

TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, ETC.—Continued.

Destination.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dressmakers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	
Alabama	1	1	2	3	54	12	1	1	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	1	
Alaska					3				0												
Arizona					3				0												
Arkansas	2	2	2	2	4	4	4	4	21	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
California	10	8	9	58	1,216	165	29	17	301	58	7	17	22	10	107	2	108	27	172	13	
Colorado	5	3	3	20	100	225	35	25	296	6	3	4	10	9	106	6	263	31	219	21	
Connecticut	36	5	48	2	2	4	2	2	74	37	3	4	1	1	9	13	13	3	12	1	
Delaware	1	1	2	4	2	4	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	1	6	2	15	2	17	1	
District of Columbia	1	1	2	3	23	8	12	1	1	1	1	1	16	1	1	4	3	1	1	1	
Florida	1	1	1	1	21	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	
Georgia	1	1	1	1	219	3	4	4	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	
Hawaii	1	1	1	1	3	3	11	75	668	201	12	5	22	62	318	1	543	64	784	57	
Idaho	1	1	1	1	337	445	103	7	123	23	12	5	2	2	1	1	36	5	24	2	
Illinois	117	13	13	98	4	1	1	1	17	29	6	1	3	4	7	40	1	1	32	4	
Indiana	5	2	13	3	4	1	1	1	133	6	1	1	1	3	2	10	1	1	13	1	
Iowa	8	1	4	1	4	10	13	14	72	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	10	1	13	1	
Kansas	1	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	5	6	6	2	1	3	2	2	7	1	16	1	
Kentucky	1	1	1	1	128	9	5	6	8	8	8	2	1	2	2	2	10	1	16	1	
Louisiana	1	1	1	1	7	10	11	2	48	18	18	1	1	2	2	70	1	16	1	1	
Maine	1	1	1	1	10	11	8	10	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	17	1	1	1	1	
Massachusetts	9	3	3	7	41	35	8	2	18	18	15	23	27	25	3	57	13	194	2	5	
Michigan	90	21	64	140	642	437	115	10	333	179	15	10	5	11	590	8	765	155	1,024	41	
Minnesota	25	32	45	32	115	107	21	10	485	35	4	10	5	5	48	8	122	21	39	8	
Missouri	13	3	22	34	109	92	29	20	115	82	1	4	4	20	115	13	113	49	131	12	
Montana	22	3	70	9	38	79	18	11	75	39	2	2	2	8	40	87	12	11	19	5	
Nebraska	7	1	12	5	11	8	3	74	7	8	1	2	2	2	14	14	14	8	28	3	
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	6	6	2	5	3	12	1	2	1	1	1	
New Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
New Jersey	71	25	109	67	262	309	100	48	79	95	8	9	30	21	303	5	656	14	17	34	
New Mexico	473	346	992	544	4,211	2,842	946	248	1,188	1,515	106	82	371	284	5,434	63	4,619	790	9,978	572	
New York	1	1	1	1	2	16	5	4	12	16	2	2	2	2	18	1	44	1	15	2	
North Carolina	1	1	1	1	2	276	52	4	325	68	2	5	18	29	116	1	312	38	320	22	
North Dakota	100	9	213	40	68	276	52	56	325	68	2	5	18	29	116	1	312	38	320	22	
Ohio	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Oklahoma	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Pennsylvania	357	21	508	151	570	1,920	220	166	2,901	253	23	16	54	73	767	6	1,451	204	1,808	91	
Porto Rico	2	1	1	1	15	3	23	9	19	17	1	8	2	1	22	22	11	5	8	1	
Rhode Island	24	6	9	31	101	58	35	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	92	1	105	5	107	1	
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Tennessee	10	3	3	3	21	12	3	6	35	12	1	1	1	1	15	14	2	2	2	2	
Texas	3	3	3	3	15	26	10	4	33	2	2	2	2	2	13	2	27	2	26	2	
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Virginia	3	3	3	3	18	53	6	6	18	6	1	3	2	2	68	12	70	1	6	1	
Washington	3	3	3	3	10	7	4	4	18	10	1	3	2	2	15	1	12	1	11	1	
West Virginia	3	3	3	3	232	41	15	2	105	7	2	2	2	2	15	1	28	12	59	3	
Wisconsin	32	1	69	35	113	101	27	31	127	4	4	5	6	4	14	1	36	14	16	1	
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	36	1	1	2	6	17	48	1	120	11	95	17	
Total	1,418	485	2,549	1,395	9,148	7,085	1,956	839	8,059	2,826	192	220	631	605	8,513	91	9,770	1,730	15,992	925	

Pennsylvania	357	21	508	151	570	1,920	220	166	2,901	253	23	16	54	73	767	6	1,451	204	1,808	91
Porto Rico	2	1	1	1	15	3	23	9	19	17	1	8	2	1	22	22	11	5	8	1
Rhode Island	24	6	9	31	101	58	35	9	2	2	1	1	1	1	92	1	105	5	107	1
South Carolina	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
South Dakota	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tennessee	10	3	3	3	21	12	3	6	35	12	1	1	1	1	15	14	2	2	2	2
Texas	3	3	3	3	15	26	10	4	33	2	2	2	2	2	13	2	27	2	26	2
Vermont	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virginia	3	3	3	3	18	53	6	6	18	6	1	3	2	2	68	12	70	1	6	1
Washington	3	3	3	3	10	7	4	4	18	10	1	3	2	2	15	1	28	12	59	3
West Virginia	3	3	3	3	232	41	15	2	105	7	2	2	2	2	14	1	36	14	16	1
Wisconsin	32	1	69	35	113	101	27	31	127	4	4	5	6	4	14	1	36	14	16	1
Wyoming	1	1	1	1	2	2	4	4	36	1	1	2	6	17	48	1	120	11	95	17
Total	1,418	485	2,549	1,395	9,148	7,085	1,956	839	8,059	2,826	192	220	631	605	8,513	91	9,770	1,730	15,992	925

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TABLE IX.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903, ETC.—Continued.

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manu- facturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spin- ners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and do- mestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellane- ous.	No occupation in- cluding women and children.	Grand total.
Alabama.....	1	1				4	136			3			147	14	24	2	241	132	613
Alaska.....							87			8			34	3	6		53	17	86
Arizona.....							87			8			121	5	16		194	57	343
Arkansas.....						3	44			7			60	10			107	112	264
California.....	18	3	11	26	2	250	3,707	18	13	1,038	2,828	31	5,919	1,220	1,631	785	13,114	5,375	22,746
Colorado.....	4	2	2	9	1	12	624			110	714	5	1,637	21	396	15	2,901	1,228	4,778
Connecticut.....	19	5	15	127	6	45	2,132	2		1,981	1,981	2	9,021	68	3,013	110	14,263	5,339	21,813
Delaware.....						3	106			5	111		620	1	83	3	823	242	1,176
District of Columbia.....						9	107			5	133		157	21	107	19	343	701	1,701
Florida.....						1	2,076	3	2	24	120	8	180	233	219	13	808	2,133	5,105
Georgia.....						1	1,215			37	5,316		908	266	9	63	169	4,008	14,681
Hawaii.....						32	370	5	3	3,964	5,316		508	9			10,131	14,681	24,812
Idaho.....	82	18	45	74	40	349	7,517	9	1	663	5,732	15	27,110	439	7,472	382	41,873	13,618	63,376
Illinois.....	8	2	2	10	5	33	491			42	511		1,900	24	301	24	2,684	1,187	4,871
Indiana.....							275			5	637		2,057	28	1,010	49	4,095	2,159	7,657
Indian Territory.....							24			29	158		471	15	15		4,802	909	7,657
Iowa.....						18	275			36	471		1,471	13	50		1,533	1,000	2,533
Kansas.....						2	420			2	538		685	275	102	92	3,733	2,057	6,324
Kentucky.....							236			1	614		614	12	315	72	1,472	1,584	4,758
Louisiana.....						18	917			15	230		1,382	92	382	50	2,153	508	4,758
Maine.....						6	308			5	930		2,215	11	292		4,096	15,816	65,757
Maryland.....						8	532			643	4,730	18	22,425	918	11,956	75	13,210	5,728	20,920
Massachusetts.....	41	72	30	1,176	8	582	1,915	2		361	1,336	3	9,403	75	3,450	100	15,448	5,420	22,835
Michigan.....	16	3	7	14	1	90	1,839	2		772	1,055	1	9,999	69	3,450	2	16,418	5,420	22,835
Minnesota.....						1	24			2	20		56	3	12	2	95	73	193
Mississippi.....						86	1,226			79	622		2,687	102	568	59	4,189	1,633	7,132
Missouri.....	17	2	8	14	7	8	2,256			11	189		631	6	263	6	1,213	519	2,005
Montana.....						1	268			111	189		2,687	11	213		4,758	1,633	7,132
Nebraska.....	3	2	1	6	3	15	367			214	320		3,947	15	503	19	5,021	1,685	4,991
Nevada.....						3	38			7	142		235	2	36		482	67	590
New Hampshire.....						67	284			17	91		730	6	358	45	1,251	321	1,861
New Jersey.....						39	4,928	4		71	3,790	9	14,832	316	5,477	191	24,633	8,680	38,333
New Mexico.....						161	57,491			660	17,590	120	76,003	6,116	33,822	3,433	137,508	56,445	254,953
New York.....	897	504	378	1,091	177	1,771	57,491	137	97	34	61		61	4	67		103	78	218
North Carolina.....						92	377			650	1,633		1,633	2	783	21	3,502	436	7,042
North Dakota.....						176	3,665			388	3,668	6	18,092	175	2,487	199	24,992	8,390	37,184
Oklahoma.....	1					34	34			37	24		41	2	12	1	117	261	291

