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You can easily see what's the matter
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His stomach's upset, and it's all his fault,
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At Dealers—
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Keeps the Stomach Sweet and Bowels Regular.

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You the best chance you ever had to make a big saving on every purchase.

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DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P.O. DRAWER L, 2341, MONTREAL.

INSANE IMMIGRANT EVIL

DANGER OF DETERIORATION OF AVERAGE QUALITY OF PEOPLE.

Grave Menace to the Dominion—Suppress the Undesirables—Foreigners Fill Canada's Jails—Cannot Be Deported—Sexual Pervers of Worst Kind Sent Here—Need of More Inspectors.

"We are beginning to be able to sympathize with the trials gone through by the United States," says Superintendent Clarke of the Toronto Asylum in an article in the current issue of the University Monthly, on "The Defective and Insane Immigrant," and we should profit by the experience of New York, and apply even more rigorous methods than those adopted by that state in the suppression of undesirable immigration.

"Strange to say," he says, "at the present time the greatest menace to the slum degenerate from Great Britain.

"The insane man in due course finds his way to the asylum, where he is cared for at the expense of the country, or deported if the technicalities of the deportation act do not exempt him. Not so with the technicalities of the degenerate. A certain proportion of these find their way to prison, but are not retained there long unless guilty of some great crime. They are attracted by other workings, marry, and the population is added to."

Mr. Clarke says that there is a suspicion that some, if not many, among the Britishers who have failed in life and have come here have been deliberately sent here to get rid of them. He says that in this class are sexual pervers of the most revolting kind, insane criminals, slum degenerates, general parasites, and weaklings of other varieties.

Among last year's immigrants were six cases sent to Canada merely to get rid of them, some of the friends of these people frankly admitting that the undesirables had been sent to Canada simply to get rid of them.

"A striking feature of the situation," says Mr. Clarke, "is the preponderance of English defectives in our admissions, and the cause of this is the wholesale cleaning out of the slums of English cities. Toronto may be a Mecca for this class, but it is evident that other cities and towns have suffered as well, and the jail records are significant, although they also reveal the unpleasant fact that the United States are furnishing more than their share of this class of population. The Italian leads in the criminal records, but in the asylums he is practically unknown.

Mr. Clarke says that federal and provincial inspectors are unable to fight intelligently and conscientiously the evil of the admission of defectives to Canada.

"Our new law is good as far as it goes," he says, "but it does not go far enough, and inspectors are powerless to act where duty seems manifest.

"Our system of inspection must be improved by enlarging the staffs of inspectors, and at least 200 more inspectors should be employed."

Forty-one per cent of the prisoners received at the Central Prison in 1907 were foreign born, and 38 per cent of the people sent to the common jails of the province were foreign born. Foreigners make up about 20 per cent of our population.

"The greatest danger to be feared is the deterioration in the average quality of the people of the nation when it is overstocked by immigrants of low type, and experience has shown that where hordes of immigrants of poor class are collected, those of better class will be deterred simply because they do not wish to compete with the occupants of the worst and poorest quarters."

In 1902 the direct cost to the United States of the excess of the foreign-born insane amounted to five millions.

"In New York state the annual cost of caring for foreign-born poor amounted to \$12,000,000."

In 1902 no less than 12,000 foreign-born insane, idiots and epileptics were in the public institutions of New York state, or twice the number to be expected. Their maintenance, estimated at an annual per capita cost of \$165, will be about \$12,000,000.

"Of 422 patients admitted to the Toronto Asylum during 1906 and 1907 two hundred and ten were foreign born, 212 Canadians. Of the foreign-born no less than 124 were compulsively recent arrivals. The majority of them could not be returned to Europe because they did not come within the requirements of the Deportation Act—hence, Ontario must assume the burden of their maintenance. Putting the amount for each one we must take care of until death at about six thousand dollars, a modest estimate, and the result is, indeed, startling, but this aspect sinks into insignificance when we go more into detail.

"Many of these patients are married, and brought their families with them. As a rule, their heredity is of the worst possible description, and what their children are likely to do for the quality of the stock only those who are familiar with the possibilities of certain varieties of insanity may guess. Sixty-five per cent of the insane immigrants suffer from dementia praecox, a psychosis notoriously the outcome of defective heredity."

CARRIED OVER THE FALLS.

