single ratio of 10 is involved, -why, scarcely anything remains to give the young man diversion from the cares of business, to the advantage of As an illustration of the third point his rivals!

of the activity of the whiskey trade.

Hell and the coffers of the country tres, 7 hectometres, 8 decimetres, 9 must be filled-the one with the souls of Canadian manhood, the other with the inheritance of widows and orphans. Death, disability and diseas: must be perpetuated, to the advancement of medical science and the "enrichment"

statesmen say so-though the vast majority of Canadians hate the traffic as The time thus saved to clerks and to they hate the hell that it packs with children at school would be of inestimmisery. Yes, "vested righ's must be able importance should the system be protected," "a legitimate business must adopted. not be crushed," and "the revenue of

the country must be kept up." In the meantime, out on the Saskatchewan prairie, the frozen corpse of a husband and father lies with foolish, grinning face turned forever to its Maker-and on the heads of the Government and people of Canada, who all made a profit on the whiskey that produced that tragedy, must rest the responsibility for that eternal mockery.

### Mild Winter of 1837.

The unusual mildness of the early fall of this winter has called forth many inquiries as to whether persons can recall to mind an equally mild winter for many years past.

Those who remember the stirring events of the Rebellion of 1837 can recall the fact that the weather was so unusually mild that the steamers were able nearly all of that winter to convey troops from one point to another, writes George Hodgins of Toronto in The News.

Many persons reverently ascribed the singular mildness of the winter to the gracious interposition of Providence, I was then a youth of 16, living at Galt, and was one of a band of young windows. Into a basin put two tablemen, who, with their elders, guarded spoonfuls of kerosene and two of watthe bridge over the Grand River each er. Take a solt cloth a little larger night, in case Mackenzie or his follow- | than the hand, dip it in the basin, half ers should come that way east from the wring it and wash your windows, both "Short Hills"-in one of the adjoining sash and glass. Then rub dry with a counties-Oxford, I think.

I can recall many interesting events towel. This process will remove flyof those days, which made a vivid im- specks and dirt from both glass and pression on my mind, and which even now have a tinge of adventure and ro- soap and water and leave the glass with mance in them.

### NOW PRACTICAL ISSUE

SYSTEM COMPULSORY. The Creation of the System-The Metric Table-Some of Its Great Advantages Stated by Prof. Maclennan-A Boon to Our International Trade

-A Very Important Question For All to Consider. There is a strong probability that the Dominion Government will, within a year or two, introduce a bill making the metric system of measurement and Empire. The subject has been regarded as an academic one for a long time, but a step to make it a practical

issue was taken when Prof. Maclennan, of Toronto University, was recently aper whiskey into themselves until they pointed to travel about the country lecwere reduced to a state of temporary turing on the advantages of the system. idiocy - and then, having an extra Prof. Maclennan will visit several stock of the stuff with them, started points in Ontario in the next few L months, carrying the metric propagan. One brother was so drunk that he da. After the college term he will go fell from the sleigh, and the other was to cities outside the province. The idea | C so drunk that he was either too stupid, of the Government is to educate public rive tine a fairy goumother at an opportune moment, and satisfy a need that the Government is now trying to make the people understand. Whatand whatever may be the state of pub-Oh, it was a great joke- for the lic opinion a couple of years hence,

The Creation of the System.

a Whoop her up! What do we care About the beginning of the eighteenth nationality. Not only was every system then in use held to be defective, Let 'em freeze! Let their youngsters but hardly two were alike. Moreover, units of capacity had no reference to units of area or weight. One spoke of inches, pounds and quarts as one spoke of cabbages, kings and sealing wax, with no intimation of the vital rela-Why, isn't it every man's privilege tion among them. Among the Englishmen who found the English system wanting was James Watt, the inventor of the steam engine, who suggested the adoption of the Paris pound as the unit of weight, and the length of the seconds pendulum in Paris as the unit of time. He proposed that all subdivisions and multiples of these standards should be decimally connected. As 448 6d. a result of these and other representations, the Academy of Science, Paris, devised a system, known as the metric system. This was in 1789. Four years later the system was adopted, and ever since has been compulsory in France. The basis of the metric sysis the metre, roughly 40 inches, exactly one ten-millionth part of the length of a quadrant of the earth's meridian. Water at a certain heat was the basis of the tables of capacity and