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Oregon.....	1	1	55	372	51	5	226	7		134	163	6	622	91	171	27	1,214	535	1,996
Pennsylvania.....	174	51	9	2	1	633	16,511	2		18,359	17	17	92,758	675	11,325	515	125,008	35,292	177,169
Porto Rico.....	6	9	1	2	3	23	10,491	1		37	37	1	1,111	411	108	28	2,007	697	2,135
Rhode Island.....	3	2		2	2	62	1,259	1		38	797	1	3,095	61	1,289	228	5,450	2,704	9,467
South Carolina.....							14			3	3		15	2	3	3	26	29	73
South Dakota.....	1	1	3	4	2	12	273			206	228	1	1,185	15	514	35	2,279	1,371	3,939
Texas.....	2	1	1	2	1	4	52			156	116	1	211	19	18	5	311	132	498
Utah.....	1					10	405	2		611	116	1	611	68	138	6	1,018	977	2,438
Vermont.....						50	562			78	222		604	14	203	83	864	753	2,132
Virginia.....						21	288			113	113		203	14	121	13	975	336	1,611
Washington.....						10	131			86	86		955	16	38	9	416	327	890
West Virginia.....						46	953			501	499	21	2,085	280	670	212	4,535	1,682	6,907
Wisconsin.....	3		5	5		15	432			1,022	36		2,832	4	170	4	4,047	684	5,170
Wyoming.....	18	3	6	13	12	92	1,698			318	1,044	1	5,175	75	1,472	79	8,192	4,599	14,546
Wyoming.....						1	91			16	60	2	209	7	75	4	464	242	895
Total.....	1,465	833	623	3,823	412	6,097	124,683	248	121	13,363	77,518	290	820,642	12,379	92,686	8,413	525,663	199,701	857,046

Table X gives the arrivals in the United States from the foreign countries whence they respectively came, of all aliens during each year since 1857 arranged in the form of reports of alien passengers issued prior to the organization of the Bureau.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Austria-Hungary					13	78	93
Belgium	1,011	160	137	30	100	124	136
Denmark	762	490	470	627	154	1,565	1,473
France	4,441	2,747	2,772	3,080	3,389	2,898	2,314
German Empire	86,407	69,586	46,635	43,946	52,116	23,811	29,741
Italy	1,046	1,414	1,051	920	954	621	514
Netherlands	986	1,201	168	842	369	339	349
Norway	1						20
Portugal	116	203	85	88	92	22	104
Russian Empire and Finland	74	108	814	156	129	134	135
Spain	637	922	1,454	974	804	381	336
Sweden	881	2,645	1,850	629	287	1,021	1,179
Switzerland	1,713	1,671	866	676	1,243	587	696
United Kingdom:							
England	27,060	21,013	15,188	12,838	13,207	7,659	13,615
Ireland	59,370	41,500	34,410	40,547	43,851	16,800	36,545
Scotland	3,833	3,202	1,981	1,995	1,244	730	954
Wales	601	492	320	547	554	366	632
Europe not specified	20,191	16,823	11,884	12,633	13,771	7,055	33,432
Total Europe	209,130	164,177	119,585	119,928	131,777	64,191	122,268
China	4,524	7,183	3,215	6,117	6,094	4,174	5,280
Other Asia	4	5	1	8	14	7	9
Total Asia	4,528	7,188	3,216	6,125	6,108	4,181	5,289
Africa	26	8	20	119	48	8	12
British North America	6,068	5,360	4,544	4,412	3,221	2,538	3,388
Central America	277	11	5	7	9	31	8
Mexico	401	342	301	243	207	197	101
South America	85	130	116	204	148	90	139
West Indies	808	922	718	1,158	853	543	575
All other countries	9,223	13,804	1,066	947	506	404	1,145
Grand total	230,546	191,942	129,571	133,143	142,877	72,183	132,925

Countries.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.
Austria-Hungary	136	518	87	392	553	1,499	4,425
Belgium	411	282	1,515	1,173	97	1,922	1,002
Denmark	738	772	1,092	2,031	1,596	3,649	4,083
France	2,128	2,949	5,724	5,886	5,119	3,879	4,007
German Empire	41,155	58,153	120,218	124,076	122,677	131,042	118,225
Italy	694	594	1,318	1,385	1,349	1,489	2,893
Netherlands	520	572	1,613	2,398	718	1,134	1,066
Norway	265	84	9,220	2,310	4,296	16,068	13,216
Portugal	48	383	249	320	291	87	255
Russian Empire and Finland	385	217	999	618	376	527	1,130
Spain	681	902	613	862	876	1,123	663
Sweden	1,192	2,500	2,840	5,919	11,253	24,224	13,443
Switzerland	1,022	1,738	3,751	4,656	3,405	3,650	3,075
United Kingdom:							
England	29,349	25,964				35,673	60,957
Ireland	69,161	51,018				40,786	56,996
Scotland	3,136	3,195	133,061	126,289	115,392	7,751	12,321
Wales	856	332				660	1,011
Europe not specified	29,222	19,599	13	15	9	40,380	29,216
Total Europe	181,099	169,772	282,313	278,930	268,210	315,543	328,184
China	5,240	3,702	1,872	3,519	6,707	12,874	15,740
Other Asia	2	11	25	60	63	68	85
Total Asia	5,242	3,713	1,897	3,579	6,770	12,942	15,825
Africa	25	46	32	28	21	72	31
British North America	3,642	3,763	37,419	18,128	5,373	21,117	40,411
Central America		1	6	5	2	3	33
Mexico	78	139	244	237	292	320	463
South America	142	128	225	266	197	90	69
West Indies	494	743	988	891	839	2,237	1,679
All other countries	391	2,034	9,453	1,042	485	444	508
Grand total	191,114	180,339	332,577	303,104	282,189	352,768	387,203

