

*With Compliments  
J. H. Bryce*

Social Ethics as  
Influenced by  
Immigration

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## SOCIAL ETHICS AS INFLUENCED BY IMMIGRATION.

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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 QUINQUENNIA SINCE 1860.

Year.	Immigration	
1822 to 1860 inclusive.....		6,076,297
1861 to 1865 inclusive.....	719,438	
1866 to 1870 inclusive.....	1,657,841	
1871 to 1875 inclusive.....	1,726,796	
1876 to 1880 inclusive.....	1,085,395	
1881 to 1885 inclusive.....	2,975,681	
1886 to 1890 inclusive.....	2,270,630	
1891 to 1895 inclusive.....	2,123,879	
1896 to 1900 inclusive.....	1,563,685	
1901 to 1905 inclusive.....	3,833,076	
1906 .....	1,100,735	
		19,057,156
Total .....		25,133,453

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TABLE SHOWING THE TOTAL IMMIGRATION TO CANADA SINCE 1820.

Year.	Immigration
1820 to 1860.....	910,200
1860 to 1865.....	76,244
1866 to 1870.....	120,706
1871 to 1875.....	144,902
1876 to 1880.....	78,413
1881 to 1885.....	180,412
1886 to 1890.....	142,412
1891 to 1895.....	103,645
1896.....	15,267
1897.....	20,016
1898.....	30,742
1899.....	44,543
1900.....	44,697
1901.....	49,149
1902.....	67,379
1903.....	128,364
1904.....	130,331
1905.....	146,266
1906.....	189,064
1907 to July.....	252,038
Total.....	2,874,790

A mere glance at the two tables serves to show how different was the history of the two countries as regards immigration between 1860 and 1900. Thus while there were 12,198,907 immigrants admitted to the United States between 1861 and 1900, there were but 1,012,199 added to the Canadian population. However, there has been no lack of immigrants since then, for including 1900 there have been 1,007,134 immigrants admitted to Canada as settlers, of whom 252,038 entered between July 1st, 1906, and June 30th, 1907, or 1 for every 24 of the previous population came in last year, or at a rate per 1,000 of population notably greater than ever entered the United States. Hence it is apparent that Canada cannot escape any more than can the United States the effects of such enormous movements of population, nor can she any more than the people of the United States afford to ignore the influences or neglect the study of forces ever present and affecting for good or evil the natural life of these two English speaking and originally Anglo-Saxon communities.

It is hardly necessary to say that these two countries, whose populations together have increased on an average about four-fifths of a million per year during the past century, have seen not only enormous

material development but have also been the theatre where has been seen the free intermingling of millions of persons, diverse in language, in social customs, in religion, in educational advancement, in political knowledge and in financial standing, under democratic institutions and under conditions favoring admixture and absorption, due to compulsory education and to transportation facilities, to a degree never existing anywhere before in the world.

What has been the outcome of the many streams of influence debouching into one common sea of humanity we have to-day clearly set before us and for a few moments it may be of interest and incidentally of profit to us, if we can from a standpoint of detachment, examine, necessarily it may be for some of us, either with spectacles, monocles, or field glasses, the movements of individuals, groups, classes, and communities sailing in barks from the cockle shell to the great ocean liner over the surface of this sea, influenced by storms, seasonal, and paroxysmal, winds occasional and local, or steady and permanent and currents which arise either from some local shore influence or some stream deep, strong, world-encircling and organic.

With the facts and results of to-day before us it is almost impossible to comprehend the attitude of the inhabitants of the newly formed states of the Union of a century or so ago, when, as Prof. Brooks states "In 1812, at the Hartford convention one of the ablest men thought we had enough inhabitants of our own" and Jefferson was pretty nearly hysterical in his fears of immigration." From the high-water mark of 1832 onward, especially to 1857 approaching the year of the Civil War, the era of steadily increasing immigration continued, due to the building of railroads and opening up, of the illimitable western prairies from Ohio to the Missouri. That this enormous influx should have accentuated fears, already strong, of the domination of foreign ideas and beliefs is seen in the rise of the "No-nothing" movement in the fifties, following the extraordinary exodus from Ireland especially during the famine years of '46 and '47 and the political ferments of the same period both in that country, Germany and other continental countries.