> The Metric Table. The unit of weight is the gramme, of which 500 are, roughly speaking, equal

to a pound. The unit of capacity is the litre, about equal to a quart. The following table is explanatory: Prefixes. L'th. W'ght. Capacity.

Milli-	metre	gramme	litre	1-1000
Centi-	"	"	**	1-100
Deci-	**	**	**	1-10
Deka-	**	44	**	10
Hecto-	**	**	**	100
Kilo-	**	**	**	1,000
Myria-	**	"	**	10,000

the gramme is the weight of one cubic to the stable, through the stable to the centimetre of water, at a temperature the ditch-alternate between the ditch that produces greatest density. Here, and the jail for a time, and then pol- then, is a relation among weight, capacity and length easy to remember, a Oh, they are a jolly crowd, these vast improvement on our ounces and drunkards, and we must keep up the pints and yards. Instead of acres, the metric system uses hectares, and instead of cords it has steres. Decimals Why, prohibition would rob us of all of a gramme replace ounces and grains. these interesting types. Prohibition The metric ton does not differ greatly would make us all alike-respectable, from the ton we know, except that it

Some Great Advantages. Prof. Maclennan gives the following reasons why the system should be

1. The metric system is orderly, clear of degeneracy we have left. Opium is 2. There are no specific trade tables.

such as avoirdupois, wine measure, grain measure, etc. thus making calculations extreme-

ly simple. the professor gives the following prob-The dance of death must be kept up. lem: Reduce to millimetres 8 kilomemetres, 6 decimetres, 1 centrimetre, 2 millimetres. By merely striking out the words and using the figures we have the answer, 8,789,612 milimetres. But to find the number of inches in 5 miles, 4 furlongs, 7 rods, 3 yards. 2 feet, 9 inches, no fewer than 12 differ-Oh, yes, we must have whiskey-our ent and complicated processes in addition and multiplication are necessary.

> A Boon to International Trade. But the greatest advantage of all i the stimulus the system would be to foreign trade. Forty-three countries have adopted the metric system; fact, it is in use by all the civilized countries in the world but Great Britain, the United States and Russia. It would serve as a kind of mathematical Lingua Franca, understood by everybody. The disadvantages of the system, as pointed out in an article in Cassier's Magazine, do not appear for-

In Britain and Canada the system is now legalized, but not compulsory. In New Zealand it will be adopted within the year, and at the colonial conference in 1902 a resolution was passed endorsing the metric system. A mea?ure was passed through the House of Lords establishing it, but the sentiment of the House of Commons was hostile, and the bill was dropped. The Congress of the United States will probably deal with the subject at the pres-

For Cleaning Windows.

Kerosene is excellent for cleaning soft newspaper and polish with a soft paint more easily and quickly than a better polish. The quantity given is a better polish. The quantity given is and dull; sheep, \$4.25 to \$6.50; yearlings, sufficient for washing two ordinary- \$5.75 to \$6.25; lambs, \$4.75 to \$6.60. sized windows