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
Austria-Hungary	4,887	4,410	7,112	8,850	7,638	6,276	5,396
Belgium	774	738	1,176	817	615	515	488
Denmark	2,015	3,690	4,931	3,082	2,656	1,547	1,695
France	3,137	9,317	14,798	9,643	8,321	8,002	5,856
German Empire	82,554	141,109	149,671	87,291	47,769	31,937	29,298
Italy	2,816	4,190	8,757	7,667	3,631	3,017	3,195
Netherlands	993	1,909	3,811	2,444	1,237	855	591
Norway	9,418	11,421	16,247	10,384	6,093	5,173	4,388
Portugal	290	416	24	60	763	471	1,281
Russian Empire and Finland	1,208	2,665	4,972	5,868	8,981	5,700	7,132
Spain	558	595	541	575	601	518	665
Sweden	10,639	13,464	14,303	5,712	5,373	5,603	4,991
Switzerland	2,269	3,650	3,107	3,093	1,814	1,549	1,688
United Kingdom:							
England	50,530	69,764	74,801	50,905	40,130	24,373	19,161
Ireland	57,439	68,732	77,344	53,707	37,957	19,575	14,569
Scotland	11,984	13,916	13,841	10,429	7,310	4,582	4,135
Wales	899	1,214	840	665	449	324	281
Europe not specified	16,078	65	104	130	77	86	74
Total Europe	264,548	351,265	396,380	261,232	181,635	120,103	105,092
China	7,135	7,788	20,291	13,776	16,437	22,781	10,594
Other Asia	102	37	39	61	57	153	39
Total Asia	7,237	7,825	20,330	13,837	16,494	22,934	10,633
Africa	23	38	22	14	35	41	16
British North America	47,082	40,176	37,871	32,960	24,031	22,471	22,116
Central America	4	8	38	20	15	15	7
Mexico	402	569	606	386	610	631	445
South America	96	101	163	144	132	136	87
West Indies	1,251	1,351	1,637	1,829	1,832	1,413	1,390
All other countries	707	3,473	2,736	2,917	2,694	2,222	2,071
Grand total	321,350	404,806	459,803	313,339	227,498	169,986	141,857

Countries.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
Austria-Hungary	5,150	5,963	17,267	27,935	29,130	27,625	36,571
Belgium	554	512	1,232	1,706	1,431	1,450	1,576
Denmark	2,105	3,474	6,576	9,117	11,618	10,319	9,202
France	4,159	4,655	4,313	5,227	6,093	4,821	3,608
German Empire	29,313	34,602	84,638	210,485	230,630	194,786	173,678
Italy	4,344	5,791	12,354	15,401	32,160	31,792	16,510
Netherlands	608	753	3,340	8,597	9,517	5,249	4,198
Norway	4,759	7,345	19,895	22,705	29,101	23,398	16,974
Portugal	660	392	260	171	42	176	701
Russian Empire and Finland	3,595	4,942	7,191	10,655	21,590	11,920	17,226
Spain	457	457	389	484	378	262	299
Sweden	5,390	11,001	39,186	49,760	64,607	38,277	26,552
Switzerland	1,808	3,161	6,156	11,293	10,844	12,751	9,386
United Kingdom:							
England	18,405	24,183	59,454	65,177	82,394	63,140	55,913
Ireland	15,932	20,013	71,003	72,342	76,432	81,486	63,344
Scotland	3,502	5,225	12,640	15,168	18,937	11,859	9,060
Wales	243	543	1,173	1,027	1,656	1,597	901
Europe not specified	48	58	80	131	274	246	504
Total Europe	100,832	133,070	347,747	527,441	646,764	521,154	452,206
China	8,992	9,604	5,802	11,890	39,579	8,031	279
Other Asia	22	56	37	92	50	82	231
Total Asia	9,014	9,660	5,839	11,982	39,629	8,113	510
Africa	12	17	21	25	32	56	13
British North America	25,568	31,263	99,706	125,391	98,295	70,241	60,584
Central America	50	9	44	29	20	9	23
Mexico	465	556	492	325	366	469	430
South America	88	69	88	110	91	77	65
West Indies	1,019	1,123	1,351	1,680	1,291	903	2,208
All other countries	1,421	2,054	1,969	2,448	2,504	2,300	2,553
Grand total	138,469	177,826	457,257	669,431	788,992	603,322	518,592

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TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Austria-Hungary	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,814	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,987
Belgium	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026
Denmark	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,902	8,918	6,585	6,770	4,678
France, including Corsica	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	99,538	92,427	113,554	119,168
German Empire	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	18	13	13	660
Gibraltar	172	104	313	782	158	521	1,105	660
Greece								
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	13,642	21,315	47,622	51,558	25,307	52,003	76,055	61,681
Malta	4	7	1	3		1	6	
Netherlands	2,689	2,814	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,111
Norway	12,356	12,759	16,269	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325
Poland	3,085	3,939	6,128	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands.	2,024	1,194	1,360	1,625	2,024	2,600	2,999	3,400
Roumania	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	
Russian Empire and Finland	17,138	17,800	30,766	33,487	33,918	35,598	47,426	51,511
Spain	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	4,078
Sweden	22,248	27,751	42,836	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,880	41,845
Switzerland	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,811	6,886
Turkey in Europe	138	176	206	207	252	206	265	1,331
United Kingdom:								
England	47,332	49,767	72,855	82,574	68,503	57,020	53,600	34,309
Ireland	51,795	49,619	68,370	73,513	65,557	53,024	55,706	51,883
Scotland	9,226	12,126	18,639	24,457	18,236	12,041	12,557	7,177
Wales	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,181	650	424	729
Europe not specified	39	54	130	12	16	32	43	
Total Europe	353,083	329,529	482,829	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876
China	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(a)
Other Asia	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(a)
Total Asia	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(a)
Africa	112	122	40	65	187	112	103	(a)
Australasia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified								
British North America	38,291	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(a)
Central America	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	(a)
Mexico	323		366	440	427	438	664	(a)
South America	44	246	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(a)
West Indies	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	8,787
All other countries	115	87	78	76	91	240	297	
Total immigrants	395,346	334,203	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663

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TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1857 TO 1903, INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
China	472	1,170	589	1,441	3,363	2,071
Japan	1,380	1,931	1,150	1,110	1,526	2,230
Other Asia	540	1,589	2,806	4,213	4,773	4,336
Total Asia	2,392	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,637
Africa	(a)	24	36	21	37	48
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	(a)	244	141	112	199	201
British North America	(a)	194	239	273	290	350
Central America	(a)	32	21	17	6	7
Mexico	(a)	109	116	150	91	107
South America	(a)	39	36	35	49	39
West Indies	2,593	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124
All other countries	5,606	70	14			
Total immigrants	439,730	285,631	258,536	348,267	230,832	229,299

Countries.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Austria-Hungary	62,491	114,847	113,390	171,989	206,011
Belgium	1,101	1,196	1,579	2,577	3,450
Denmark	2,690	2,926	3,655	5,660	7,158
France, including Corsica	1,694	1,739	3,150	3,117	5,578
German Empire	17,476	18,507	21,651	28,304	40,086
Greece	2,333	3,771	5,910	8,104	14,090
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	77,419	100,135	135,996	178,375	230,622
Netherlands	1,029	1,735	2,349	2,284	3,999
Norway	6,705	9,575	12,248	17,484	24,461
Poland	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azores islands.	2,054	4,234	4,165	5,307	9,317
Roumania	1,606	6,459	7,155	7,196	9,310
Russian Empire and Finland	60,982	90,787	85,257	107,347	136,093
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	52	108	657	851	1,761
Spain	385	335	592	975	2,080
Sweden	12,797	18,650	23,331	30,894	46,028
Switzerland	1,328	1,152	2,201	2,344	3,983
Turkey in Europe	80	285	387	187	1,529
United Kingdom:					
England	10,402	9,951	12,214	13,575	26,219
Ireland	31,673	35,730	30,561	29,138	35,310
Scotland	1,724	1,722	2,070	2,560	6,143
Wales	1,324	764	701	763	1,275
Europe not specified	6	2	18	37	5
Total Europe	297,349	424,700	469,237	619,068	814,507
China	1,660	1,247	2,459	1,649	2,209
Japan	2,844	12,635	5,269	14,270	19,968
Other Asia	4,468	4,064	5,865	6,352	7,789
Total Asia	8,972	17,946	13,593	22,271	29,966
Africa	51	30	173	87	176
Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Pacific islands, not specified	1,322	396	540	636	1,058
British North America	159	42	150	305	678
Central America	161	237	347	709	528
Mexico	89	124	203	337	589
South America	2,585	4,056	3,170	4,711	8,170
West Indies	1,027	441	1	103	25
All other countries					
Total immigrants	311,715	448,572	487,918	648,743	857,046

a Included in all other countries.
 b Beginning with 1899, Polish immigrants have been included in the countries to which they belong.

a Included in all other countries.