We have seen what the population was in 1860, how immigration expanded after the war, and seemed to have reached its climax in the decade from 1880 to 1890, when it approximated 4,500,000, only to have been exceeded during the present decade, which has seen 4,800,000 in six years arrive in the United States and 1,007,000 in Canada in the same period. It may be well for our purpose to complete these figures by giving the nationalities of the immigrants entering the United States from 1850 to 1900:

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVING IN THE UNITED STATES BY NATIONALITIES AND BY CENSUS YEARS.

Name of Country.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Austria .....	946	25,061	30,508	38,663	123,271	276,249
Bohemia .....			40,289	85,361	118,116	156,991
Canada (English) .....	147,711	249,970	493,464	717,157	678,442	785,958
Canada (French) .....						
Denmark .....	1,838	9,962	30,607	64,196	132,543	154,284
England .....	278,675	433,494	555,046	664,160	909,092	842,078
France .....	54,063	109,870	116,402	106,971	113,174	104,341
Germany .....	583,774	1,276,075	1,690,533	1,966,742	2,784,894	2,666,990
Holland .....	9,848	28,281	46,802	58,090	81,828	105,049
Hungary .....				11,526	62,435	145,802
Ireland .....	961,719	1,611,304	1,855,827	1,854,571	1,871,509	1,618,567
Italy .....	3,645	10,518	17,157	44,230	182,580	484,207
Mexico .....	13,317	27,466	42,435	68,399	77,853	103,410
Norway .....	12,678	43,995	114,246	181,729	322,665	336,985
Poland .....		7,298	14,436	48,557	147,440	383,510
Russia .....	1,414	3,160	4,644	35,722	182,644	424,096
Scotland .....	70,550	108,518	140,835	170,136	242,231	233,977
Sweden .....	3,559	18,625	97,332	194,337	478,041	573,040
Switzerland .....	13,358	53,327	75,153	88,621	104,069	115,851
Wales .....	29,868	45,763	74,533	83,302	100,079	93,652
Others .....	57,633	76,010	123,743	197,473	234,155	356,280
Total .....	2,244,604	4,138,697	5,567,229	6,679,943	9,249,547	10,356,644

The table serves to illustrate several points. If we estimate the total immigrant population in the United States in 1860, we find it to have been 4,138,699 or 12.2% of the total 31,443,321 population, while if we examine the nationality of these immigrants we find that 3,851,851, or 93% of the total 4,138,699 belonged to the eight nationalities; Canadian, 249,970; English, 433,494; French, 109,870; German, 1,276,075; Irish, 1,611,304; Scotch, 108,518; Norwegian, 43,995 and Swedish, 18,625. If, again, we take the total immigrant population in 1900 we find it to be 10,356,644, or 13.5% of the total population of 76,303,387. Estimating the total immigrants from these same eight countries we find that they number 7,557,233 and constitute but 72% of the total alien population. We may add here the fact that in 1880 of a total population of 50,155,783, some 12,963,00 or 25.8%, were urban or lived in towns of 4,000 or over, while in 1900, of the total population of 76,303,387 some 24,411,698, or 37.3% were in towns of 4,000 or over. Further, that in 1900 of the 21,046,695 in the North Atlantic states, 13,613,736 were urban, that is, 64.7%, while in the

North Central states of 26,333,004 there were 6,774,936 urban, or 35.5%, but in the South Central states, such as Kentucky, Alabama, etc., of 14,080,047 only 13.5% were urban, and in the South Atlantic with a population of 10,443,400 but 19.6% were urban.

We thus have abundant material for our investigation extending over at least two generations of 25 years each, which have afforded ample time to produce such effects upon the original homogeneous population of 1860 as to be easily observed and measured. As was the early half of the Victorian age in political, social and literary progress and reform in Great Britain, so were the older thirteen states of the Union in their ideals. The teachers of the early part of the century had been the central figures in the struggle for political emancipation from the encircling bonds of a colonial policy which suppressed political progress as well as commercial and industrial advance, and stimulated by the renaissance in France and Germany, a group of writers and thinkers arose who gave a form and permanence to American literary, philosophical and social ideals on the same moral plane which marked the best thought whether in Great Britain or on the continent of Europe. But there were, even in the early years of the century when the lure of the boundless possibilities of an illimitable unknown West, South and North were ever as the voices of sirens, or the wiles of the priestess of Calypso's Isle, to the pioneers and wandering spirits, who like Ulysses voyaged to many lands and over undiscovered seas, elements everywhere present cultivating a new spirit, not alone of adventure, but of speculation and enterprise by which canals were dug, steamboats invented, railways everywhere exploited, all reaping a rate of progress and rapidity of development which had never before had its counterpart in the world's history. Thus it was that the year 1860 found the United States with a population of 31,448,321 with its old civilizations of Boston, New York and Philadelphia, and its older aristocratic traditions of Maryland, Virginia and the Carolinas, face to face with a raw, uncouth, semi-developed mass of humanity, pulsating with the fresh blood and youthful energy from European, but especially British, countries, where for half a century the "rights of man" as regards freedom and equality of opportunity had been fought for and had at last been obtained. Measured by the accomplishments since then of these ever increasing millions in any and every sphere, we may adapt the oft quoted reference to Sir Christopher Wren: "*Si quaeris provinciam amoenam circumspice.*"