### The Lindsay Markets.

Fall Wheat, bus 0.72-0.73
Spring Wheat, bus 0.70-0.70
Buckwheat, bus 0.47-0.47
Goose Wheat, bus 0.70-0.70
Oats, bus 0.33-0.35
Barley 0.45-0.45
Rye, bus 0.70-0.70
Peas, small, bus 0.70-0.70
Blackeye peas 0.75-0.75
Live Hogs, per cwt 7.00-7.00
Dressed Hogs, per cwt 9.00-9.00
Butter, lb 0.22-0.24
Eggs 15
Turkeys, ID 0.12-0.14
leese, lb 0.10-0.12
Potatoes, per bag 0.80-0.90
Chickens 65- 85
traw per ton 2.51-3.10
lew Hay 6.00-8.00
old Hay 6.00—8.00
lsike 7.50-7.50
ded Clover 7.50-8.00
ool 0.22-0.23
ides7.50—8.00
reat:
attle Export 5.00-5.25
utcher's Cattle 4.00-5.00
alves 4.00-6.00

### THE MARKETS.

Liverpool Wheat Futures Close Lower, Chicago Higher-Live Stock Markets-The Latest Quotations.

Tuesday Evening, April 10. Liverpool wheat futures closed to-day %d lower than yesterday and corn futures %d At Chicago May wheat closed %c higher than yesterday; May corn 1/3c higher and

0.00					
LEADING WHEAT MARKETS.					
May.	Ju				
New York 861/2	84				
Minneapolis 7634	79				
St. Louis 781/4	76				
1 etroit 85	81				
Toledo 851/4	80				
TORONTO PRODUCE MARKE					
Grain-					
Wheat spring buch so 74 to s	ensere				

Wheat, fall, bush ..... 0 75 Wheat, red, bush ..... 0 75 Wheat, goose, bush ... 0 71 bush ..... 0 51 Oats, bush ..... 0 381/2 ..... 0 75 Peas, bush. ..... 0 77 Buckwheat, bush. .... 0 53 LIVERPOOL GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Liverpool, April 10 .- Wheat-Spot nominal; futures quiet; May, 6s 7%d; July, 6s 6%4; Sept., 6s 61/4d. Corn-Spot steady; American mixed new 4s 3d; American mixed, old 4s 7d; futures quiet; May, 4s 4%d; July, 4s 3%d. Bacon-Cumberland cut firm, 50s.

Lard-Prime western, in tierces, strong, 43s 6d; American refined, in pails, firm, Linseed Oil-23s. Receipts of wheat during the past three

days 102,000 centals, including 58,000 Am-Receipts of American corn during the past three days 70,1000 centals. NEW YORK DAIRY MARKET.

New York, April 10.-Butter-Steady;

receipts, 7785; state dairy, common to extra. 14c to 201/2c. Cheese-Firm, unchanged; receipts, 3418. Eggs-Easy; receipts, 25,268; state, Pennsylvania and near-by fancy selected, white, 21c; do. choice, 19c to 20c; do mixed extra, 19c; western firsts, 18c; do seconds, 171/2c; southerns, 161/4c to 18c.

### CATTLE MARKETS.

Cables Unchanged\_U. S. Markets About Steady. London, April 10.-Cattle are quoted at 10%c to 11%c per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8%c per lb.; sheep, dressed, 15c to 16c per lb.; lambs, 17c, dressed weight.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK. Toronto, April 10 .- Receipts of live stock at the city market, as reported by the railways, were 58 car loads, composed of 793 cattle, 539 hogs, 836 sheep

and 372 calves. Exporters. Two or three loads of exporters sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.121/2 per cwt.

Trade in butchers' cattle was slow, there being few buyers from outside points. Picked lots sold at \$4.75 to \$5 per cwt., with few at latter price; loads of good, \$4.50 to \$4.65; medium mixed at \$4 to \$4.25; cows, \$3 to \$4.25 per cwt. Feeders and Stockers.

Trade in stockers and feeders was steady at following quotations: best short keeps, 1150 to 1250 lbs., at \$4,50 to \$4.75; medium short-keeps, 1150 to 1250 lbs-, at \$4.40 to \$4.60; best feeders, 950 to 1100 lbs., at \$4 to \$4.40; medium feeders, 950 to 1:00 lbs. at \$3.85 to \$4.25; best feeders, 800 to 250 lbs., at \$3.60 to \$4; medium feeders, 800 to 950 lbs., at \$3,35 to \$3.65; best stockers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.30 to \$3.50; best stock helfers, 500 to 750 lbs., at \$3.10 to \$3.35; common stockers, \$2.75

Milch Cows. About 15 mileh cows and springers sold at \$30 to \$57 each, with only one at the latter price.

