

FACTS AND FIGURES.

STATISTICAL INFORMATION CONCERNING ONTARIO.

Industrial and Social Condition of the People—Growth and Development Since First Settlement.

Subjoining are interesting political, historical and commercial statistics concerning Ontario that will doubtless prove interesting.

Ontario is situated between latitudes 41 degrees 30 minutes and 50 degrees 30 minutes north and longitude 74 degrees 55 minutes and 90 minutes west.

The first white man to visit Ontario was Champlain, who came here in 1603.

In 1671, Perrot took possession of a district around Lake Huron.

The old settled district of the province is the Niagara peninsula.

Ontario was largely founded by the immigration of United Empire loyalists, who came here after the declaration of Independence in the United States.

The first Parliament of Upper Canada was held in 1792.

Since 1823 the Legislative Assembly met in 1823.

The Government of Ontario is administered by a lieutenant-governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion assisted by an Executive Council of eight members, one being without a portfolio.

Since 1873 the Liberal party has held the reins of power in provincial politics.

In the Dominion Parliament Ontario has 34 senators and 92 members of the House of Commons.

The area of the province is 197,000 square miles.

Iron, copper, lead, platinum, apatite, antimony, arsenic, gypsum, gold and silver are found in Ontario.

The nickel mines in Ontario are the most extensive in the world.

Our petroleum and salt wells seem inexhaustible.

In 1888 there were 70 loan and investment companies doing business in Canada, with a total capital of \$80,278,277.

In 1888 it is estimated that there were 36,028 manufacturing establishments of various kinds with an invested capital of \$182,603,340.

Ontario has 95 members in the Legislature or a representative to every 23,356.

The Federal Government has paid subsidies to Ontario \$1,165,870.

Ontario contains 2,945,550 square miles of land and 2,350 square miles of water.

The mean temperature in Toronto last year was 44°.

In 1888 rain fell on an average in Ontario to the extent of 36.47 inches.

The Crown lands in Ontario cover an area of 30,389 miles and under the management of the Dominion Government.

In Ontario 636,422,435 feet of pine timber were cut.

The receipts from these licensed lands totaled up to \$2,156,793.

The area of forest and woodland is 313,850 square miles.

The population of Ontario by the last Dominion census was 2,114,821, showing an increase in ten years of 9.7 per cent.

Of these 1,060,457 were male and 1,054,364 females.

Of these 1,498,744 were born in Canada and 430,211 in other countries.

In Ontario there were 101,123 French-speaking Canadians.

The deaths registered numbered 28,809.

There are 5,660 people employed in mines, 1,421 as fishermen.

An acreage of 1,940,135 was sown in wheat and the yield was 27,406,101 bushels.

In Ontario last year there were 752 insolvents, with \$9,608,822 liabilities and \$3,045,276 assets.

There were last year 420 post office savings banks, 96,403 depositors and \$17,541,380 on deposit.

Money offices in Ontario number 538. Ontario's total revenue is \$4,662,922 and the expenditure \$4,063,357.

In 1891, 257,642 children were on an average in attendance at public and separate schools.

The male teachers numbered 2,758 and the female 5,081.

The receipts for this purpose were \$4,771,311 and the expenditure \$4,078,241.

In 1892 there were 17,081 convictions made; 101 were committed to penitentiary and 16,987 were committed to jail or fined.

There were 4,785 persons treated for insanity during the year.

For charitable institutions of various kinds \$1,143,106 were expended by the Government.

In 1892 9,967 persons were convicted for drunkenness, in 1893 7,669 were convicted for the same offence.

Thirty-one divorces have so far been granted in Ontario.

The Indian population of Canada numbers 17,557. They cultivate 76,434 acres.

Wild Flowers Cultivated.

