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## TUBERCULOSIS IN IMMIGRANTS.\*

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The remarkable migration of European peoples to this continent during the past century, and most of all during the past decade, has created many problems,—economic, social, moral, and physical,—which give much food for thought, and in many urgent instances demand governmental, municipal, or social action for their solution. This Association at one time was supposed to concern itself chiefly with the question of dealing with those results of this immigration which affect directly the physical condition of the countries represented in our organization, but so interwoven are the subtle threads which make up the life of man, that it is quite impossible to study so seemingly simple a problem as that taken for the title of this paper, without dealing with the political, economic, social, and moral phases of the immigration question.

Several years ago the National Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis discussed the question of tuberculosis in immigrants, and I was asked to prepare a paper on the subject. I did so, with the result that in 1908, after collecting all the data available from boards of health, hospitals, and public institutions in Canada, I obtained the following results:

That year the number of tuberculosis immigrants deported was only 39, while for the year ending 1909-10, the total number deported was 30. An examination of hospital returns for the past year from the three provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, gave only 9 tuberculosis cases in 319 cases of various diseases for which the Department paid, as they had been in Canada under one year. So it will be apparent that in a year during which 208,794 immigrants came to Canada, the available records show that very few immigrants became patients in hospitals, or becoming public charges, were deported. It will be proper to add to this list the number detained at seaports on account of suspected tuberculosis who were

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