But if we pursue this reference and turn to Wren's crowning glory we find even here that build well, as Wren could, now a century and

a half since the great designers are seriously engaged, not in rebuilding, but in examining the foundations of St. Paul's to search out defects, if there be any, in the mighty edifice, and to remedy such ere grave and irreparable injuries to the structure result.

Reference has already been made to the fact that in 1860 out of a population of 31,448,321 in the United States but 16.5% was urban and that this urban population had risen in 1880 to almost 13,000,000, or 25.8%, and in 1900 to 24,411,698, or 37.3%. In other words, where in 1860 there once was a simple rural people of 26,371,065, we find in 1900 a rural people of but 50,485,268, or less than double, contributing to the maintenance of some 30,000,000 city dwellers, or a population six times as great as in 1860. This remarkable development of urban life with all the physical and moral problems incident to such has been so fully dealt with by European as well as American writers. that it is only necessary to refer to it in order to recall to the members of this Association what it means in a nation where probably 45% will at the next census be found to be city dwellers. But, remembering that in England the last census showed 80% of the population to be urban, we need only say that in the United States, as in Canada, the evils of urbanization are still presumably at least, less than in England, and therefore we may properly concern ourselves rather with the particular effects which the immigrant foreign population is having on the ethical status of our population. Examination of the United States census of 1900 shows that of the 10,460,085 foreign-born persons, 1,017,244, or just one-tenth, had been in the country less than five years, and of this total, 1,070,126 were non-naturalized. It is of further interest to note in two states having very large foreign populations, Massachusetts having 846,324, that there were 129,854, or about 14%, not naturalized, though 88,546 had been in the country over five years, while California with 129,854 had 25,187, or about 20% not naturalized, though 62,003 had been in the country over five years. The returns for cities of 100,000 and over show 72% of all male foreign born persons over 21 years to have been naturalized, and that of this number but 6.3% were illiterate. Of the total in the North Atlantic states but 59.9% were naturalized. Of the total non-naturalized foreigners in 1900 in the five great cities of the United States there were:—

In New York,	152,782	with 24.8%	illiterate.
In Boston,	24,119	with 22.8%	illiterate.
In Philadelphia,	37,731	with 25.5%	illiterate.
In Chicago,	35,897	with 19.4%	illiterate.
In San Francisco,	19,205	with 11.2%	illiterate.

But other facts of interest appear in these returns. Thus in Fall



River, Mass., in a population of 104,863 there were 14,795 foreign born males of voting age, of whom 47.2% were not naturalized, and of whom 40.4% were illiterate, while in San Francisco in 342,782 of a population there were 60,014 foreign born, of whom 21,568 were non-naturalized, but of whom only 11.2% were illiterate. When we further note that while the illiterates in the total native born males of voting age in the white population of the United States were 5.8% of those in the same class, the illiterates in the children of foreign born white parents were but 2.0%, and that in both the South Atlantic and South Central divisions the illiterates amongst the colored population were more than 50%, many thoughts arise in our minds as to the meaning of these facts.

Adverting to the question of ability to speak English, it is found by the census that while, roughly speaking, the non-naturalized alien of voting age constitutes one-fifth of the total foreign born, there are very remarkable differences in the percentage in different areas. For instance, in the great agricultural areas of the North Central states, containing one-third of the population of the country, only one-tenth of an aggregate of 2,079,811 foreign born of voting age is not naturalized, and of this great number only 8.5% cannot speak English, while 29.8% of 200,923 male adult aliens cannot speak English. In other areas, as Texas with 87,169 adult foreign born, of whom 30,534 are naturalized, 35% cannot speak English, while 64% of the non-naturalized cannot speak the language. This latter fact serves to illustrate the point that in the degree that density of population and opportunity for admixture exists in any locality, will the newcomer acquire the language, customs and ideals of his surroundings, whereas in the degree that a people are isolated in sparsely settled communities, as the Mexicans in Texas, with few facilities and but little need for mingling with others of diverse speech, occupations and customs will their adoption of other language and habits be slow. What further is most noticeable is that where foreigners have gone largely into centres like the North Central states, where others of the same nationality are present in large numbers and have become as the various branches of the Teutonic race, prominent and important members of the community, the naturalization of the newcomers is rapid. Again, as borne out by the census returns, in states bordering in the one case on Canada and in the other on Mexico, there are by far the largest number of non-naturalized aliens who have been over five years in the country. Thus in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine there is one non-naturalized adult alien for every 2.5 naturalized, while there is one in Texas to every five foreign born.

