

ORGANIZED SANITARY WORK IN DEALING WITH OVERCROWDING AND PAUPERISM, DUE TO IMMIGRATION.

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About a year ago I prepared a paper on Immigration in Relation to the Public Health, and pointed out the significant fact that the United States, in recent years, have had to deal with the influx, annually, of immigrants to the extent of 1 to every 70 of the population and that for several years past, Canada has had to absorb 1 to every 30 of her population. During the past fiscal year, the extraordinary commercial prosperity of this continent has resulted in an increase over the preceding year, of some 20% in the number of immigrants entering each of these countries, there having been, however, one notable difference, namely that of those entering the United States, only 1 in every 8 was Anglo-Saxon, or English speaking, while, of those entering Canada from Europe, there were, roughly speaking, 2 British for every 1 from the Continent, while 57,796 additional English-speaking immigrants went into the Canadian Northwest from the neighboring States of the Union.

Further, there has been another remarkable difference in the fact that the United States, according to the American Passenger Association's report for 1904-5, received 1,024,000 immigrants, of whom but 15,863 were sent to the 6 new Western States (N. Dakota, S. Dakota, Texas, N. Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma), and 18,343 to Minnesota, while 874,080 went to the Eastern States, as follows: New York, 317,541; Pennsylvania, 222,298; Illinois, 79,139; Massachusetts, 71,514; N. Jersey, 58,951; Ohio, 51,242; Connecticut, 26,852, and California, 21,166: while of those which entered Canada from Europe and Asia, 49,038 went to the North-western provinces; 52,746 went to Ontario, and but 31,119 were destined for Quebec and the Eastern Provinces. Moreover, the 57,796 Americans who went into Western Canada were practically all agriculturists and 38,594 of those from across the ocean were entered as agriculturists, 31,110 as general laborers, 36,085 as mechanics, in all 105,789, leaving but 25,476 of clerks and ill-defined classes. Hence, while, as is probable from these figures, over 100,000 immigrants went to the farms of Canada, leaving less than 100,000 to be absorbed by the cities—a very large number indeed—yet when we consider the 874,080 who went to the 9