

In every city of more than 550,000 inhabitants there shall be an annual tax for all kinds of retail liquor selling, grading down from \$500 for the highest class to \$60 for the lowest licensed places.

In cities of more than 100,000 and less than 500,000 the tax is to range from \$300 per annum to \$40.

In every city, town or incorporated village containing a population of more than 10,000 the tax to be levied runs all the way between \$30 and \$150, inclusive.

Places not provided for in the sections named shall pay taxes running from \$20 up to \$100, according to class and location.

The taxes under this Act are to be paid to the county treasurers and municipal controllers, and by them transferred to the treasury of the state, to be devoted to general uses, the same as other taxes.

The inferiority of this bill compared with the Ontario License Law will at once strike the observer."

WHY DO PERSONS PERSPIRE WHEN THEY EXERCISE, AND SOME MORE EASILY THAN OTHERS?

Our friend, Walter S. Way, in the REVIEW for 4th mo., has partially met this first question in his answers to the others.

There are two forms of perspiration. Under ordinary conditions there is an *insensible* perspiration constantly going on, and so gradual is it that the moisture is at once carried off by evaporation; but through temporary causes a greatly increased or *sensible* perspiration is set up, as by muscular exercise, or an elevated temperature, or, still more, by both combined.

The primary purpose of rapid perspiration is to regulate the temperature of the body, which must be maintained very nearly at 100°. By unusual muscular exertion a general excitement prevails; waste muscular tissue must be taken up, and this replaced by new, respiration is increased, and the heart quickens the circulation, carrying the warm blood more freely into every part of the system; by these and some minor causes the general heat of the body is raised beyond the normal standard. This accelerated circulation excites the perspiratory glands in secreting the water from the blood itself and pouring this out upon the surface, and its rapid evaporation provides for the requisite cooling of the skin and the blood running within and beneath it.

Those persons perspire most easily who have naturally an active circulation and a free, healthful skin.

How necessary for the health and comfort of the individual these millions of cutaneous glands are was only too clearly illustrated in the case of the little child who, for purposes of religious worship, was recently covered entirely over with gold leaf, this alone caused its death in a few days. HENRY H. WAY.

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FLUMMERY OF MOURNING.

SELECTED.

Mourning emblems of black are too universally used to expect any sudden change. But if the influence and example of the Beecher funeral should be felt and followed no one can doubt the good which will result. It is not an unusual thing for an entire household, suddenly immersed in sorrow, to be all "torn up" over the question of mourning garments for the various members of the family, and dress-makers and milliners and decorators have the run of the home. Not only is it a burden of expense, grievous to many households in straightened circumstances, but the necessary outfitting to meet the demands of fashion shock all the finer feelings of those prostrated in grief. It would seem, with this example of the Beecher household, as if it were a good time to inaugurate a reform, and do away at least with some of the flummery of fashionable mourning. Aside from all feeling in the matter, the dyes in many forms of black goods are prejudicial to health, and many a delicate woman has suffered from their use. There is not a physician in the land but will bear witness to the evils resulting to delicately organized persons whom fashion compels to enrobe in garments of mourning. It is true the mourners say they prefer it, but is not that in part due to a morbid feeling and the result of long education? The character and texture of mourning goods was never worse for health than to-day. The old Quaker Church has long borne a faithful testimony against these outward emblems of mourning, and it would seem as if the time for a similar reform should be backed up not only by the churches, but by thoughtful people of all classes.