

## IS TOBACCO SMOKE INJURIOUS?

Doctors Differ--Connection Between Smoking and  
Insanity Closer Than Generally Believed--  
Effect of Smoke on Consumption

In the state medicine section in London, Eng., an interesting and at times amusing discussion took place on a paper by Dr. Herbert Tidswell, Torquay, on "the effect of tobacco smoking on the health of the individual and the nation." During recent years he said, he had made a special study of medical literature relating to the diseases produced by smoking and chewing tobacco, and his conclusion was that the habit of smoking could not be defended on scientific grounds. He attributed the habit amongst lads to a desire to emulate their elders, and so in the beginning the habit was founded on sentiment. Boys naturally thought that it was the correct thing to learn to smoke, and though the first attempt should convince them that it was injurious to the health, they could not see it in that light. It was their ambition to be in the fashion, and so they forced their stomachs by perseverance to tolerate poison, and in time the habit became a pleasure and a solace. (Hear, hear and laughter.) Medical science distinctly taught that tobacco contained a deadly poison called nicotine, and that this was especially injurious to growing boys. Consequently the habit of smoking was opposed to the laws of hygiene. It was evident that the public mind was fully alive to the dangers of juvenile smoking and great efforts were now being made in Scotland and in some parts of England to save the boys from self-destruction, for such it was. Hundreds and thousands of boys are growing up to be cigarette fiends. He did not think legislation would check the evil of the tobacco habit. He would advise every adult to give it up for two reasons, because the habit was dangerous to health in many mysterious ways, and secondly, for the sake of the rising generation. Was it reasonable to suppose that the people of the land could enjoy good health when they consumed over three million pounds in tobacco every year? The quantity of nicotine represented by that weight of tobacco was beyond his power of calculation. Cigarette smoking, which was so common among men and boys and even ladies, was certainly a national danger, and the boys were killing themselves by hundreds and thousands. The habit was injurious in a great many ways and he believed that the connection between smoking and insanity was closer than was generally believed. He had come to the conclusion that smoking could not be justified by the medical profession until it was proved by medical

cal experience that the habit did not produce weakness or disease in the succeeding generations. The only thing that tobacco was good for was that it kept off mosquitoes. Defends Tobacco  
Dr. A. Drury, Halifax, stoutly defended the practice of smoking, and charged Dr. Tidswell with being an extremist. He had always understood that the discoverer of tobacco smoking was Devoian, Sir Walter Raleigh, but, according to Dr. Tidswell, it was the invention of Satan especially devised to catch youths. (Laughter.) Many minute insects and germs were incapable of living in tobacco smoke, and this was surely one reason for taking an opposite view to Dr. Tidswell, who represented tobacco as such a terrible thing. Against juvenile smoking, all the medical profession, would of course, speak very strongly, but Dr. Tidswell's idea with regard to dissuading patients from smoking reminded him of a doctor who was strongly against the use of tobacco, and speaking to a new patient, one day concluded that he was a very heavy smoker without even asking. He therefore said to him in a stentorian voice, "Now, mind only one cigar a day." The patient returned in about three weeks and told his doctor, "I tried the cigar for three days, but had to give it up." As a matter of fact he was a non-smoker. (Laughter.)  
Dr. G. C. McWalter, Dublin, said from his observations in the hospital he had wondered whether smoking had not the effect of preventing tuberculosis, for he had found among young patients that non-smokers were more prone to tuberculosis than were smokers. He denied that smoking was injurious to the teeth.  
Dr. Wynne, Leigh, declared that he had always smoked to excess, and he had no particular fault to find with his health. As to whether he was shortening his life, he could not argue that matter with Dr. Tidswell until he was dead. (Laughter.)  
Dr. Newsholm Bright, president of the session, said he would not like it to go forth as the dictum of the session that smoking had any effect at all in the prevention of tuberculosis. Surely one would expect to find more non-smokers, than smokers among young patients. Tobacco smoke could only kill the consumptive germ when it was in so concentrated a form as to kill the smoker himself. Smoking carriages and public house bars were usually replete with tobacco fumes, yet they were among the chief places frequented.

### THE CANADIAN ABROAD

Thou native son, yet wandering far  
From Canada, thy natal soil,  
What fate hath carved thy destiny  
Amid the city's vaulted top?

Forth from the Northland thou hast gone  
To seek the world's enticing gain—  
To find the letters round thy soul  
Or reach the goal of freedom's plane.