Veal Calves. Deliveries of veal calves were large, but 'Bobs" were plantiful and prices ranged from \$3 to \$6 per cwt, for the kinds that were on sale to-day. But had there been a few prime new milk-fed calves they

would have brought \$7 to \$8 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs. Deliveries were not large, but prices of export sheep and yearlings lambs were quoted 25c per cwt. lower. Export ewes. \$4.75 to \$5,50; bucks, \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt.; yearling lambs, \$7 to \$7.60 per cwt for choice ewes and wethers; mixed lots at \$5.50 to \$6.50. Spring lambs were plentiful but they were a poor lot that ought have been left out with their mothers for a couple of months longer. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7 each. The best spring lamb was bought by J. H. Wickson, but

cher at St. Lawrence market. This lamb weighed 70 lbs, and cost \$8.50, and was cheap considering that it was the best lamb seen on the market this season, Deliveries were not large and prices are reported unchanged by Mr. Harris, Selects sold at \$7.25 and lights and fats at \$7 per cwt.; sows, \$4 to \$5 per cwt,; stags at \$3 EAST BUFFALO CATTLE MARKET East Buffalo, April 10.-Cattle-Re-

ceipts, 175 head; firm; prices unchanged. Veals-Receipts, 75 head; active and 25c | been in power. ower: \$5 to \$7.75. Hogs-Receipts, 2100 head; steady; active on heavy; slow on light; heavy, mixed and Yorkers, \$6.70 to \$6.75; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; roughs, \$6 to \$6.20; stags, \$4,25 to \$4.75, Sheep and Lambs Receipts, 1800 head; slow and steady; unchanged.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK. New York, April 10.—Beeves-Receipts. all for slaughterers except one car; nothing doing; feeling steady. Exports today, 850 cattle, 1073 sheep and 3829 quarters of beef; to-morrow, 50 sheep and 3500 Calves-Receipts, 243; market steady common to fair veals, \$4 to \$6; no prime or Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 428; market alet, but steady; good unshorn sheep, \$5.75; fair unshorn lambs, \$6.60; spring

lambs, \$5.50 to \$6 per head.

Hogs-Receipts, 6129; all for slaughter-CHICAGO LIVE STOCK. Chicago, April 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 4000;

firm; common to prime steers, \$4 to \$6.40; cows, \$3.25 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.75 to \$5; bulls, \$2.60 to \$4.25; calves, \$2.75 to \$7; stockers and feeders, \$2.75 to \$4.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; strong; choice to prime, medium, \$6.45 to \$6.55; medium to good, heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.45; butchers' weights, \$6.45 to \$6.52½; good to choice, heavy, mixed, \$6.40 to \$6.45; packing, \$5.80 to \$6.45. Sheep and Lambs-Receipts, 15,000; steady

# GOUGH'S

Most every man will look his best on

## "EASTER"

Sure.

The coming of the Eastertide will prove a signal for the smartest dressing of the season. There is no getting around it---the choicest wearing apparel for men, youths and boys is to be found at Gough's. There is no getting under it either, Gough's prices are actually lower

than inferior styles and qualities are offered for, as a rule, and

Much lower than the same class of clothing can be bought for elsewhere.

The men are scarce who will select anything in wearing apparel to-day without first looking at Gough's

### MEN'S EASTER TOGGERY

The Furnishing Section is full of choice things for Easter. Faultless taste marks our collection of smart effects.