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In Table XI is given the figures for the calendar year ending December 31, 1902, to assist those who keep records of alien immigration for such period.

TABLE XI.—ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS BY NATIONALITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1902.

Countries.	Immigrants.	Countries.	Immigrants.
Austria-Hungary	185,659	Europe, not specified	35
Belgium	2,822	Total Europe	702,368
Denmark	6,318	China	1,996
France, including Corsica	3,381	Japan	19,298
German Empire	32,736	India	71
Greece	11,490	Turkey in Asia	7,363
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	201,269	Other Asia	39
Netherlands	2,484	Total Asia	28,767
Norway	20,152	Africa	42
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	7,575	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	555
Roumania	8,853	Philippine Islands	112
Russian Empire and Finland	123,882	Pacific islands, not specified	87
Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	899	British North America	771
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1,281	British Honduras	29
Sweden	39,020	Other Central America	361
Switzerland	2,623	Mexico	403
Turkey in Europe	541	South America	394
United Kingdom:		West Indies	5,267
England	16,147	All other countries	103
Ireland	31,406	Grand total	739,259
Scotland	2,863		
Wales	922		

Table XII gives the immigration of aliens for each year beginning with 1820 up to and including that for the fiscal year 1903; and the two succeeding tables repeat the figures presented in Table VI, but arranged with reference to the calendar year.

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1903, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending September 30—		Year ending September 30—Cont'd.	
1820	8,385	1848	226,527
1821	9,127	1849	297,024
1822	6,911	1850	310,004
1823	6,354	October 1 to December 31, 1850	59,976
1824	7,912	Year ending December 31—	
1825	10,199	1851	379,466
1826	10,837	1852	371,603
1827	18,875	1853	368,645
1828	27,362	1854	427,833
1829	22,520	1855	200,877
1830	23,322	1856	195,857
1831	22,633	January 1 to June 30, 1857	112,123
October 1, 1831, to December 31, 1832	60,482	Year ending June 30—	
Year ending December 31—		1858	191,942
1833	58,640	1859	129,571
1834	65,365	1860	133,143
1835	45,374	1861	142,877
1836	76,242	1862	72,183
1837	79,340	1863	132,925
1838	38,914	1864	191,114
1839	68,069	1865	150,339
1840	84,066	1866	332,577
1841	80,289	1867	303,104
1842	104,565	1868	282,189
January 1 to September 30, 1843	32,496	1869	352,768
Year ending September 30—		1870	387,203
1844	78,615	1871	321,350
1845	114,371	1872	404,806
1846	134,416	1873	459,803
1847	234,908	1874	313,339

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TABLE XIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1820 TO 1903, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending June 30—		Year ending June 30—Continued.	
1875	227,498	1890	455,302
1876	169,986	1891	560,319
1877	141,857	1892	579,663
1878	138,469	1893	439,730
1879	177,826	1894	285,631
1880	457,257	1895	258,536
1881	669,431	1896	343,267
1882	788,992	1897	230,832
1883	603,322	1898	229,299
1884	518,592	1899	311,715
1885	395,346	1900	448,572
1886	334,203	1901	487,918
1887	490,109	1902	648,743
1888	546,889	1903	857,046
1889	444,427		

TABLE XIII.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1902.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	48,171	25,104	73,275	2,560	75,835
Belgium	823	496	1,324	491	1,815
Denmark	1,449	1,136	2,585	551	3,136
France, including Corsica	1,250	711	1,961	3,093	5,054
German Empire	10,059	6,381	16,440	9,474	23,914
Greece	4,664	198	4,862	116	4,978
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	55,619	22,226	77,845	2,735	80,580
Netherlands	555	326	881	617	1,478
Norway	4,564	3,462	8,026	474	8,500
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,270	1,633	3,903	129	4,032
Roumania	3,144	2,437	5,581	151	5,732
Russian Empire and Finland	35,083	22,106	57,189	1,388	58,577
Serbia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	398	34	432	22	454
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	583	162	745	820	1,565
Sweden	11,028	8,855	19,873	898	20,776
Switzerland	832	432	1,264	914	2,198
Turkey in Europe	414	34	448	77	525
United Kingdom:					
England	5,693	4,325	10,018	12,542	22,560
Ireland	5,451	8,847	14,298	2,820	17,118
Scotland	922	618	1,540	2,575	4,115
Wales	374	222	596	176	772
Total Europe	193,346	109,745	303,091	42,623	345,714
China	1,211	26	1,237	92	1,329
Japan	7,312	2,729	10,041	140	10,181
India	17	4	21	90	111
Turkey in Asia	3,516	1,462	4,978	290	5,268
Other Asia	12	7	19		19
Total Asia	12,068	4,228	16,296	612	16,908
Africa	29	9	38	167	205
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	270	104	374	226	600
Philippine Islands	79	6	85	2	87
Pacific islands not specified	45	6	51	7	58
British North America	343	172	515	1,533	2,068
British Honduras	10	10	20	6	26
Other Central America	150	67	217	315	532
Mexico	123	51	174	319	493
South America	128	49	177	438	605
West Indies	1,754	831	2,585	3,034	5,619
All other countries	14	4	18		18
Grand total	208,359	115,282	323,641	49,292	372,933

TABLE XIV.—REPORT OF ALIENS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE-30, 1903.

Countries.	Sex of immigrants.		Total immigrants.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	99,813	32,923	132,736	722	133,458
Belgium	1,480	646	2,126	112	2,238
Denmark	3,105	1,468	4,573	103	4,676
France, including Corsica	2,263	1,354	3,617	1,130	4,747
German Empire	14,802	8,844	23,646	1,462	25,108
Greece	8,970	258	9,228	115	9,343
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	131,347	21,490	152,777	2,195	154,972
Netherlands	1,964	1,173	3,137	98	3,235
Norway	11,685	4,750	16,435	172	16,607
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	3,559	1,855	5,414	25	5,439
Roumania	2,169	1,560	3,729	50	3,779
Russian Empire and Finland	57,852	21,052	78,904	849	79,753
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	1,301	28	1,329	11	1,340
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	1,150	185	1,335	319	1,654
Sweden	18,785	7,365	26,150	408	26,558
Switzerland	1,941	755	2,699	125	2,824
Turkey in Europe	1,039	42	1,081	31	1,112
United Kingdom:					
England	9,900	6,301	16,201	3,891	20,092
Ireland	10,515	10,497	21,012	345	21,357
Scotland	3,031	1,572	4,603	589	5,202
Wales	461	218	679	65	744
Europe not specified	3	2	5		5
Total Europe	387,138	124,278	511,416	12,847	524,263
China	956	16	972	16	988
Japan	8,597	1,330	9,927	55	9,982
India	62	11	73	5	78
Turkey in Asia	1,598	542	2,140	97	2,237
Other Asia	495	63	558	2	560
Total Asia	11,708	1,962	13,670	175	13,845
Africa	92	46	138	80	168
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	526	250	776	179	955
Philippine Islands	44	3	47	2	49
Pacific islands not specified	13	3	16		18
British North America	389	158	543	317	1,360
British Honduras	44	17	61	92	153
Other Central America	273	107	380	82	462
Mexico	293	61	354	157	511
South America	277	135	412	190	602
West Indies	3,949	1,596	5,545	402	5,947
All other countries	5	2	7		9
Grand total	404,787	128,618	533,405	14,977	548,382

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Although the number of aliens rejected during the year as coming to the United States under contract or agreement to perform labor here was 1,086—which was larger than the denials on the same account in any other year—yet the Bureau inclines to the belief that many more would have been excluded had the provisions of the new act of March 3, 1903, been in force from the beginning of the fiscal year.