Hundred Beautiful Swans Meet Death In Old Niagara.

Tragedies of one kind or another at Niagara Falls are of very frequent occurrence. The city cemetery has a large plot given over to the unknown dead, while a week seldom passes that does not witness the departure by railway of some silent passenger traveling to his distant home graveyard in the care of sorrowing friends.

So common a happening as "a man over the falls" hardly attracts the attention of anyone except the park policeman and the ubiquitous tourist who chances to be on hand at the time, and it is safe to say that no such crowd has gathered there in years as flocked to the banks of the river recently when more than a hundred unfortunate victims of the lure of Niagara, were discovered struggling in the turbulent pool beneath the mighty cataract.

The sufferers in this especial tragedy made up an unusually large flock of whistling swans (Olor Columbianus, to be exact), splendid birds, measuring no less than 51 inches in length, with the magnificent expansion of wing of 41 inches.

From their winter home on the remote bays of the Chesapeake and similar southern waterways they were traveling gayly to their summer home somewhere near the Arctic circle. Fired out from a particularly long flight they no doubt welcomed the broad waters of the Niagara as a resting place, where they might regain their strength for another stage of their journey.

The fact that a heavy and protracted rainstorm was prevailing on the day of their arrival explains why the splendid company was not observed and may also account for their unconsciousness of danger ahead.

At any rate, it is plain that they had no intimation of their impending fate until they were caught in the Canadian rapids above the great Horseshoe Falls. Then, because of their weight, they were unable to rise from the water quickly enough to escape the awful plunge.

Though no human eye was witness to the calamity, one can readily imagine the majestic birds floating swiftly and silently over the deceptively smooth water, then rising—poising on the brink an appreciable moment—then plunging over the precipice into the turbulent and tumultuous waters below.

But to the eternal shame of the crowd who watched the pitiful sight, must be recorded that, taking advantage of the game law, which permits the slaughter of wild fowl up to April 30, they fell upon the struggling and helpless victims of the cataract's fury and killed the survivors with clubs. When it was all over 116 magnificent specimens of a rapidly disappearing species of American wild fowl lay extended on the river bank. Only one member of this doomed company was left alive. It was his good fortune to be taken by a humane boy and later to be transferred to the park lake in Buffalo. Here he seems to have found congenial companions among the swans and the old country shows no inclination to continue his journey to the Arctic.

The end of the glorious white company homeward bound was as pitiful as it was tragic and insupportable. Niagara had another crime to answer for.

A Farm For Foxes.

Mr. John H. Sherley, the United States consul at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, says in a report to headquarters that there are three farms there where black foxes are raised for their skins, but, as strangers are not allowed on or about the fox farms, it is impossible to secure any very definite information concerning the industry. He is informed that the skins are sold in London at prices ranging from £100 to £300, according to quality, and the fur is used for ornamenting the cloaks and hats. It is the only fur to which gold will cling. The farms are in rough, broken woods country, where the animals are confined by heavy woven-wire netting, set in the ground two and four feet in order to keep the foxes from burrowing under, and about eight feet high above ground, with a curve inwardly at the top of each post, of another three feet or four feet of wire, in order to keep the animals from climbing over the fence. They sleep in the open the year round, in hollow trees and hollow logs. These animals are not crossbred, but are confined to their own kind, to keep the fur of the best quality possible. They are fed principally on oats and milk, and bread and milk, with a small quantity of cooked meat once a day. At noon, the amount of meat being lessened during the summer, as too much meat creates disease, diseased scalps, etc. These animals are very wild, and no one can get near them, except the keeper, and he only when he brings them food.

Had Abducted Old Man.

A pathetic tale of Eskimo love is told by Lieut. Shackleton, the leader of the Antarctic Expedition. A young Eskimo had loved an Eskimo lass, but as he had not the necessary number of sealkins to provide the marriage portion required by her father, he met with no encouragement from the stern parent. A yawning chasm separated the respective dwellings of the ardent lover and his beloved, which could be crossed only by a snow bridge. The youth conceived a plan. He would cross the snow bridge in the night, abduct the girl, and after re-crossing destroy the bridge, and so prevent pursuit. He carried the plan into effect. One night he crossed the bridge, invaded the hut of his idol, seized a sleeping bag, and departed, destroying the bridge after he had crossed. Then he opened the sleeping bag, but discovered that he had abducted—not the girl, but the old man.