It will now be apparent that I have selected such statistics from the census as deal with large masses of people and refer principally to three distinct points: (a) the distribution of immigrants in various areas or states; (b) their occupation and residence, whether in city or rural, and (c) their tendency to become naturalized citizens and the relation of this to their illiteracy and tendency to learn English. I have selected such since it would seem possible to draw from them several broad conclusions. The first of these is that the nearer to the already resident population of a country, whether in language, religion, customs or occupations, any immigrant is, the more rapidly does he become a naturalized citizen. The second point is that immigrants of any nationality seek naturally those states, cities and localities where are already persons of similar nationality; and further, that as certain peoples through generations have developed aptitudes for certain occupations, trades and employments peculiar to their own climate and country, so will they necessarily follow such in a new country, if facilities for such exist. Hence urban residents emigrate to cities and largely remain in them, while agricultural people naturally tend towards the cheap or free grant lands of the newer states and territories. The third point is that the commercial, social and political environment of the immigrant in the city tends to his more rapid adoption of the language, habits, employments and ideals of his new place of residence. Hence we observe that it is in the larger urban centres that the assimilation of the immigrant to his environment is most rapid, while as has been shown statistically there may remain large rural settlements of people who for many years maintain their old customs, speak only their own language and scarcely can be said to comprehend or take a part in the political movements of their new country.

So far I have endeavored to indicate rather the actual facts as regards the forces which have been and are ever at work producing effects on the ethical status of the people of the United States and of Canada, than to attempt a qualitative analysis of the results of these forces. Much may be suggested, but in a study of a problem with so many factors, one does well to draw if he can only a few of the more obvious conclusions. Thus, for instance, that the open Sunday as compared with the old-time Sunday of half a century ago, has been largely due to the large number of immigrants from the continent of Europe. The growth of a literature often printed in a foreign language, which appeals or is intended to appeal to a type of readers measured rather by their numbers than the elevated quality of either their intellectual or moral appetite. The introduction and permission

of drama, whether as tragedy or comedy, in uptown theaters as well as on the Bowery, wherein are reproduced and tolerated scenes dealing with social irregularities and moral tragedies before audiences blasé, or seemingly often lacking in any discriminating sense of the low moral plane upon which their sympathies are appealed to. The existence, spread and kindly toleration of every "ism" in religion, since men are assembled from every country under the heavens, and bring with them their household gods and traditional divinities as truly as did the old-time Roman set up in his home in a newly conquered province his "lares et penates." That the basic reasons on which our customs and morals are founded are strongly affected by our environment has been indicated; and that new influences should become permanent and crystallized through legislation must naturally follow. How otherwise than by the apotheosis amongst the new-comers as well as in the natural-born on this continent of individual freedom to do as to each seems best can be explained such radical departures from the old-time ideas which prevailed in most European countries regarding the social and binding character of the marriage tie, as are seen in the divorce laws of many states, both old states as well as those rapidly filled up by immigration and migration. It will have been observed that no attempt or intention is made to criticize or express any opinion as to the moral quality of these changes, but only to indicate what seem to be the effects associated with immigration. As it is impossible to separate a man's daily occupation from his personality it is unnecessary to say that the spirit of adventure and enterprise which leads men to undergo the hardships incident to the opening up of new countries, not only demands a certain type of mind and of physical energy, but also develops in others a directness of vision and of the application of means to the desired end which has marked and marks today the pioneers who have opened up the American continent to commerce and civilization. No physical difficulties have daunted these men, while in the intellectual and moral sphere the great West has developed intellects not only illustrating physical force, but which even in literature, in social experiments and in legislative enactments have stopped at nothing and, whether in a right or wrong direction, have been the exponents of a virile activity, which in the absence of the emasculating effects of precedent have taught even the older states and provinces of the continent the full meaning of Sewell's lines —

"No pent-up Utica contracts your powers,  
But a whole boundless continent is yours.."

