

officer, although specialists in special foods and the cure-all advertiser have both been insistently pushing their wares.

It will further have been noted in these illustrations of how the thought and intellect of urban dwellers is largely formed that nothing has been said of the education along economic lines which enters into the process. While there is no city exactly the replica of another in its type of industry, manufacture or trade, yet all have the essentials more or less common of being producers and distributors, varying, however, greatly in proportion. Thus it has been stated that London with its 7,000,000 people has only 638 factories with a total motive horsepower of not more than twice that of the *S. S. Mauretania*, while the 100,000 population of Oldham has spindles enough to turn out yarn for all the weavers of Europe. Perhaps what is even more notable is that of the 45,000,000 people of Britain, 6,000,000 possess half the business capital. It is, indeed, an economic fact that almost seven-eighths of the total urban population everywhere are wage-earners and dependent from day to day upon what is paid to them as producers, after rent, interest and profits have been satisfied. But the reversal of early American economic conditions is not limited to cities alone, since I find that according to the census of 1910 Illinois showed an increase of over 10 per cent. within three decades in rural tenancies or had 41 per cent. of her rural area occupied by tenants. In round numbers, therefore, it may be said that more than 60 per cent. of the total population of all North America is the owner of labor as a commodity to be sold, which if not in demand makes its owner within a few weeks in practice a pauper, since when labor is in excess of demand, especially in cities, its price is fixed at the minimum living-wage standard and, if in demand, its owner, through improvidence due to conditions so unusual, too often creates a similar precarious condition.

I have attempted in the foregoing to summarize the processes which have been evident with the growth of cities and which move along with ever-increasing momentum. The phenomena of the routine of daily city life as a part of it are inevitable, necessary and even desirable. The morning paper, the train, the auto, the phone, the dictograph, the hurried lunch, the rush to the train or to the theatre, are all so unlike, for instance, New York at the period when G. W. Curtis's "Prue and I" were building "Castles in Spain" that Rip Van Winkle would indeed rub his eyes if he waked up in the New York of today. The human machine can undoubtedly, if given time, adjust itself to conditions enormously different from what have hitherto been deemed normal; but probably no better evidence of non-adjustment can be given than in the hyper-aesthesia, which that marvellous man, Edison, has developed that prevents him from sleeping more than three hours in twenty-four and which at the same time causes him to enunciate the theory that man need no longer be a sleeping animal;