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I have taken occasion within the last three years to read papers on some phase of the immigration problem, such as "Immigration in Relation to Public Health," "Some Phases of Canadian Immigration," "International Co-operation in Inspection of Emigrants and Immigrants," "Civic Responsibility Resulting from Increase of Population through Immigration," and last year before this Association I read a paper on "Organized Sanitary Work in Dealing with Overcrowding and Pauperism due to Immigration." But remembering that there came to the United States in 1906-7 1,002,500 immigrants, and into Canada 252,000 during the same period, it is plain that so long as the individual is the unit of which society is but a multiple, just to this extent will the scientific study of society begin with the study of the individual cell or unit. "Omne vivum, ex vivo" was the battle cry of Pasteur and his school, thirty years ago, and it must be the starting place for all our studies to-day, no matter in what branch of biological science.

The immensity of the influences, which have been at work on what we may call, for the sake of a starting point, the homogeneous population of the United States existing at the termination of the Civil War in 1865 may be judged from the following tables showing the enormous increase in immigration:

Table Showing the Immigration to the United States in Successive Quin-Quennia Since 1860.

			Year. Immigration	
1822	to	1860	inclusive	6,076,297
1861	to	1865	inclusive	
1866	to	1870	inclusive	
1871	to	1875	inclusive	
1876	to	1880	inclusive 1.085,395	
1881	to	1885	inclusive	
1886	to	1890	inclusive	
1891	to	1895	inclusive	
1896	to	1900	inclusive	
1901	to	1905	inclusive	
1906				
			1,100,100	19,057,156
	То	tal .		25,133,453

6%

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