It is not necessary to illustrate by many examples the results. Probably nowhere else in the world to-day are there 85,000,000 people working as hard as those on the northern half of the North American continent. The United States alone not only supported a population of sixty-three, increasing to seventy-six millions between 1890 and 1900, but increased its products sold to other countries from \$1,558,000,000 to \$1,987,000,000, or by \$429,000,000, while Canada has shown not only her productiveness but also the energy and activity of her people by increasing her population in round numbers from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 between 1900 and 1906, and also extending her trade with foreign countries from \$336,018,000 to \$518,800,000, or by some one hundred and eighty-two million dollars. When we seek to understand the bearing of such facts upon the subject under discussion, we must necessarily remember that the 3,687,564 immigrants who entered the United States between 1890 and 1900 were, according to the ordinary value set upon a man's labor, as if \$1,843,500,000 had been added to the capital of the nation. It is safe to say that it was in large measure their labor representing capital which has made the millionaire a multimillionaire, which has performed the rougher, cheaper work of railroad construction, increasing mileage from 166,703 to 194,262 in ten years, which has stimulated the development and growth of every kind of industry, such as the iron and many other similar industries, thus increasing the accumulation of wealth and comfort at home and abroad.

We have thus illustrated briefly the forces which have been at work, we have seen peoples multiply by millions in every decade, have measured their labors by their results, have illustrated the conditions under which fabulous individual accumulations of wealth have taken place through the facilities for the organization of capital made possible by modern inventions and through the exploiting of the natural resources of the country. We ask ourselves as we contemplate the situation, awestruck at the immensity of the problems which present themselves to the human mind—"What is the meaning of it all? Is some blind fate leading these enormous aggregations of men, energy and capital to the brink of some precipice, there to be hurled into chaos and darkness, or has it another meaning?" The populations of Europe and America and Asia have greatly increased during the past century, owing in large part to fewer wars, greater security of life and prosperity at home, with a notable improvement in sanitary conditions of living, by some 300,000,000 in fifty years, (according to Sir William Crooks) of the wheat-eating peoples of the world, while wages have notably increased and modern inventions have brought

to the door even of the poor comforts and conveniences unknown fifty years ago even to the wealthy. Labor has organized her forces, testing her strength in many a hard-fought battle with capital, and revelations made public by the courts have shown what human selfishness, unbridled, is capable of, whether it be corporate or individual.

But not elsewhere in the world could such events have taken place as have made the great body of the everyday public stand aghast, because never before has the world seen such an immeasurable mass of human energy unloosed, moving unguided by law or precedent, no man knew whither. Europe has her millions in different countries but their increase yearly is unnoticed. Here to-day in a single year a million and a quarter of people are found drifted from their anchorages in a dozen countries, a veritable human flotsam and jetsam. When they land on this continent, they come mostly to swell the army of labor, and according as they are received and dealt with by the 86,000,000 already here, will they be absorbed, assimilated, made American or Canadian or remain a foreign mass. Welcomed, they will assimilate and climb upward, as illustrated by Dr. Lyman Abbott in an address in 1906 in New York on the "Immigration Problem," who said:

"Undoubtedly (foreign) labor has come in, and entered into competition with American labor and has crowded out American labor; but what has been the result? Has it raised or has it lowered American labor? I can remember when most of the working women in the factories of Massachusetts were American, not French-Canadian and others as at present. The Americans were crowded out; but in what direction were they crowded, up or down? — that means a difference. Are the American girls wandering around unkempt and ragged in the streets of Boston? No, they are typewriters, clerks and school teachers — they have been pushed up. . . . Upon the whole, the tendency in bringing these people to our shores upon the people of this country has been for their intellectual and moral development."

If held in contempt and if neglected and degraded, they but add to the enormous army of a proletariat which is like a volcano in mid-ocean, unnoticed while inactive, but if waked into motion, raising new islands or sinking existing ones, but in every case creating great tidal waves which may engulf cities and many thousands on far-distant shores.

