

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