

"From the study of the 800 cases it results that about one-half (162 men, 230 women) had come to America when between fourteen and twenty-five years of age, being perfectly healthy at the time of their arrival * * * * * but the changed and execrable surroundings, the unwholesome and crowded dwellings, the long hours spent in the factories, and the thousand privations imposed by poverty and the insane desire to save money,—all of this coupled with the overwork which is kept up until utter exhaustion, without the resistance obtained from food, proportionate to the demands of the exaggerated tissue waste and rapid growth of this period of life, shows only too clearly why so many youthful lives in America fall an easy prey to tuberculosis."

I find nowhere a more exact description of the conditions under which European immigrants who settle in the industrial centres of this continent are allowed to live; a more accurate statement of their living conditions would necessitate the study of the problem from the view-point of the immigrant. Everywhere we find America being held up to the people of Europe as the land of opportunity, where labor is abundant and its remuneration adequate. Dr. Fishberg estimates that 35% of all immigrant Jews in the United States are garment workers, and he points out the physical type of the sweatshop worker. Here in Canada we are rapidly coming to know the type, since in Montreal alone it is estimated that there are over 40,000 Jews, most of whom are engaged in this same class of work of which the Jewish manufacturers there proudly claim to have a monopoly. They have brought the practice with them from Europe and are not likely to change.

But though this be true, it does not alter the fact that it is ourselves, who through "*laissez faire*" permit Ghettos to grow up, and allow the competition of such cheap labor to make rapid and certain, the physical and moral degeneration not only of the immigrant, who comes asking only to be allowed to labor, but also of the whole class with whom he comes into competition.

We, in Canada, have at any rate recognized that it is to the land we wish our immigrants to go, and we have succeeded in a large degree in directing the newcomer to our agricultural lands, both in the old Provinces and in the newer territories. But this work of preventing urban degeneration, whether in the United States or Canada, must be taken up and dealt with on as systematic and business-like a scale as is the emigration propaganda in the cities and countries of the Old World. We see organizations being developed in Chicago and elsewhere for promoting the settlement of town dwellers on western irrigated lands and southern rice-fields; but my observation during the last twenty years has taught me that this