One man with a small city yard and small income to match has had some success in raising wild flowers during the summer. He gathered them in fields and about the edge of the town and tried to get them to look like that of their habitat. A moth mullein was kept in bloom for six weeks by clipping the blossoms as they faded. A small daisy quadrupled in size and was full of flowers. The trillium bore a royal blossom. Several varieties of fern drooped on transplants, but after a week of watering, they pushed out a host of fronds. White and blue violets increased and multiplied and star grass, blue-eyed grass, hawkweed and so on produced blossoms of marked beauty. He believes that the house plants could be made from many despised weeds.—New York Sun.

She Wanted to Economize.

Mrs. Neuville—Archib, I wish you would get me a brougham.

Archib—My dear Cornelia, didn't I tell you I was economizing?

Mrs. Neuville—Yes; that's why I want a brougham. Think of the car I would save.

Hull's Five Victims Buried.

Ottawa, Dec. 6.—All Hull was in mourning to-day when the five victims of the explosion were laid to rest in the cemetery. The funeral was held at the residence of the deceased, who were buried in the same vault.

The healthy glow disappearing from the cheek, and moaning and restlessness at night are sure symptoms of a victim of the "Gravies" Worm Exterminator; it is also up for membership, did not receive a single vote.

HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.

A Sensible Talk on the Best Care of the Body—The Hygiene of Perfumes.

Not by lotions, ointments or powders; these are sometimes aids, but they often destroy rather than add to beauty. Ladies must understand there is no beauty without health. Salubrity of the skin is often the product of dyspepsia or disordered liver, the coloring matter of the bile has become mixed with the blood and so dyed the complexion. Induce color, purpleness or blueness of the skin is often the result of some internal malady, which is interfering with the velocity, quantity or composition of the blood supplied to the fine blood vessels of the skin, and so on and so on. Then, why do ladies not consult the doctor rather than write for receipts to some irresponsible paper? We believe it is the duty of every woman to be as beautiful as she can, but in striving after physical beauty, our sisters must keep in view the force and

movement of the perfume.

The sense of smell so completely affects the sight that woman who claims to be beautiful often employs perfumes to add to their charms, but not always to their health. A woman must select a perfume corresponding to her style of beauty just as she would choose a color. The lady who wears a pale complexion is the "latest thing out" may commit the same sin against the laws of good taste as the woman who wears a dark complexion. The selection of a perfume is also a health consideration, for the action of scents upon the various organs of the body is very variable. The odor of some flowers will cause faintness in some people, while other perfumes produce more or less headache or nausea. Do perfumes purify the air? Some do so by the well known affinity they have for oxygen and their power to absorb and decompose some other products of decomposition.

We have a remarkable proof that certain gums and resins preserve from putrefaction in the results shown in the embalming process of the Egyptians. Benzoin and camphor are old and well known disinfectants, and they are invariably found in the Oriental incense jars. Lemon and orange oils their cleansing powers to a small percentage of camphor; so does the much-used eucalyptus, which is stated to be a famous savior of bacteria. Quite recently the French chemists, Messieurs Meunier and Odeon, made some experiments with a view to determining which perfume had the most destructive action upon the typhus bacillus. The dainty handkerchief, therefore, which the delicate person uses in many cases a powerful disinfectant.

WHAT IS YOUR COLORING?

If You Are a Blonde, Match Your Dress to Your Yellow Hair.

One law in selecting colors is universal—that is, follow the prevailing tints of your own face.

"Venus" says the flaxen-haired damsel with a face that contains a tint of yellow, "garb myself in buff and butter tints. I would be matching my skin and killing the tone of my hair." You are mistaken in this, dear girl. It will only enhance your natural coloring to develop into a sort of yellow chrysalis. Your complexion will grow fairer by contrast with the yellow hues of your frock, while the golden glow of your locks is accentuated.

"And I?" asks the florid-faced sister, "what I adopt red gowns and garnitures, with my cheeks now as glowing as the petals of a Jacquemont."

Yes, let red be your accepted color. The deeper shades will neutralize your florid complexion as no other tints on the color card will.