The construction placed upon the original act of February 26, 1885, and the amendatory act of February 23, 1887, by the courts, although made upon a consideration of the penal provisions thereof, naturally affected the views and the actions of administrative officers in deciding upon the admissibility of aliens. This construction, based upon a review of the circumstances attendant upon the passage of the said legislation and the expressed views of some of the legislators as to the object intended to be accomplished thereby, was, substantially, that Congress purposed merely to exclude the introduction, under contract, in large numbers of the lower grades of unskilled manual laborers.

Notwithstanding that Congress has twice since before the passage of the act of March 3, 1903, had occasion to express itself upon the subject and has named the classes to be admitted although they came under a prior contract, the construction referred to had apparently secured such a foothold, both in the popular and the official understanding, that in every case nearly there was a reference to it and an expression of individual opinion that Congress "did not intend to exclude" such cases, "as is shown by the legislation on this subject."

Fortunately the general immigration act of the last Congress, in which is embodied the law in relation to the importation of contract labor, has finally set the subject at rest by amplifying the language so as to extend it to both "skilled" and "unskilled" labor, and by including with those coming under "contract or agreement" such as come under "offers, solicitations, or promises."

The new law has not yet, however, been in operation long enough to materially affect the number of exclusions on this account or to test, through the courts, the practical value of its penal provisions against the employers in this country of such labor.

An interesting case that has arisen since the passage of the new act is that of Loterios Lontos, a Greek, who was sent to this country by a firm which desired to establish an agency here for the sale of currants. This man was engaged to work in the dual capacity of an expert grader and an accountant, and upon his failure to show that similar labor could not be secured in the United States was excluded. By recourse to writ of habeas corpus his case was brought before Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court for southern circuit of New York, to secure a review of the action of the Executive Department of the Government, or, in other words, a judicial construction of the new act as to its provisions for the exclusion of aliens. This attempt was, of course, a failure, as the courts have uniformly held since the passage of the act of August 18, 1894, that they had no power to review the action in this respect of the appropriate officers.

From this decision an appeal is pending in the United States Supreme Court, as to the result of which there seems no ground for apprehension by the Government in view of the settled opinion of the courts upon the issue raised. This case is related at some length merely to show that Congress has given not only plenary authority to exclude such aliens to the Executive Branch of the Government, but has used sufficiently broad and comprehensive terms to enable officers charged with the administration of this legislation to protect every species of American labor, other than the expressly excepted classes, from unfair competition in the open markets of the world with alien labor. If the defensive efficiency of this barrier is weakened or destroyed, such result can only ensue, therefore, from the action of the officers upon whom rests the enforcement of the law, unless Congress itself should hereafter modify or repeal that law.

One of the immediately practical results of the passage of the act of March 3, 1903, was to repeal from that date the special appropriation for the enforcement of the alien contract labor law. Thereafter all expenses incurred in the administration of that feature, as of all other features of the new act, were payable from the head tax, or "immigrant fund," provided for in section 1 thereof.

As will be seen by reference to the financial statement appearing farther on in this report, there was expended in the enforcement of

the alien contract labor law during the fiscal year up to March 3, 1903, the sum of \$106,718.89, leaving an unexpended balance of the annual appropriation of \$150,000 amounting to \$43,281.11.

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

The statement following will show that the increase in the number of immigrants afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases has been in much greater ratio than the total increase of immigration, notwithstanding the effort to prevent such persons from access to this country. The recent act imposing a penalty on vessels for bringing such persons to the United States has been in operation too short a time to produce any noticeable results. Perhaps, moreover, in considering the large number of such cases, it is not unreasonable to assume that the increase is to some extent apparent rather than actual, for doubtless the vigilance of the examining medical officers at our ports has grown in proportion to the energy with which the Bureau has sought to detect and exclude all aliens so diseased as to endanger the health of the people of this country. The increase may be due also to the efficiency that has been displayed by the immigration officers guarding our northern boundary and the resultant lessening of the inducements to diseased aliens to abandon our seaports and seek an easier entrance by land. Upon this point special attention is directed to the report of the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal, Canada, which appears later in this report.

Race.	1902.	1903.	Race.	1902.	1903.
Japanese	29	538	Croatians and Slovenians	21	41
Hebrews	107	252	Russians	10	30
Poles	140	201	Greeks	12	29
Italians (south)	74	147	Armenians	6	26
Germans	67	131	Irish	7	14
Fins	28	79	All others	77	118
Lithuanians	31	69			
Syrians	76	56	Total	709	1,773
Slovaks	24	42			

A casual glance at the foregoing statement is sufficient to show that the diseases which endanger the health of the American people through alien immigration are distinctively oriental in origin, and that the transportation lines bringing aliens from eastern Europe and from Asia are the ones to be most carefully scanned. Attention is particularly directed to the number of diseased Japanese, 538 out of a total immigration of 20,041, and to the consequent necessity of a more rigorous examination by medical officers at the Pacific ports, through which principally aliens of this race seek admission to the United States.

With the assistance of the new legislation referred to, and with the advantage of the enforcement of similar laws for the exclusion of diseased aliens by the Dominion of Canada, the Bureau is sanguine that at the expiration of another year it will be able to report a much diminished arrival of such aliens at our ports. It can not leave this subject without expressing its conviction of the importance of making an examination on behalf of this Government at foreign ports of embarkation. Such an examination, made by competent medical

officials, it may be assumed will be much more effective than that instituted by the transportation companies, whose employees, even if competent, are biased by the very natural interest of the companies to book as many passengers as possible.

Another advantage of making such a physical inspection at ports of foreign embarkation is that the denial of a diseased alien at any such port will not involve the separation of members of a family with the distressing incidents of such separation. It must not be overlooked that many poor families have sold out their possessions in their own country and have invested practically all they have in the purchase of transportation. To suggest to such after their arrival in this country that they are at liberty to return with those members who can not, on account of being afflicted with disease, be admitted under the law, and thus avoid the distress of parting, is the refinement of cruelty. Their money has been spent in the cost of preparation for the journey and of transportation. Should they be able to pay the return fare they would be landed in their own countries penniless, burdened with the care of invalids, whose necessary expenses they would be unable to defray.

In my judgment, therefore, it is alike demanded by the requirements of an effective administration of the law excluding diseased aliens and by the principles of enlightened humanity that skilled physicians, representing this Government, should be detailed for service, as above indicated, to the principal foreign ports of embarkation. I can think of no feature of administrative reform, in this respect, which is of greater importance.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

The following statement, covering the past seven fiscal years, will serve to show the steady increase in alien immigration to the United States through the ports of Canada:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897	10,646
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898	10,737
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899	13,853
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900	23,200
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901	25,220
July 1, 1901, to June 30, 1902	29,199
July 1, 1902, to June 30, 1903	35,920

The foregoing figures, it should be remembered, refer to those only who are manifested on the lists furnished by transportation lines whose North American terminals are at Canadian seaports as destined to the United States. They do not include those aliens who subsequent to landing in the Dominion enter this country as residents of Canada. The number of such is doubtless considerable, but the Bureau has no data at its command to enable it to make even an approximately accurate computation thereof. The inspection of those referred to in the foregoing statement is made at the Canadian port of arrival in the same manner that aliens arriving at seaports of this country are examined.

As the operations of administrative officers in respect to those who seek admission after temporary residence in the Dominion the subjoined report of the United States commissioner of immigration at Montreal gives information that can not fail to impress one with the

magnitude and importance of the duties discharged under his supervision, as well as with the efficiency with which those duties are performed.

233 ST. ANTOINE STREET,
Montreal, Canada, June 30, 1903.

SIR: I have the honor to report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, concerning immigration from Europe to the United States through Canada.

