

rancies, unsound commercial methods, unhealthy individual tendencies to urban life, dislike of manual labor, and the gambling incident to many present-day methods of making a living. But in the light of present-day sociological science this method is no longer tenable or to be defended, since it is evident that if better ways are desirable, and hence possible, they must be found by society and those who represent it. The science of preventive medicine has its place as truly in social maladies as in purely physical ills. Primarily there must be generally disseminated a knowledge of sociological and economic principles. The germ of such already exists in most individuals, whether born in America or Europe, since it is not more than 50 years—and for many immigrants still less—since their fathers were cultivators of the soil, while the hereditary instinct is readily stimulated to turn again to the soil as to a kind mother and as a means of a wholesome livelihood for a man and his family. But it is apparent that if we in the United States and Canada have discovered no means for keeping our own people on the farm it is not probable that we shall make any method tending to this end very successful for the immigrant. This is especially seen in Canada in the case of most English immigrants, among whom the ratio is 4 urban to 1 rural if we adopt the distribution of population in England as the basis. Their lack of the most elementary knowledge of agriculture or experience of rural life has too often resulted in those having even the best intentions drifting to the nearest town after a few ineffective weeks spent in learning to farm. The fact is only beginning to be realized that farming is a science and must be learned as slowly and assiduously as any other business. For immigrants, largely agriculturists from Austria, Italy, and similar countries, the outlook is much more hopeful if steps are taken to provide them with desirable positions in rural occupations after arrival in America, and then by adequate arrangements for profitable and continuous employment to neutralize any tendency to congregate in the congested centers of large cities.

Organized governmental methods and those of private capital for initiating agricultural enterprises along industrial and business lines similar to those of well-managed commercial companies wherein cooperation in the employment of modern machinery, in the employment of effective and cheap power, in buying, storing, and marketing, with the added productiveness of intensive cultivation of small plots devoted to horticulture and orcharding must gradually be worked out, and will then result in assured financial success, social enjoyment, wholesome occupation, and the assurance, maintenance, or evolution of the best ideals of a progressive citizenship and of stability of national character.