Then for the dusky-skinned brunette the palest shades of lemon and ecru offer an appropriate setting. She whose locks are a rich mahogany should gown herself in the lightest of costumes; the ruddy-copper tints of Titian trees are wonderful in their effect on a dark complexion.

And for the maiden whose coloring is a sort of yellowish green, the light and dark type hair a dozen tints may be selected to harmonize with the hair and eyes.

Hats and Humanity.

It is said to require the lives of 5,000,000 song birds annually to keep the hats of American women in proper feather.

The swamps and marshes of Florida have already been depleted of their herons and herons to supply the demands of fashion.

As for the English women, they have been sending hunters to scour the wilds of Africa for feathered ornaments. Our own section of the country is made to contribute to the vanity of the fair abroad, as well as at home.

In a single season, 40,000 terns have been killed in Cayman and for feathers. The New England woods are well thinned of song, and the pests formerly consumed by birds are being replaced by the farmer and harder every year.

There are, however, many women who hold here and abroad who strongly protest against the slaughter of the birds. Among these is the Duchess of Devonshire, in England, who has induced nearly 1,000 of the leading ladies of Great Britain to sign a solemn pledge that they will never wear the plumage of any bird that has been killed for feathers.

The Duchess of Portland's method is a very quiet one, but it tells in the end. Large numbers have been made to order and alms sent to the poor.

Some remarkable figures are given as to the popularity of nursing as an occupation among women. At one of the large London hospitals upwards of 5,000 applications have been made to enter the Nursing Training Home during the last year. At another London hospital more than 800 applications were received within a month of this year.

A Close Call.

Little Girl—What kind of women are emancipated women?

Little Boy—Married ones, I guess.

Good News.

Street-Car Hold-Up.

Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 6.—Conductor Edward Jones and Motorman Charles Casey, who man the car which runs in Hotel-avenue, from Main-street to Elmwood, reached the Elmwood-avenue terminus by two masked men and robbed them of the money.

Zola Was Blackballed.

Paris, Dec. 6.—Zola and his wife, who after election elected a member of the Academie Française. Emile Zola, who was also up for membership, did not receive a single vote.

SOME RECENT SCIENCE.

The Powerful Currents upon Trolley Railroads Have an Injurious Effect on Neighboring Telephone Circuits, Both by Leakage and by Induction.

An interesting article in The Electrician Zeitung tells how this problem has been dealt with in Zurich, Switzerland. To prevent electric currents, due to leakage, a copper wire as large as the trolley wire was laid between the rails and connected with them every few feet, thus giving the return current an easy path. The effect of induction was not so easily guarded against; even a telephone wire thirty feet distant was found to be so greatly affected as to cause the receiver a noise that made communication impossible. The conclusion reached was that an ordinary single telephone wire cannot be run close to the trolley wire for more than three hundred feet. Crossings cause no trouble if not too frequent—that is, not more than three.

Bacteria as a Cause of Combustion.

Experiments made by Prof. F. Cohn regarding the cause of the so-called "spontaneous combustion" of masses of cotton, grass, tobacco, hay, etc., have led him to the conclusion that it is invariably due to a fermentation caused by bacteria. No perceptible rise in temperature is observed until the bacteria, whether dry or moist, or even if saturated with oil, when bacteria are carefully excluded, no spontaneous combustion is observed. The bacteria concerned in the combustion of cotton appears to be a micro-coccus which is present in great quantities in the soil of cotton plantations.

Will Electricity Replace Steam?

A recent test at Schenectady, N.Y., according to The Electrical Age, showed that an electric locomotive can pull a steam locomotive—advantage of condition being in favor of the latter.

The improvements since the World's Fair test have been such that the electric locomotive is now being used on the Baltimore and Ohio tunnel electric-motor work, which is being rapidly completed.