Whether in academic walks,  
Or midst the factory's throb and stress,  
Where'er thy place and duty lie,  
So thine to live for righteousness.

—W. Inglis Morse, in The Canadian Magazine.

### JAMES BAY EXPLORED

Mr. J. A. Osborne, of the Fort Francis Times, was a visitor in the city yesterday, says the Port Arthur Chronicle, on his way home from an extended exploring tour on the east coast of James Bay.

Mr. Osborne and a party of Montreal men, partners in the exploration enterprise, left Mississauga in June of this year and made their way by canoe to James Bay, where at Moose Factory they spent some little time. They then proceeded to the east coast where they pursued their search for mineral.

Mr. Osborne expressed the utmost satisfaction with the trip. They located a number of valuable mineral claims, for the possession of which they are now applying to the government.

Inexhaustible are the iron resources great mountains of hematite and magnetite, being seen by the explorers. The streams, some of them mighty rivers, are capable of developing an almost uncalculable amount of power. One is tempted to think that the shores of James and Hudson Bay will become the great industrial centre of Canada.

On the return trip Moose Factory was left on the 17th of September at which time frost had not made its appearance. The climate is sufficiently good to permit the raising of vegetables, the numerous Hudson's Bay and Revelton Bros. posts have excellent gardens in which is found all the common vegetables. The river valleys are luxuriant in grass and forest growth. Strawberries, growing wild, ripen in September; blueberries, cranberries and red currants are to be found in abundance.

Recently the government issued a report on the Hudson's Bay country and its adaptability as a route from the west to the old country. Therein is recounted the capture of the Hudson Bay posts by the French. It is interesting to note that the French traders are again in the Hudson Bay but this time they come with peaceful weapons of commerce. Revelton Bros., of Paris, have established three or four trading posts on the Hudson and James Bay. When the Hudson's Bay company employees looked with jealousy on the invasion, they have learned to accept the competition philosophically and now it is the common practice for the employees of the two trading companies to fraternize when the occasion offers.

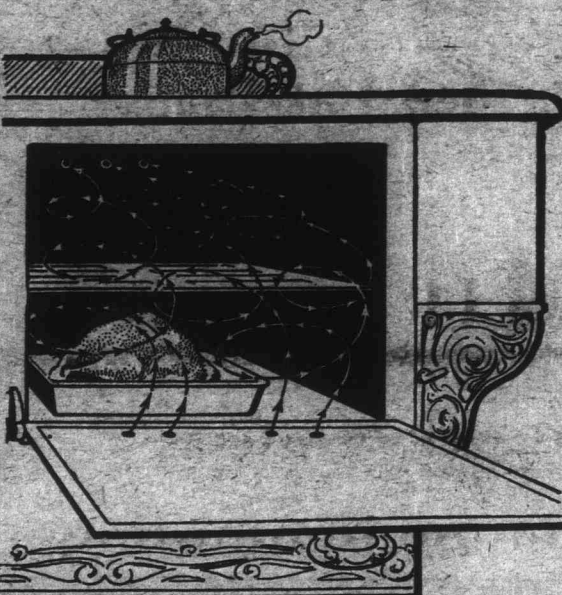
Mr. Osborne notes the changing conditions of the country since his last visit several years ago. The Esquimo population is rapidly diminishing. Emigration to the coast of Labrador is largely responsible for this, while disease has its effect also. He says that these natives are affected by tuberculosis of the throat and lungs. An incident which occurred last winter, and which was related to him, gives him to understand that blood feud is a practice of the Eskimo. Owing to the migration of the caribou from which animal these people obtained skins for clothing, the Eskimo has had recourse to the polar bear from which to obtain tailoring materials. Clothed in the skins of the animals it was difficult to tell at a distance whether the wearer was a man or a bear. It so happened that two members of an Esquimo village were out bear hunting. By a fatal error one shot at what he supposed was a bear killing him. The man returned to the village, reported what had happened and started off with a sled to bring back the body. During his absence a brother of the dead man repaired to the bungalow of the man who done the shooting, and murdered several members of his family, thus wrecking vengeance on the murderer and his women and children suffered death because of the accidental shooting.

