

## Fighting the White Plague



Dr. D. L. Detre, of Budapest, Hungary, whose inoculation test has been a feature of the Congress.

SOME ten years ago, the British Medical Association devoted a meeting to the discussion of tuberculosis. Since then there have been many similar discussions in the Northern World, the latest being the International Tuberculosis Congress just concluding at Washington. This is a regular triennial congress of the foremost specialists who fight this dread disease. True to the commercial instincts of the United States people, the Congress was accompanied by an exhibition of appliances—dairies, hospitals, model tenements, sleeping huts and cots and other devices. Cash prizes and gold medals were offered for the best exhibits in various lines. The exhibition was opened a week in advance of the general meetings so as to give ample opportunity for observation and study. The meetings were held in the new National Museum, now approaching completion. It was made temporarily habitable by the Government at an expense of \$40,000. Large auditoriums, exhibition halls, offices and dining-rooms were made by temporary partitions and skillful decorating.

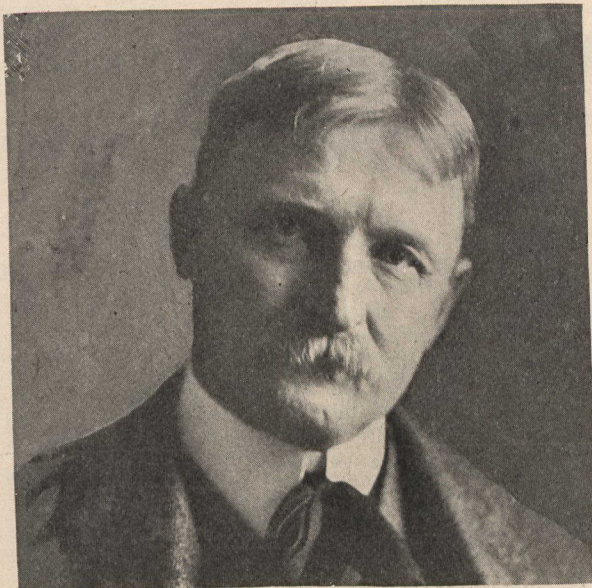
## Systematic Migration

WHEN in England, some four years ago, the writer had a conversation with a prominent Canadian author living in London, as to the foolishness of the British Government in allowing its citizens to emigrate without reasonable knowledge of the country to which they were going. As a result, the author wrote an article suggesting that the Government regulate the emigration and see that the men who wanted to go abroad were sent where they would be likely to succeed and whenever advisable sent to a British colony. The article seemed to find little appreciation in officialdom and the indiscriminate and ill-judged emigration continues as before.

For some years now, British emigration to Canada has been large but unfortunately it was haphazard and unregulated. Consequently, many people were coming to Canada who were unfit for Canadian conditions and who found it difficult to place themselves advantageously. Canada's protest took the form of regulations which would restrict the movement and confine it to those who were prepared to engage in agriculture or who had sufficient capital to prevent their becoming a charge on the community. In 1908, the number of British immigrants coming into Canada will be much less than in 1907. The character of our immigration has got into

politics. The Conservatives are protesting that in their zeal for numbers, the Canadian Government allowed too many wastrels and unfit to slip into the country. The Liberals claim that a few undesirables must necessarily come in every large movement and that they have adopted such regulations as will keep this percentage at the lowest possible point. There is something to be said on each side. Canada wants new citizens but it wants these of a certain grade. To supply both wants in an exact manner is a difficult task. The assistance of the British Government in the matter of regulation cannot be secured and without it the Canadian authorities find regulation a difficult task.

The Salvation Army has worked out a plan which comes nearer to perfection than any other. It selects its emigrants in Great Britain, brings them over here and looks after them until they are able to support themselves without privation. They have been criticised for bringing too many, but it is doubtful if the criticism is reasonable or sound. If the Canadian Government looked after the new arrivals with the same care as the Salvation Army does, there would be fewer of them walking the streets and fewer of them in the asylums and prisons. Co-operation between the British and Canadian governments in a plan which would restrict the emigration to Canada to those who have the necessary experience and



Mr. Emerson Hough.

capital and to such numbers as can readily be assimilated by agricultural and industrial necessities, would be immensely beneficial. The British population is always overflowing, and a certain yearly emigration must occur. Canada needs a certain number of new citizens each year, but these must be of certain classes. If these two needs could be scientifically dove-tailed, there would be fewer complaints and much more satisfactory results.

Canada and Great Britain, in this matter, have almost identical interests. Such men as Lord Milner recognise this. If some of the best citizens of Great Britain can be transferred to Canada without injury, the Empire is benefitted. The pressure in Great Britain is relieved, the development of Canada is

assisted, and the people remain subjects of His Majesty, King Edward VII.

Mr. Emerson G. Hough, a United States novelist, has written a book on colonisation which deals with the problem in a large way. He calls it "The Sowing," and it has as a sub-title "A Yankee's view of England's duty to Canada." In his preface he confirms the views expressed above. He says: "Canada is the hope of the world," and adds: "Any study of Canadian colonisation touches the notion of the expansion of an Empire." In his first chapter, he deals with the fundamental situation in civilisation that with all our progress we have not been able to avoid having the extremely rich and the extremely poor. In fact, Mr. Hough starts out with a line of pessimism which is rather discouraging.

He does not confine his criticism to Europe. He declares that "In the United States, even in these days of false prosperity, never was life so near being unbearable for those of middle station, so perilously near to unsupportable for the very poor. Correction must come also in America, or there must be one more page written in Saxon history, a page of the same old sort. The spirit which rebelled against unjust taxation will rebel again."

As he progresses to his main theme, he speaks of Canada's development and the part she is to play in the relief of the Anglo-Saxon centres of population. Through Canada, the British Empire should be able to improve "the average of her humanity." It reminds one of some of Robert Barr's writing, when he predicted that Great Britain would become the resting-place of the Empire, the centre of art and culture and government, while the industrial and commercial centres would exist in the colonies. Mr. Hough not only prophesies but he advises action—"the thing is to do colonisation—to forecast the people's future, and to make plans for it."

Mr. Hough's articles are running in "Canada West," and will shortly be published in book form. In spite of the evident lack of finish to his work, he has something to say which is worth saying. From the standpoint of a United States citizen who has seen nature's gifts gobbled up by rich men and the average man made poorer in the midst of plenty, he sounds a warning to Canada. It matters not whether the warning will be heeded, nor whether the arguments be crude and unscientific, it is well that it should be made. Canada will probably not do as much to eliminate the poverty of the world as Mr. Hough thinks, but Canada should do her best to avoid reproducing the inequalities which distinguish London and New York. The vicious, the shiftless and the abjectly poor form one-third of the population of these large centres. Will Toronto, Montreal and Winnipeg share the same burden?

J. A. C.



Dr. J. S. Fulton, Sec.-Gen. of International Tuberculosis Congress.



The International Congress on Tuberculosis in Session at Washington.



Outdoor Sleeping Cot—A Typical Exhibit.