These electric motors on the Metropolitan Railroad, at Chicago, which will soon be in operation. Many railway managers are watching this test with a view to adoption. It is now expected that electric motors will be sold to locomotive-builders and they will be able to place the same on a large number of locomotives to construct according to their own designs. Electric motors are being rapidly simplified to that end.

Preparation of Serum for the Antitoxin of Diphtheria.

The Medical Press gives the following account of Dr. Roux's method of preparing serum to inject into children suffering from diphtheria. The first step is to buy twenty horses to undergo the process of immunization, which process takes about seventy days.

The horses are injected with a mixture of iodine and diphtheria toxin, the iodine having the effect of attenuating the intensity of the virus. The injection is renewed at intervals of several days for six weeks, until the time comes when the animal can withstand a larger dose of the pure virus.

The animal is then bled, yielding about four pints of blood every twenty days; that is, say, enough blood to furnish serum for the cure of forty children. The horses chosen are healthy animals, discarded from service on account of weakness of the legs.

Origin of Natural Gas.

P. C. Phillips with the aim of throwing some light on the probable origin of natural gas, steeped dried sea-weed in water that had been freed from air.

On the third day, gas began to evolve and continued to appear in gradually decreasing quantity till the tenth day, when 80 cubic centimeters had been collected and the evolution apparently ceased.

The gas was analyzed and the apparatus allowed to stand for two years and a half, during which time another 80 cubic centimeters of gas were collected. The gas was then analyzed and found to be identical with the first.

The author thinks that this extremely slow secondary decomposition of vegetable matter is a far more probable cause of natural gas than the decomposition of organic matter in the presence of air.

SCIENCE NOTES.

The gray partridge of Spain ranges from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, and is rarely found below the former altitude.

A new feature in electric railway in Philadelphia is an electric street car, which runs on the tracks of the city.

There are many more of these cars in the city, and they are very popular with the public.

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HOW CRANBERRIES GROW.

A Description of Their Planting—Women Pickers.

Did you ever see a cranberry bog? No, you have not, but you have seen a bog, but green as a meadow. From a swamp of huge cedars, such as had once covered the site of the bog itself, it was cleared away, and the center of the bog at intervals of earth crossed the bog at right angles to the stream, in which sluice-ways were set, so that the ditches that divide each section like a chess-board, could be filled, or the whole bog turned into a lake. The vines must be carefully defended from the frost—and this system of flooding accomplished the purpose of the receiver a noise that made communication impossible. The conclusion reached was that an ordinary single telephone wire cannot be run close to the trolley wire for more than three hundred feet. Crossings cause no trouble if not too frequent—that is, not more than three.

Patient—Is the doctor at home?

McSwatters—I hear that Skippy is going to settle in New York? Skippy's tailor—I wish he had settled here first.—Syracuse Post.

Mr. Gamble—Would you like to take a chance in a lottery, Miss Overage?

Miss Overage (blushing)—This is so sudden, sir.—Yonkers Statesman.

Happy—I understand she gave you a flat refusal? Jack—Yes; nothing under a four-story brown house would satisfy her.—Kate Field's Washington.

"No," said Mrs. Fisher, "I don't call myself a lady, but simply a plain woman."

"Well," said Mrs. Candor, "you're plain enough; that's a fact!"—New York Free.

The old lady—Would John be a good son for Mary? The old man—Splendid! He's in the football business and his life is insured for \$10,000.—Atlanta Constitution.

Florence—How did that dabb of a picture Nellie received for a birthday gift improve you in New York? Skippy's tailor—I wish he had settled here first.—Syracuse Post.

He—Do you think blondes have more admirers than brunettes? She—No! I know. Why not ask some of the girls who have had experience in both camps?—Life.

"I'm not queer," said Maud.

"I've never seen a queer," said Maud. "What! Never seen him?" "No," said Maud. "I've never seen him. He's never asked me."—Harper's Bazar.

"We should be thankful for small mercies," said the boarding-house mistress.

"We have to be," said the tenant, "as we are gazed at the diminutive turkey."—Truth.