TIES-Everything in the line of little fads and fancies which the man who "would not be as other men are," delights in, and, as well, the correct things ordinary to all men, new and snappy shapes and shade, ranging in price at 50c, 35c, 25c, 20c, 15c, 10c,

SHIRTS-Many styles that are confined to us here, made from the best material, well cut, carefully finished, full dress, and plenty of all others, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, 1.25,

UNDERWEAR-Silk, cotton, wool, best fitting, best woven, best material, in light spring weights, whether high or low priced, as you fancy and as your

HALF HOSE—Imported and Canadian, fancy colored. and plenty of the plain, at 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 40c, 50c, 60c.

GLOYES-Dress, driving and street, nearly all the wellknown makers, at \$2.00, 1.50, 1.00, 75c, 60c.

HATS—Our hat orchard is full of fine fruit, ripe and ready for the picking. See them in the window. Derby. Fedoras, Telescope, and other novelties, 1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00.

SUIT AND TOP COAT—We also want to figure with you on your new Spring Suit and Overcoat- We'll do exactly the same by you as we do by your friends.

# B. J. GOUGH.

LINDSAY'S LEADING CLOTHIER.

THE WONDERFUL CHEAP MAN.

### 

DEMOCRACY'S ILLS.

Civil Service Reform and Electoral Purity - Dominion Conservative Leader's Address to the Students.

For a well-rounded out-hour recently Mr. R. L. Borden, M. P., addressed the students of the University of Toronto. Mr. Borden's observations dealt exhaustively on the development of the British constitution and of democracy. More than one part of the framework on which the deductions were made were facts of English history which every Canadian schoolboy has been "strapped into remembering or forgetting," and Mr. Borden laid before his audience an address rich in every sentence. He summed up the needs of democracy almost in the one word vigilance, and to increase the strength of his utterance did not hesitate to quote or take example from the commonwealth beyond our south border line.

The chief points of his speech may be epitomized as follows: The Briton surveys his politics with a telescope; the German uses a microscope and sometimes a dissecting knife. The outcome, however, in both cases was not always right. Demos must be reconstructed in their opinion, and all

must admit that democracy was on its The House of Commons gained control in England by securing the vote on supplies, and that right is preserved to this day, though we do not think of the procedure in the same light as of centuries now past. The King rules "by advice," and the power of veto has not been exercised by a monarch since 1707.

Originally the right of the colonies to self-government was delayed, and finally given with fear lest the freedom allowed would eventually mean severance from the Empire. But the effect had been exactly opposite. Britain, aloof, is held in veneration, while we, as parties, in this country fight out with bitterness our political differences. This party system has its critics, and

it is easy to point out weaknesses. Criticism was not everything, since power of analysis needed the company of the quality of creative power. the end some group will propound or govern, and some practical result must follow. A duty of citizenship demanded that every man must take his share, and by putting in his best efforts the body politic would be made better. Speaking on his right, he said, as a Conservative, the Conservative party had been in power eighteen years at Ottawa. That period was too long. He was not in a position to say whether or not thirty-three years was too long for a certain other Government to have

This lease of power took away for long period even petty offices from great section of the people, though the Government was in a general regard looking after the administration of the whole people. The evil of our system was the tendency to keep particular benefits for uses that would cause continuance in power of one party.

Under the Cabinet system a party of fourteen men acted in a three-fold capacity-as Privy Councillors, as a committee of Parliament, and as statutory heads of great state departments. the latter case the duties to be exercised could be compared truly to those of a manager of a great corporation, with the additional privilege of abso-The tendency of our time is to transfer to the Cabinet attributes that for-

merly were possessed by Parliament. Individual members are almost impotent to direct legislation, and an opposition in a general sense can make no headway against a measure, unwise though it might be. Legislation in reality now originates in the Cabinet conclave in Britain, and in the Cabinet caucus in Canada. The head of a Government with a good majority is practically a dictato

No member of Parliament, as a rule, either in England or Canada, votes against his party when his party is power. The member who loses the patronage is in disgrace. Recalcitrants usually find their path back to the fold, if the Cabinet chooses to take time to make the conversion.

