

those districts of our cities where the tenements exist and where the police, social and sanitary problems persistently call for our attention. To-day the immigration services of both countries are first asking themselves how they can prevent, if it be possible, the embarkation of more of those who through poverty, criminal instinct, or disease, must be deemed undesirable immigrants, and second, how they can distribute such immigrants as are given permission to land. To the Canadian Government, according to a recent United States authority, must be given the credit for the first serious attempt at distributing immigrants, after entrance to the country, through its having officers accompanying all parties from the sea-port to their destination in the very centre of the new territories, where free-land grants are, and to which they are even conducted by Government agents. But this, it is felt, is still dealing but imperfectly with the problem which includes the thousands who annually drift to the great cities. In the United States this problem overwhelms the officers of the service. When, as stated in a recent paper by Dr. Allan McLaughlin, of the Marine Hospital Service, over 65,000 Jewish immigrants located in New York in one year, it is apparent that the problem extends far beyond that of inspection at the ports of entry, and that it must include some system of internal jurisdiction and supervision originating in and remaining a part of the Acts relating to immigration. But with such a system in existence the problem would be still unsolved, since its factors essentially lie still within state and municipal powers and jurisdiction.

Dr. McLaughlin very aptly remarks: "The responsibility for the slum can be divided between money-grasping property-owners and an indifferent puerile administration. The immigrant finds the tenement and slums already established when he arrives, and is the victim and not the cause of them." In what direction, then, must we look yet further? Primarily, of course to our state and provincial governments. Upon them falls largely the cost of police and justice, to them the charge of institutions for the insane and feeble-minded belongs, and from them the municipalities obtain at least a part of the cost for the care of paupers and incurables. It is not without reason that our state legislatures demand relief from some of the burdens incident to this enormous immigration. For instance, the State of New York had, in 1904, 7,983 aliens or 20 per cent. in the whole 39,127 inmates of public, insane and charitable institutions in a population of 7,268,894, while the percentage of such to the total of aliens was even greater in Massachusetts. In Canada similar figures have not yet been collected, but the burden in such centres as Montreal and Winnipeg has begun to be seriously felt. To the legislatures of such states, therefore, must we look for first an