Returned bride—Nobody thought we were a bridal couple. Friend—No? How did you deceive them? Returned bride—We tried to act as though we were.—Truth.

"I hear so much about your beautiful pictures," Mr. Andrews said to the painter.

"I don't think so. You see I only paint from nature."—Boston Budget.

When a woman is jostled by the man who goes out between the sets, her one regret is that he isn't sitting behind her.

"I wish he were," said the actress, "as I have had to sit behind him for weeks."—Washington Star.

Bella—"I wouldn't marry a man who I thought knew less than I did."

Blanche—"Nor I; but I wouldn't mind if I merely thought that he thought so."—Kate Field's Washington.

Mrs. Fogg (looking out at the window).

"The Zuyder Zee, the inland sea of the Netherlands, and turn it again into a fertile farming region, says The Milwaukee Journal."

It is now just the time for the Netherlands now covered by the Zuyder Zee was completely reclaimed in 1852, previous to which time the territory was covered with forests.

By the most stupendous exertions about 350 square miles of country has already been recovered by an artificial system of drainage.

The reclaimed section after section that was lost but the new scheme transcends the previous one.

The towns of the region which had become of considerable importance as seaports through the introduction of the waters of the Zuyder Zee into the sea, have been reclaimed.

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CUT OUT TO PLEASE.

A History of the Sport Which is Interesting England and America—Supported by Three Acts of Parliament.

The golf craze in this country and the manner in which we have it dinned in our ears every where we go give us some idea of the necessity which existed in ancient times to pass three Acts of Parliament to be caused to suppress it.

In 1457 the game was so popular that the practice of archery was materially interfered with, and it is recorded that in that year the Scottish Parliament passed an Act forbidding the pursuit of the game.

But then it was still carried on, and it does not appear the law was strictly adhered to, for fourteen years afterward, in 1471, it became necessary to pass another Act against the game.

This was observed for some time, but the fever could not be suppressed, and in 1489 the third Act was passed expressly forbidding the pursuit of the game, and laying down set penalties for the law-breakers.

This kind of royal patronage entirely ceased to be renewed only in comparatively recent times.

The oldest golf club now in existence is that of Blackheath, near London. Tradition places the origin of this club as far back as 1568, when King James, with his Scotch following, brought the game south into England.

The St. Andrew's Golf Club is the most famous organization for the game, and it is to golf what the Marylebone C.C. is to cricket.

St. Andrew's is the ancient ecclesiastical metropolis of Scotland. The club was established in 1754, and its membership is much larger than any other, every golfer of note belonging to it.

The Honorable Edinburgh Golf Club dates from 1744, while the Burslem Golf Club of Edinburgh was founded in 1760, and the "Edinburgh Golf Club" claims to have been founded in 1785.

Many others, too numerous to mention, have had early births, have resumed the game with more or less vigor, and flourish all over the continent.

In 1834, royalty again became associated with the game, and William IV. became a patron of the game, he was elected captain of the St. Andrew's Club.

The general enthusiasm for the sport, and its recently increased popularity, is not due to healthful invigorating derivation. The game, which may be played on any good stretch of ground, is not a rank, mean, selfish and uninteresting, when witnessed by the non-player; but a keen enthusiasm in its votaries; it is a healthful recreation, pursued, as it is, amid fresh air, while exercise, it has its peculiar merit, that, according to its progress, it may be made easy or stirring, as the will of the player; and thus it adapts itself to the sprightly youth, the matured strength of manhood, the gentler sex, or the advancing age. Very few people who have ever committed themselves to serious practice of the game, have not found it to be a source of great enjoyment.

A renowned physician who has many of the weaker sex among his patients declares in his report on both spirit and complexion in good condition, and to preserve grace, strength and agility, there is no gymnasium so valuable as the active pursuit of golf.

The game appears to be rapidly taking root in this country, to become a permanent pastime among the