Even cannibalism is not unknown in that far country, for according to a story related to Mr. Osborne's party, an Indian woman had not long ago killed and eaten two of her children. At Moose Factory is a young man who told of having fled from an uncle, who had killed and eaten in some eight persons. These stories leads Mr. Osborne to think that the practice of cannibalism is not by any means unknown in that sparsely

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settled country, where occurs at times great scarcity of game. Last winter a frightful tragedy overtook a little village of Crees who were located on the Great Main river. The snow was extraordinary deep during the entire winter and the temperature was excessively cold, and even for that their way thither, and finally succeeded after a terrible journey in which they suffered hardships worse than death itself.

"The tragedies of that land, the recounting of which would make a volume of the most interesting and most pathetic and awesome that was ever written," said Mr. Osborne.

The exploration party was not without its adventures, for twice they were in danger of shipwreck, once on James Bay and again near Fort George on Hudson's Bay, where they were caught in a small sail boat thirty miles from land by a storm, that tore away sails and drove them onward toward land, through raging breakers that threatened to engulf them. From these two adventures they escaped free of injury, and though he travelled many hundred miles by canoe, sailing vessel and on foot, through rapids on seas and over unknown lands, it was not until he returned to the haunts of white men that Mr. Osborne met with mishap that left its scar upon him.

This occurred at Mississauga. He had been busy from their arrival in disposing of the outfit, paying off the Indian guides and packers and in other preparations incidental to the breaking up of the party, and it was late when he left his boarding house and started in a hurry, for the station. A stranger to the place he did not notice a bend in the narrow sidewalk and therefore stepped off into space. He fell against a barbed wire fence, with such force as to cause one of the bars to penetrate the bridge of his nose and the post up against which his face struck to crush the nose almost flat, to blacken an eye and generally disfigure his face and inflict most painful injuries. Dazed and suffering he made his way to the station where such relief as possible was rendered. Arriving here yesterday morning, he had a local physician perform an operation, restoring the nose to shape.

### EFFECT OF REDUCED RATE

More British Papers and Magazines Now Come into Canada

Ottawa, Oct. 10.—The reduction of the postal rates on British newspapers and magazines has had the effect of stimulating greatly the importation of this kind of literature into Canada. The figures of the post office department for July and August show that the total increase in the number of bags of mail from the United Kingdom as compared with the corresponding figures of 1906 was 162 per cent.

The full measure of the increase can be seen by referring to the statistics for leading centres of population. In Toronto there were 879 bags received during the months of July and August last year. During the same months of 1907 the number was 1,048, an increase of 191 per cent.

The increase in Montreal was 582 bags or 192 per cent. The figures, for Winnipeg, however, are nothing short of amazing. During July 1906 there were received at that office 481 bags of British mail by the Canadian steamers. For the

corresponding month of this year the number has risen to 1763, or an increase of 251 per cent. The "Intellectual preference" is evidently proving an even greater success than was anticipated.

Trial Catarrh treatments are being mailed out free, on request, by Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. These tests are proving to the people—without a penny's cost—the great value of this scientific prescription known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Remedy. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

### FELL SEVENTY FEET.

Indian Head, Oct. 10.—One of the workmen employed on the high tower of the new fire hall fell from the top of the structure this evening just as the men were quitting work for the day. The fall was seventy feet, but the man struck a scaffold on the way down, thus breaking the force of his fall. He was picked up and carried into Dr. Connell's office and his injuries attended to. He was found to be badly shaken up and cut about the head. No bones were broken and there were no internal injuries. He will be unable to work for several days as a result of his tumble.

### CONVICTS ESCAPE

Montreal, Oct. 9.—Three convicts in Three Rivers jail are now at large owing to the cleverness of two ticket of leave men. Friends got permission to take some fruit to the prisoners. They took a dozen bananas and went away. In the morning the rooms were empty. In each bag was hidden a small saw, which had escaped the notice of the guards. It is thought that the fugitives are in Montreal.

### A LIVELY CORPSE

A Wheeling (W. Va.) despatch says relatives of Mrs. Frederick Hartwell, the young wife of a farmer living near Huntington, were bemoaning her death, when she suddenly sat up and climbed out of the coffin.

There was a rush of mourners for the open air, windows being used as exits. The minister swooned when the woman over whom he had come to conduct services met him at the door.

The family was too poor to have a physician and the woman fell into a swoon, in which state she remained four days. Her husband believed her to be dead and sent for the undertaker. He prepared for the interment without discovering that life lingered in the body.

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