

neither the native stock nor the immigrant element, has increased in numbers by births to anything like the extent which Franklin and Jefferson and other contemporary writers anticipated. It appears from careful calculations made by Gen. Francis Walker and other statisticians that the native stock has shown a steadily lowering rate of increase ever since the great influx from Europe began.

Mr. Fisher argues that this coincidence of the decline of the rate of increase in native population with the rise of immigration has been so exact that the two occurrences must have stood in the relation of cause and effect. He quotes General Walker, superintendent of the tenth census, as to the precise nature of this relationship, as follows:

"The excess of foreigners, at the time and under the circumstances, constituted a shock to the principle of population among the native element. That principle is always acutely sensitive alike to sentimental and economic conditions. And it is to be noted in passing that not only did the decline in the native element, as a whole, take place in singular

correspondence with the excess of foreign arrivals, but it occurred chiefly in just those regions to which the new-comers most freely resorted."

There is another way of saying that the immigrants who came to New England and the Middle States in such large numbers brought with them lower standards of living and a willingness to work for lower wages; that consequently the native element found itself crowded to the wall in many of the employments of unskilled manual labor and subject to a stress of competition even in the occupations of skilled labor which it had not known before. As soon as this fact was acutely felt the native American or know-nothing ferment followed, as an expression of the native resentment. That movement culminated in 1856, and died, as it was bound to do, because of the impossibility of reconciling it with the foundation principles of American government. Nevertheless, it appears to be true that the native population of those sections of the country to which foreign immigration was most largely attracted, and especially the New England States, has never recovered its former rate of increase.

"THE LAW ALLOWS IT AND THE COURT AWARDS IT."

IN Ontario by the *Act respecting Separate Schools* every person paying rates, whether as proprietor or tenant, *who* gives notice before the first of March in any year to the Municipal Clerk that he is a Roman Catholic and Separate School supporter is exempted from all public school rates for the current year. The person giving the notice, if resident, must live within three miles from the site of the school house. If the taxpayer be non-resident he

may require also by notice that his taxes be applied towards separate schools. The Assessor, who assesses for purposes of taxation, is bound to accept the statement of any person who claims to be a Roman Catholic—and mistakes or fraudulent notices may be corrected by the Court of Revision. If land happens to be assessed both to owner and occupant, or to owner and tenant, then the occupant or tenant is deemed to be the person liable to the rates, and his