From the standpoint of politics and social movements in their ethical relations, one has only to follow closely the events of a single year to realize how varied, how intense and how revolutionary many of these are, affecting foreign relations, federal and state relations

and state and civic relations. The president and the premier are brought face to face with *δαιμον* in a hundred ways. Now the impulse is against all immigration, again against skilled labor, and the latest is against yellow competition. Yet again it is popular indignation against insurance frauds, land frauds, railway rates, unlimited municipal franchises, and later a feeling of resentment that organized labor should fall foul of capital and be at times seemingly blind to the elementary principles which bind together labor and capital and which are forcing governments to organize boards of conciliation and compulsory arbitration. And the marvel of it all is that we behold these 85,000,000 gathered together on this Northern continent, day by day living side by side and yet at peace, though at times seemingly in social and industrial warfare. As John Graham Brooks said in his presidential address last year to the American Social Science Association: "How much earlier I do not know, but since 1787 we have had an unvarying succession of forebodings as to the coming evils of our immigration. Almost never do they seem really to have come, as feared, but they are always lurking there in the future. I asked several genuine restrictionists among the delegates at the recent immigration conference in this city. They agreed that they could point to no observable evil that had arrived, but it certainly would arrive if we did not put up the bars. It was admitted that enormous undertakings were everywhere waiting for more labor and were dependent upon it. But think of a million coming in a single year! Here is the ghost that for a century and a quarter has worked on our imagination."

I have been a student of the immigration statistics of the United States and Canada for the past five years, and as I follow the American tables of criminality, pauperism and insanity and compare them with those of the recent immigrant, I am forced as have been Brooks, Abbott, Bijur and Watchorn to admit that I do not find in them what I had expected and what indeed many of us want to find in them. I find that the races nearest or most recently from the soil, as the English, Scotch and Irish were fifty or seventy-five years ago, are to-day the people we ought to fear least, indeed are those we want most. For instance, during the past three years we have sent back from Canada as undesirables, after admission 1 in every 496 English; 1 in every 569 English-Hebrew; 1 in every 955 Irish; 1 in every 1,66 Scotch; 1 in every 6,021 Russian-Hebrew and 1 in every 16,546 Italian; while on the other hand we sent back 1 in every 525 Swedish; 1 in every 1,964 Dutch; 1 in every 1,423 Galican and 1 in every 6,338 German. This means that under compulsory clauses of the Immigration Act we get rid

of all undesirables appearing as such within two years after admission, and that of sixteen thousand Italians not one was deported as being insane, none as paupers and but one criminal. On the other hand it is amongst people who have become urbanized in industrial England that we find the greatest number of imbeciles, paupers and moral derelicts, although they speak our own language and come from a country whose moral, intellectual and social ideas are one with our own. When we come to the delicate subject of the cause underlying the notable loss in fertility in the older sections of the United States and Canada judged by the slow increase of population in sections of the United States and Canada, we have with regret to accept the situation and recognize that only through the steady influx of peoples who are agriculturists and laborers will the development of areas still waste go on and the growth of a vigorous population be maintained. Fifty years ago it was a common thing to see amongst British immigrants women working alongside the men in the fields as it is to-day amongst the German and Slavic immigrants; and as yet we have no other panacea for the ills due to the degenerative influences of urban life. De-urbanization of residence without increase of the agricultural population seems with the increase of transportation facilities the direction in which we are to look for an amelioration of these tendencies; but it is not in one generation that the vital resistance of the human organism to the cumulative effects of modern life processes shall be brought about. Meanwhile we see or think we can see that with the almost complete alteration in the habits and relations of mankind, dependent especially upon the discoveries of the last century, by which time and distance have been almost annihilated, events move rapidly toward the end of making all nations of the world as one; making the dividing seas to disappear and the mountain ranges to become meeting grounds for curing the ills common to mankind rather than ramparts of defence against enemies. We shall learn to recognize intellect and moral character, industry and altruism, rather than color or language as the standards by which the quality of men and their desirability as fellow citizens are to be measured.

Amidst all these changes, almost kaleidoscopic in their swiftness, we surely shall more clearly than ever see that God is in His universe; we shall understand that, should the cycle of the life of the human individual unit seem sooner completed than in the past, its usefulness being over, he will pass on from this sphere of action not to a Nirvana, but to some yet higher realm of usefulness. Hence it must not be said or concluded that the increasing numbers of men on the

globe are likely to multiply our human ills, but rather that ever with the never-ceasing, ever-hastening march of mind, we shall behold man —

“Move upward, working out the beast  
And let the ape and tiger die,”

until at length the scroll unrolled will find recorded that Tennyson's words are prophetic of the truth: —

“One God, one law, one element  
And one far-off divine event  
To which the whole creation moves.”