Democracy has power to govern, but does not always choose to do so. In a new cuntry, where people are busy making the chase for a living, public interest in government was small. This would in due course be remedied by education, in which the press would have, or ought to have, some responsibility. Civil service reform—the great need

-was not a party issue, but it meant sound sense and sound morals in public affairs. Administration of public affairs was a public trust. It could not be denied that under the party system good officials could be chosen, but competitive examinations and the elimination of partisanship was infinitely better than the party system ever could

Corrupt election practices could stamped out by the appointment of public prosecutor, whose duty it could be, acting on the independent status of a judge, to examine everything down to an election trial. The people appalled at the cost would soon be repaid.

Closing, Mr. Borden made reference to the fact that strictly speaking there existed really no Imperial Parliament and no Imperial law. The Crown was the Empire's emblem of unity, but he looked for the time when there would be a true Imperial executive of all the

### FIRE AND AIR.

The Ancients Recognized the Intimate Relations Between Them.

The intimate relation between fire and air was early recognized, seeing that experience soon taught that air was necessary for fire. The experiment of burning a candle in a closed vessel, now so familiar to every schoolboy, is a very old one, and the influence of a blast of air on a furnace had been probably noticed from a very remote period. By some it was affirmed to be the food of fire, while by others the same belief was embodied in the phrase, "Air nourishes fire."

Again, it was long ago observed that niter, a substance well known to the chemical philosophers of the past, could produce intense ignition. It was hence property, it necessarily followed that the two substances resembled each other in composition. According to Robert Boyle, the air contained "volatile niter," while Lord Bacon held that air contained a "volatile, crude and windy spirit," and thunder and lightning were supposed to be due to the presence of minute particles of this niter diffused through air.

The important bearing of such observations is due to the fact that oxygen gas, which is one of the chief constituents of air and the one to which it owes its power of supporting combustion, also forms the largest elementary constituent of niter and is likewise the source of the power possessed by that body of supporting combustion.

The action of heat on metals in causing them to lose their metallic luster had also not escaped notice, and Cardan, a philosopher who lived during the sixteenth century, in noticing the increase in weight that lead undergoes when heated in air, attributed it to the gas in the air, which feeds flame and which rekindles a body presenting an

ONTARIO'S INSANE.

Unfortunates-Hon. J. W. Hanna Addresses the Canadian Club. The speaker at the Canadian Club of

Toronto on a recent afternoon was Hon. W. J. Hanna, the Provincial Secretary, who talked entertainingly and instructively upon the question of the care of our mentally afflicted, and the devising No woman of social eminence cut her of a system which, while continuing the own finger nails. Those who had not efficiency of the present method towards the afflicted themselves, will not be a direct incentive to the shirking of obvious duties on the part of the individual and the local community. His utterances were listened to with deep interest, the impression prevailing that they were in a sense semi-official. There are, he said, in the institutions

for the insane in Ontario, 6,000 people,

who are maintained at an annual cost

allowed for capital account, etc. For maintenance of but 1,200 of these or about 20 per cent., is anything contributed by patients themselves, or by those morally or legally responsible for their care and comfort, and for the year ending 30th September last the amount so contributed was less than \$115,000, the highest point yet reached. Much of this was contributed by the working class, who are as a class the least disposed to avoid payment. This means that 88 per cent. of the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the province. He acknowledged the duty of the Government to take care of this class of citizens, but on far higher grounds of a measure of humanity and practical Christianity be unhes tatingly advocated the most efficient system, regardless of expense. The central plan of caring for the insane adopted by the Government is superior to the localized one at many points, but it destroyed the careful oversight of each individual case which is the distinctive feature of local interest and control. The superiority of the localized system consists in the fact that the municipal officers have personal knowledge of every case and of the ability of the relatives to pay and whether they should be made to pay. In this respect the Ontario system is deplorably defective. Mr. Hanna drew attention to the increase in the number of insane from one in each 1,168 of population in 1871 to one in each 340 in 1905, while in Quebec there is only one in each 450, in New Brunswick one in 460, and in Nova Scotia if nails, teeth and hands were not suffione in \$50. The question was, "Is Government aid to-day given in such a inferred that, since niter possessed this way as to kill individual effort, and can it be given in such a way as to stimulate it?" Had the plan originally adopted and since pursued in some way re-