An Appalling Condition.

Invariably results when you use a cheap acid corn salve. Be judicious, use "Putnam's"; for fifty years it has cured corns and warts that nothing else could touch. Ask for Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor only.

Improve Montreal Streets.

The City Council of Montreal has entered upon a general street improvement scheme which will involve the expenditure of some two million dollars. Some two million dollars is also being laid out on water works account, the purpose being to secure a purer as well as a larger supply. The water is to be brought from the St. Lawrence to the pumping station in covered instead of open conduits, and power created so that water-wheels instead of steam engines will do much of the work. The condition of the city's streets has long been a cause of reproach, and last year a breakdown of one pump reduced the water supply dangerously.

A fissure in the mountain near Ichang, China, has opened, engulfing hundreds of families. The remedy is to be sought in the mountain.

Woman is fickle because she has two souls, says President G. Stacey Hall, of Clark University.

CANADA AT THE EXHIBITION.

Striking Demonstration of Dominion's Products in London.

Canada figures more prominently than any other part of the Empire at the great international exhibition recently opened by the Prince of Wales at Shepherd's Bush, London. As The Canadian Gazette points out, the honorary president of the Exhibition is the Duke of Argyll, a former Governor-General of Canada; the president is the Earl of Derby, also a former Governor-General of Canada; Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner for Canada, was one of the reception committee for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and represented Canada; Mme. Albani, the great Canadian singer, was the soloist for the day; and the Canadian Government building, when completed, will be, in the opinion of many persons besides those connected with Canada, one of the handsomest and most attractive in the grounds. Besides this, no fewer than three Canadian railways concern—the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk Railway, and the Canadian Northern Railway—have their own pavilions; and excellent each of them unquestionably is and will be.

Naturally, to a patriotic Canadian, the Canadian building is the most interesting. It is situated on the left hand side as you walk up from the Court of Honor, above the great machinery building, and to the right of the scenic railways, which, by the bye, also advertises Canada in its representation of mountain and river scenery.

There is no mistaking the Canadian building, for "Canada" is visible on all sides. The building is of steel, concrete, and fibrous plaster, and is 350 feet long by 150 feet wide. Around it there is plenty of space, and the gardens are under the management of an expert and promise to prove extremely attractive to visitors.

Within, the decorations are to be chiefly of wheat, artistically arranged, and flags and bunting. Here in this great building of the Dominion Government will be found a thoroughly representative exhibit from east and west. The natural products of the country come first. Then agriculture has a good representation, by horticulture; then forestry; then minerals. Manufactured articles are to be here to show what Canada can produce besides the wheat for which she is world-famous. The fish of Canada have a good representation, and the young men and boys are certain to feel kindly towards a country which produces such game as the Dominion of Canada does.

"The exhibit," says Mr. William Hutchison, Canadian Government Exhibit Commissioner, "will be very striking. There will be visible before the eyes of the visitor, not only the game of the country, but the periods, to speak of which the game belongs. For instance, we show them how the buffalo has been gradually driven away. We show how animals move before the march of civilization. We show the wheat raiser advancing by step until he pushes the rancher before him, and the latter, in his turn, keeps the wild animals ever moving beyond his settlement."

Canada Most Expensive.

In a forceful speech at Boston recently before the Intercolonial Club of that city, Prof. Andrew McPhail of McGill University told of the stagnation in the Maritime Provinces, and pointed out the need of a new policy. Among other things he said:

"Canada is to-day the most expensive place in the world in which to live. In Toronto the prices of necessities advanced 67 per cent between 1897 and 1905; in Ottawa 45 per cent in the last five years, and, in Montreal, 36 per cent.

"The ultimate cause of the stagnation in the Maritime Provinces is that the people are denied access to their natural markets for purposes either for purchase or for sale."

The Physician.

According to the British Medical Journal, physicians as a class are more subject to illness than their fellow-men. The Journal adds: "An explanation of this is readily found in the anxieties caused by responsibilities which must weigh heavy on every man of right feeling, in the amount and trying nature of the work the doctor has to do, in irregularity in meals and broken sleep, in exposure to weather and to infection, and last, but not least, in the scanty remuneration which his labor too often brings him.

Punishment for the sake of example doesn't help the fellow who gets the punishment.


The world is full of people who have and want others to pay the fellow's bill.

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