

have excluded 114 instead of 38—though it is at least theoretically possible that 38 constituted the total number for the period specified. Whatever leniency on the part of Canada is indicated by such comparison it tells nothing as to respective merits or demerits of the different nationalities or races. If we turn to the deportations for the same years there were in all 1,834 persons deported for the following causes: Accompanying patients 10, bad character 159, criminality 376, medical causes 570, non-compliance with regulations 4, public charges 715. But who constituted this large number of 1,834 persons? There were 952, or nearly 52 per cent. British, 405, or about 22 per cent., American, and 477, or 26 per cent., belonged to the rest of the world. This does not speak so adversely against the non-English-speaking foreigner. How would he fare in the matter of rejections? During the same period there were 1,827 rejected, namely, 76 for accompanying patients, 192 bad character, 3 criminality, 994 lack of funds, 76 likely to become a public charge, 398 medical causes, 178 non-compliance with regulations. Of these total rejections only 171 were British, 12 were American and 1,644 from other countries. This is certainly against the foreigner who was not allowed to come in, and if the sifting process of examination works favorably at all it is on behalf of the British and American. With deportation the case is reversed, though that may be in small measure due to the greater facilities for deportation. Of the 570 deported for medical causes 207 were for insanity; of the 398 rejected for medical causes 15 were for insanity, and 22 for mental deficiency. Now, since the greater proportion of rejections were foreigners, it is not without significance that insanity is so rarely the reason, only 4 per cent. of the medical causes, while with deportations in which British and American preponderate insanity constitutes nearly 40 per cent. of the medical causes. The advantage is again with the foreigner.

For the year 1918 there were examined at the Psychiatric Clinic of the Toronto General Hospital 1,455 persons, about half of them under 16 years of age. Of the total number the Canadians were 803, English 291, Scotch 56, Irish 25, and American 39, that is, 1,214, or nearly 84 per cent. of the whole. The 86 Russians, 34 Italian and 121 from other foreign countries totalled 241, or about 16 per cent. of the whole. The Attorney-General of Alberta reported that for 1917, of the official dependents of the province 402 were Canadian and 503 were immigrants. Since the foreign-born, in 1911, constituted 33 per cent. of the population, this more than 50 per cent. of the dependents is against them, though no doubt many of the 503 were not "foreign." Of the 525 cases dealt with