tained the assistance of the municipalities in determining who are properly admissible and who should pay and to what extent it would have enlisted the help of thousands of prisoners having intimate knowledge of the cases, who would have all been interested in adopted is that it has developed a system which, however humane and efficient it may be, has a pauperizing effect. No such complaint exists in the cases of houses of refuge and of nonpaying hospital patients. Does the local ed and treated, and bogus furs are sent knowledge and interest in these cases out to robe men and women of all furnish the explanation? He asked the parts of the world. The skins are pur-Canadian Club to solve the problem, chased soon after they have been stripimposing but one condition—that the solution shall not result in increased burdens on the municipalities.

"She told me in confidence that the way he makes love is absurd." "Yes, but the way be makes money

OLD ROMAN WAYS.

Duty of the Province Toward These Beauty Baths, Perfumes, Toilets and Cruelty of the Women.

Women of ancient, luxurious Rome used to eat parsley as a mouth cleanser. Honey boiled in wine and aniseed was also a sweetener of the breath, and pastils of myrtle were employed for the same purpose. Silver tongs and knives were employed in caring for the nails. skilled slaves employed barbers. Perfection in these respects was one of the thirty beauties attributed to Helen of Troy. Great pains were bestowed on the feet, for it was considered that the breeding was betrayed by them as easily as by the hands. They were always much in evidence, the sandals worn not hiding them. Long, tapering fingers were highly prized. Various kinds of of quite \$1,000,000 if anything at all is herb decoctions were employed to beautify the fingers. Pliny gives recipes for removing any undesired substances

from the nails. Asses' milk contributed to the white ness of the women's skin. It was sometimes poured into the bath and the whole body laved in it, and sometimes the hands and face were sponged with it from a silver basin, the soft lines towel completing the process. The hair was delicately scented, and all kinds of washes and burnishers were applied to it. It took many slaves to bring the tresses into the classic bands or high pyramids which were the fashion at various times. Perfumes were not only applied to hair, hands, clothes and the person generally, but pervaded the rooms, which were hung with garlands and decorated with blooms of many kinds. The dresses of Roman matrons were made brilliant with various proc-

esses of pressing and smoothing machines being employed for the purpose Though most refined in the duties of the toilet, the women of that day were barbaric in their cruelty. Woe be to the poor slave who failed to follow her mistress' command. She was whipped by the public flagellator if she did not fall a prey to the personal fury of her mistress, who would hurl at her victim the mirror or anything else at hand and would not disdain to pierce her tender flesh with the long, ever ready hairpin

The Deceitfulness of Fur. It detracts somewhat from one's feel-

ing of pride in a handsome fur garment to know that after the furrier, chemist and dyer have got through with the rabbit skin it may be a "seaiskin." a "sable," an "otter," a "Siberian seufrrel," a "mink," a "marten," a "beaver" some degree in seeing that the system or any other fashionable fur. The was not abused. One of the most con- transformation takes place in the sheps spicuous consequences of the plan which sell felt to hatmakers, carpet weavers and felt manufacturers, and Paris and London are the principal centers for this industry. In those cities millions of rabbit skins are dressped from bunny's back and are stiff and hard when they are unpacked in the sorting room. Experts examine each skin, and those which come up to the established standard are sent to the furriers, but the torn, undersized and punctured pelts are turned over to the men and women who strip the hide of its hair for the felt maker.-Ex-

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