Pursuant to the requirements of section 10 of Department Circular 97, dated November 1, 1901, monthly reports have been made to the Bureau on the prescribed forms; you are therefore already fully advised as to the numbers of aliens examined, admitted, or rejected, as the case may be. This report is intended to amplify the information furnished per regular forms.

One year ago I had occasion to report that an "act of Parliament" had been passed at Ottawa, to wit, "bill 112, passed by House of Commons May, 1902," designed to prevent "the landing at Canadian ports of any immigrant or other passenger who is suffering from a loathsome dangerous infectious disease or malady, whether such immigrant intends to settle in Canada or only intends to pass through Canada to settle in some other country."

Although this act was passed in May, 1902, it was not made effective till September 8 of the same year. This delay was due to the absence from Ottawa of certain government officials whose approval was essential to its promulgation.

During the interim from the passage to the promulgation of this "act" a large number of aliens destined to the United States, and a greater number destined to Canada, were permitted to land despite the fact that the "act" in question, if enforceable, would have precluded the possibility of their landing.

Indeed, it was not until said "act" was made enforceable and enforced that a single legal deportation could have been effected from Canada, so that its promulgation may be cited as the one paramount important feature of the year.

The Bureau having been amply apprised of the fact that the above-mentioned Canadian legislation is due solely to revelations made by United States immigrant inspectors on the Canadian frontier, it will not be necessary to dwell further on that point than to emphasize the fact that this very important matter furnishes both the Canadian and United States Governments genuine cause for gratification, inasmuch as both are now capable of dealing satisfactorily with a very grave question.

I felt constrained to remark in the annual report for 1902 that we must wait for developments in order to be able to ascertain whether the Canadian exclusion act would afford the satisfaction anticipated, and experience has demonstrated that it was quite a proper observation to make, because it has frequently occurred that a disagreement of diagnoses has been determined on the Canadian medical examiner's certificate, which has led to certain aliens being allowed to land instead of being deported, as would have been the case had the United States medical examiner's certificate been accepted as final.

However, it is a source of pleasure to me to be able to report that while such cases were painfully numerous during the early period of the enforcement of the Canadian exclusion act, there has been a tendency to uniformity of diagnoses, and not only that, but also an appreciable improvement in the conditions existing between the officers of the immigration services, Canadian and United States, respectively.

The superintendent of immigration of the Dominion of Canada, Mr. W. D. Scott, has evinced a desire to give a broad interpretation of the act alluded to. In this connection it may not be out of place to quote verbatim a few sentences from a communication he addressed to this Office on May 28, 1903:

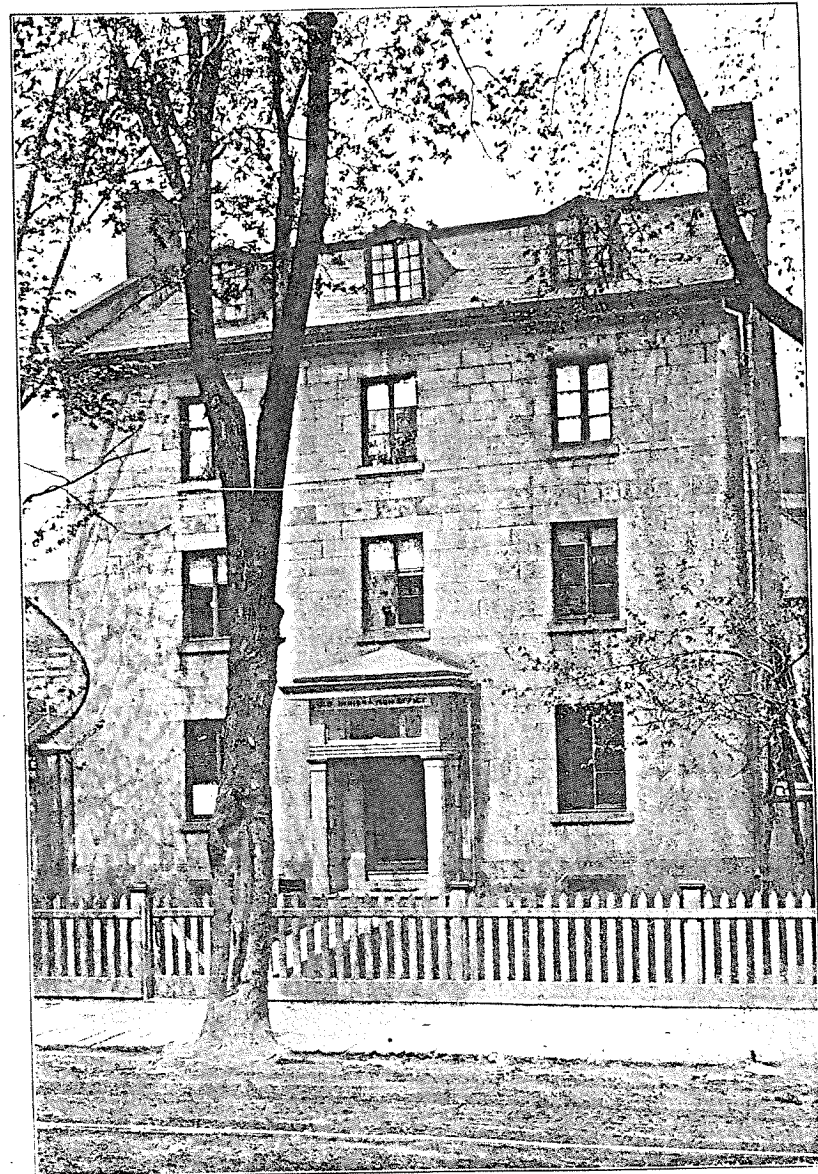
OTTAWA, May 28, 1903.

* * * But it is very clear to me that if these people are of the class who are likely to be refused by your commissioners * * * they must be of the class that would be refused by the Canadian medical officers at Atlantic seaports.

It is quite true, however, that our examination, so far as money standard is concerned, is not particularly strict, but aside from that, on all other points I do not know that there is very much difference between the general reasons for deportation taken into consideration by the Canadian and United States officials. * * *

Allow me to assure you again, that this department will do everything to cooperate in preventing an undesirable class of people from the Continent to land in this country.

These sentiments are so plainly indicative of a realization on the part of the Canadian officials of the necessity for enlightened action, that comment on them on my part is unnecessary.



U. S. IMMIGRATION STATION, MONTREAL, CANADA.

Even a tentative cooperation is a vast improvement on the methods prevalent prior to September, 1901 (all of which was reported June 30, 1902), and a continuance of it may be safely relied on to correct still further a condition which had become well-nigh intolerable.

During the ten months which were covered by my report of June 30, 1902, the gateways to the United States via the Canadian frontier, east of Sault Ste. Marie, became thoroughly well known to many interested persons, and it became evident to us that the properly protected gateways were being avoided by certain classes of immigrants, and it was incumbent on us to ascertain what outlet was being sought in lieu of the well-guarded routes.

This investigation revealed a state of things requiring prompt and vigorous action on the part of the Bureau. It devolved upon me to advise the Bureau that whatever leak there was was beyond the western extremity of the jurisdiction of the Montreal office, and to recommend that steps be taken to "check the current which was all too plainly being diverted to frontier points west of Sault Ste. Marie."

The Bureau on October 4, 1902, took action in the premises, as per following letter:

WASHINGTON, October 4, 1902.

ROBERT WATCHORN,
Special Immigrant Inspector in Charge, Montreal, Canada.

Sir: Your jurisdiction as special immigrant inspector in charge is hereby extended so as to cover authority over matters pertaining to the inspection of immigrants on the Canadian border from Eastport, Me., to the Pacific coast.

* * * * *

Respectfully,

F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General.
H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

Approved:

Pursuant to these instructions, I detailed a corps of well-trained inspectors and interpreters to duty at Winnipeg, Manitoba, and at the same time, through the influence of the Bureau, obtained the acquiescence of the parties of the second part (to wit, certain Canadian transportation companies) to Department circular 97, dated November 1, 1901, to the establishment of a board of special inquiry at Winnipeg.

