

Thus it is seen that Canadians should supply five-sixths of the Hospital population. In other words, while in the admissions we might have looked for 8,405 Canadians among the 10,087 admissions, only 4,380 were found, while the foreign born furnished 5,707 instead of 1,681. Surely these figures tell their own tale and if the statistics of the present year are any criterion of what is to follow if the influx keeps up, surely something must be done to make the inspection at the ports of departure and entry far more rigorous than that adopted at present.

Some may argue that we magnify the gravity of the situation, but surely those of us who have been scanning family histories for many years are in a position to speak with authority, although we cannot begin to estimate the cost to Canada of the importation of so many defectives, not only now, but in the past. The figures I have already quoted must make plain the suspicion that we have unwittingly taxed ourselves unfairly. Then again when we begin to estimate what undesirable importations of former days have cost us for support in asylums, prisons and reformatories, we may well heed the warning. The quality of some of the classes allowed to settle in Upper Canada is easily obtained by reference to historical records, the results guessed at by a study of asylum and prison records. Some of these are almost as striking as the well known Jukes family history in New York State.

In the United States, where immigration has been encouraged to such an enormous extent of late, their experiences have been such that we cannot disregard them, as our day of reckoning is swiftly approaching if we do not take heed. We must realize that social conditions and conditions of mind are not to be dissociated, and if we must assimilate a large foreign born element it should be of the best possible kind.

Dr. Thos. W. Salmon writing recently on the Relation of Immigration to the Prevalence of Insanity says: "Before 1900, the foreign born insane in the hospitals fairly represented the foreign born population and the Special Report on the Insane and Feeble Minded, recently issued by the Census Bureau provides very valuable material for studying the part played by the "old immigration" in the prevalence of insanity in the U. S., but the "new immigration" has been of such recent origin that it is difficult to estimate the value of data relating to its influence. In many States the effects of the "new immigration" have not been felt at all, but in the State of New York, which receives more than one-third of the yearly quota of the "new immigration" and which has in its institutions more than 28 per cent. of all the foreign born insane of the United States. Some interesting material is available for study: In that State, the ratio of the insane to the population has risen from one in 675 in 1875 to one in 294 in 1905. In 1906, forty-six per cent. of the whole number of patients admitted to New York State Hospital were of foreign birth, while the foreign born population was but twenty-six per cent. of the whole population of the State."

The striking resemblance to the statistics of Toronto Hospital must be observed, although the condition here is even worse than in New York State. Another point must not be overlooked and that is the recent arrivals who become insane, are, as the proportion of cases of Dementia Praecox shows, young, consequently their expectation of life must be great. Putting it at twenty-five which is two years higher than that given by actual observation in New York State, the expectation of life would be thirty-six years—that is—allowing \$145.00 as the annual per capita cost of each patient, he would cause an outlay on the part of the government of \$5,220. If this is an approximation, and I think it a very modest statement, for this year's accumulation, we will expend eventually \$224,460 during the next thirty-