The Bureau will have some approximate idea of the importance of this change when viewing it in the light of the following figures:

Since the date of the opening of the Winnipeg office (February 14, 1903), no less than 2,157 immigrants have been examined by the board of special inquiry, and certificates of admission have been issued to 1,633, while the surprising number of 524^a have been rejected for the following causes:

Trachoma	171
Minors dependent on above.....	128
Likely to become public charge	171
Contract laborers.....	51
Measles.....	3
 Total	 524

The total amount of head tax collected on account of these immigrants is \$3,729, not a dollar of which would have been collected had this important change not been made; nor would a single person in the list of objectionables have been denied admission to the United States, but would have crossed the frontier without let or hindrance, as thousands of their equally objectionable kind had been doing for an indefinite period of time.

The work of the board of special inquiry at Winnipeg had scarcely commenced when we discovered that the objectionable aliens whose access to the United States the Montreal office was established to prevent were going still farther westward, and rejections are now not at all uncommon as far west as the borders of Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

The Bureau saw fit, on March 26, 1903, to promote the Montreal office from a special inspectorship to a commissionership and to extend its jurisdiction to the Atlantic

^a Including Pembina and Portal.

ports, Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick, and Quebec, Quebec, as per the following letter:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1903.

ROBERT WATCHORN,

Immigrant Inspector in Charge, Montreal, Canada.

SIR: I inclose herewith your appointment as commissioner of immigration for Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, and St. John. * * *

You will proceed to assume charge of all immigration matters in Canada, as contemplated by this appointment.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,

Acting Commissioner-General.

This change added materially to the efficiency of this Office in view of the fact that it served as a notice to all concerned that the Bureau was earnestly supporting its force in Canada.

The change also improved conditions at the above-named ports, as it enabled the officer in charge, Assistant Commissioner John Thomas, to cooperate with the border force to greater advantage, and thus conserve to a far greater extent the excellent results attained under his efficient administration.

It has been absolutely necessary for me to apply to the Bureau quite frequently for additional medical examiners, inspectors, interpreters, and clerks, since the close of the last fiscal year, and to the prompt and satisfactory manner in which the Bureau has responded to those applications is due the remarkable showing made during the present fiscal year.

On June 30, 1902, the total force numbered 66; now it numbers 116. On careful perusal, the records of admissions and rejections will be found to correspond to the force employed to deal with the situation, and the maintenance of the present grade of efficient officers along the entire frontier will enable the Bureau to deal as satisfactorily with the matter as it deals with it at United States ocean ports of entry.

During the twelve months ended to-day many persons have applied for admission to the United States via Canada whose personal appearance and general conditions should have precluded the possibility of their having been allowed to embark on any vessel designed to carry passengers under conditions of health and comfort.

It is only necessary to relate that in some instances the filthy conditions have been so abominable as to render it impossible for our medical examiners to give them the attention required by our laws and regulations. The Bureau, like myself, will have to leave it to conjecture how fellow-passengers huddled together in the close quarters of an "Atlantic liner" have endured the contaminating presence of such persons.

Admission to the United States has been invariably denied to such applicants and in some instances it has been deemed unwise to return them to Canada, and deportation to Europe has been effected.

I shall not attempt to draw a picture of the situation as it now appears, for the accompanying figures are so fraught with food for reflection that embellishment would be superfluous. However, it may be well to emphasize a few of the more important features represented by these figures.

We have always contended that large numbers of aliens destined to the United States were designedly manifested to Canada, and while there has been some effort made by the steamship lines to correct this evil by refusing passage to the more obviously diseased (some 150 such refusals have been reported by all the "lines"), it is to be regretted that the improvement has not been on broader lines. I have used the words "obviously diseased" advisedly, because the decrease is most noticeable in that class of diseased persons whose ailments can not be hidden.

For instance, during the ten months ended June 30, 1902, so many as 96 cases of favus were rejected at the Montreal office alone. It was at that time that the agitation on this question in Canada was kept up with considerable vigor, in view of which the weeding-out process was undertaken at ports of embarkation.

Favus, as you know, shockingly disfigures its victims, eating out the hair, producing disgusting scalp sores until cured, which is often deferred until the head is totally denuded of hair.

An examination at ports of embarkation almost invariably leads to a detection of this disease, and they who are afflicted with it are most likely to be "set aside." That such has been the case there is little room for doubt, as you will observe, against 96 cases of favus for ten months last year only 44 such cases are reported for the Montreal local office for the entire year, and only 7 of these have been reported since January 1, 1903, a date coincident with the commencement of actual enforcement of the Canadian act aforementioned.

Another dangerous and dreaded disease, which is more difficult of detection, has not been marked by any such decrease; in fact, the very opposite result is shown. Even at the Montreal office, where the classes of immigrants applying for certificates of admission to the United States show such marked improvement over last year, there has been an increase in the number of trachoma cases.

Increases in trachomatous applicants elsewhere than at the Montreal office may be safely ascribed to the extended field of our operations and the increased force of inspectors assigned to duty at border stations. Practically no rejections were reported west of Port Huron last year, whereas the present year's work furnishes a greater number of border rejections west of Port Huron than east of it.

The accompanying tabulated figures will suffice to inform you as to the classes rejected, showing the nationalities furnishing the greatest number of objectionables and the steamship lines carrying them.

Taken as a whole, without special explanatory references, the figures might easily be misunderstood, hence the necessity for calling attention to certain features connected with these tables.

The figures given are for the whole year, but the latter half of the year is quite different from the former half. The former half may be said to have been quite normal, while the latter half represents a totally unprecedented condition in Canadian immigration.

The Provincial and Dominion governments have been exerting themselves most actively to induce immigration of the "fitter kind," and so well have they succeeded that all shipping facilities have been utilized to their utmost capacity to accommodate agricultural settlers, principally for the Northwest, to the almost total exclusion of passengers from the continent of Europe.

The annual arrivals at Canadian ports since 1892 are as follows:

Ocean ports only:	
1892	27, 898
1893	29, 632
1894	20, 829
1895	18, 790
1896	16, 835
Total immigration:	
1897	21, 914
1898	31, 900
1899	44, 543
1900 (first six months)	23, 895
1900-1901	49, 149
1901-2	67, 379
1902-3 (estimated)	114, 000

These figures are furnished by the Dominion superintendent of immigration, and leave no room for doubt as to the trend of immigration to Canada, and it is only proper to state that the large numbers having arrived since January 1, 1903, have been for the most part of an exceptionally fine class.

A preponderance of agriculturists has characterized every shipload for the time above specified, and they have gone to the Northwestern Provinces in search of homes on the rich and inviting prairies of that vast country.

It is natural to suppose that a certain percentage of them will find themselves unsuited to the new conditions, and such of them as do so will probably seek admission to the United States, or return to their native homes. Arrangements have been fully made to gather actual statistics concerning such of them as may subsequently enter the United States, and these figures will be furnished you monthly, as per official requirements.

Not only has the class of immigrants going to the Canadian Northwest, during the past three or four months, been of a highly desirable sort, but the whole immigration to Canada, for Eastern Provinces and for the United States, has shown some improvement during this time. The two nationalities which gave us the greatest concern last year have shown very perceptible decreases, i. e., Hebrews and Syrians.

The former were unquestionably sent to the United States from Europe via Canada to avoid the effects of examination at United States ports, but on learning that the Bureau had taken definite and permanent steps to counteract the deflection from United States ports to Canadian ports the practice was gradually discontinued, and now the border boards of special inquiry have comparatively few cases of the Hebrew race to examine.

A precisely similar condition prevails as to the Syrians, though in the latter case the change has been brought about by the vigorous policy of prosecution which has

been waged against professional Syrian smugglers of aliens into the United State via the Canadian frontier.

The smugglers' business has been made so difficult, dangerous, and expensive that most of them have ceased to advertise in Europe, and in consequence the arrivals of Syrians and Armenians have appreciably decreased; but it is said that they will try to continue their business on the Mexican border.

The most notable increase has been among the Scandinavians, and as this class generally seeks employment in agricultural pursuits and avoids the congested areas of population, it is a happy feature of the work of the year to be able to report so desirable a change.

We anticipate still further improvement, from the fact that the principal steamship company—that is, the company carrying the greatest number of undesirable immigrants to Canada—has been purchased by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and as the latter company has shown by its policy that it regards its covenant with the United States (Department circular 97) as an active working instrument, to be observed in letter and spirit, it is presumed that this spirit will be extended to the operation of its newly acquired property, the immigrant-carrying vessels of the Elder, Dempster Steamship Company.

There has not yet been sufficient time in which to note the actual effect of this change, but so far indications quite warrant the foregoing observation.

Adequate detention quarters have not hitherto been provided at any of the Canadian ports, and much difficulty has resulted from this lack. No fewer than 150 rejected aliens, at Halifax, Nova Scotia; St. John, New Brunswick, and Quebec, Quebec, have failed of deportation solely on this account, but arrangements are now perfected for the making of necessary provisions of this character, and further trouble in this connection is not expected.

It ought to be stated that the 150 escapes alluded to were not allowed to enter the United States, and that almost the entire number escaped prior to the promulgation of the Canadian act of Parliament which legalized deportations.

In the annual report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, it was recommended that none but strong, vigorous, young, and hardy men be assigned to this jurisdiction, and it is with peculiar pleasure that I report that that recommendation has been literally accepted and acted upon. It would be a very difficult matter to find in any given line of work a more capable, efficient, devoted class of officers than the men who have made it possible for such a gratifying report as this to be written.

Covering a direct line of more than 4,000 miles of frontier, including three ocean ports, and inspecting more than 100 trains daily and a large number of ferries, "sound steamers," and the growing fleets that ply the Great Lakes, these inspectors, in all kinds of inclement weather, and frequently under most trying circumstances, have boarded every train, met every ferry and every steamer, whether by river, lake, or sound, and have prevented the amazing total of 5,158 diseased and otherwise objectionable aliens from entering the United States, and have done all this without delaying either train or boat for a moment, and, what is still more remarkable, without causing a single complaint on the part of the traveling public.

This manifests a commendable devotion to duty, which the Bureau will, no doubt, fully appreciate when considering the year's work thus completed, from the view point of the difficulties incident to its accomplishment.

The officers are now fully uniformed, as per Department regulation, and the traveling public no longer responds reluctantly to the inspectors' interrogatories; on the contrary, the average traveler is always ready to impart the information required by law, and many have shown a willingness to aid the inspectors in detecting the cunning devices of those who live by evading the law.

To what extent we have been able to cope with attempts at smuggling inadmissible aliens into the United States the Bureau's attention is invited to an analysis of the following table of facts and figures on this point:

Name.	Date of arrest.	By whom arrested.	Where.	Cause.	Outcome of case.
Antoun Boohanna, Ibrahim Shasha.	1902, May 21	Inspector Grant.	Island Pond, Vt.	Smuggling Hannah and Rosa Ozmaha and Tanous Baraket into United States.	Pleaded guilty Oct. 8, 1902. Fined \$75 each.
Farkis Asadoorian.	June 13	Inspector Forbes.	St. Albans, Vt.	Smuggling 6 Armenians into United States.	Pleaded guilty Feb. 25, 1903. Fined \$75.

Name.	Date of arrest.	By whom arrested.	Where.	Cause.	Outcome of case.
Nicholas Malleto	1902, June 18	Inspectors at Windsor, Ontario.	Detroit, Mich.	Smuggling brother, Francisco, into United States, and illegal use of naturalization papers.	Pleaded guilty July 3, 1902. Fined \$300.
W. H. Genser	June 26	Inspector Twohey.	St. Albans, Vt.	Smuggling 7 Russian Jews into United States.	Pleaded guilty May 26, 1903. Fined \$75.
Frank Geni	July 29	Inspector George Bartlett.	Alburg, Vt.	Smuggling Italian, Pietro Ferracio, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Sept. 13, 1902. Fined \$75.
Jos. Black	Aug. 12	Inspector McDermott.	Newport, Vt.	Smuggling Russian, Moses Leff, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Oct. 1, 1902. Fined \$75 or one month in prison.
Jos. Abodeely	Aug. 18	Inspector Cameron Miller.	Detroit, Mich.	Smuggling Syrian girl, Alexandria Joseph, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Mar. 3, 1903. Fined \$50.
G. Aziz	Aug. 27	Inspector O'Brien.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling Syrian, Michael Nesser, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Nov. 11, 1902. Fined \$50.
A. J. Astafan	Sept. 8	Inspector Estell.	Watertown, N. Y.	Smuggling Syrian girl, Zahara Tomma, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Oct. 9, 1902. Sentenced to 60 days in prison.
Caspar Hovinsian.	Sept. 12	Inspectors Forbes and Twohey.	St. Albans, Vt.	Smuggling Bulgarian, Baydusser Hovinsian, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Feb. 25, 1903. Fined \$75.
Salvatore Bodasera.	Sept. 19	Inspector Francis.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling Albert Bodasera and Guiseppe Corona into United States.	Pleaded guilty Oct. 16, 1902. Fined \$50.
Meisce Ganowsky.	Oct. 14	Inspector Twohey.	St. Albans, Vt.	Smuggling sister, Melka Kurtzer, into United States and having certificate unlawfully altered in his possession.	Pleaded guilty Feb. 25, 1903. Fined \$50.
Louis Glagowsky.	Nov. 18	Inspector Lehrhaupt.	Detroit, Mich.	Smuggling Wolf Chanales and Samuel Holtsman into United States.	Pleaded guilty Nov. 21, 1902, and sentenced to 6 months imprisonment.
Gustav Sundstrom.	...do...	Inspector Zurbrik.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Smuggling Otto Linguist into United States.	Smuggler bound over to appear before grand jury in July, 1903.
Toufick Koury	Nov. 26	Inspectors Twohey and Forbes.	St. Albans, Vt.	Smuggling Toufick El Batel into United States.	Pleaded guilty May 25, 1903. Fined \$75.
Sofomon Osmeansky.	Dec. 1	Inspector Estell.	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Smuggling Aaron Tertakove into United States.	Fined \$600, or sentenced to 1 year in prison.
Alfred Budd	Dec. 3	Inspector Parker	Maehias, Me.	Smuggling 5 Russian Jews into United States.	Fined \$50 and costs; total, \$250.
Ripley & McCrimmon.	Oct. 9	Inspector Petit.	Port Huron, Mich.	Bringing women into United States for immoral purposes.	Both sentenced to 1 year in prison.
Sleem Mansour	Dec. 14	Inspector McDermott.	Newport, Vt.	Smuggling Syrian woman, Hawa Domit Zadin, into United States.	Pleaded guilty Jan. 10, 1903. Fined \$75.
Thos. Nehas	Dec. 18	Inspector O'Brien.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling Elias Eccc into United States.	Pleaded guilty Jan. 14, 1903. Fined \$40.
Harry Coloviras	Dec. 28	Inspector Francis.	...do...	Smuggling Peter Vlasopulas into United States.	Pleaded guilty Jan. 7, 1903. Fined \$50.

Name.	Date of arrest.	By whom arrested.	Where.	Cause.	Outcome of case.
Saverio Scida....	1903. Feb. 7	Inspectors Burdette and Buchanan.	Black Rock, N.Y.	Smuggling Vincenzo Buono into United States.	Pleaded guilty Mar. 17, 1903. Fined \$50.
Amelio Anibaldi	Mar. 23	Inspectors Francis and Perry.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling brother, Sabitini Anibaldi, into United States.	Pleaded guilty May 14, 1903. Fined \$50.
Ole Isaacson.....	Apr. 11	Inspector Crane	Neche, N. Dak..	Smuggling brother, Nils Isaacson, into United States.	United States district attorney refused to prosecute, June 12, 1903. Case still pending.
Alphonse Brunni	Apr. 28	Inspector Zurbriek.	Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.	Smuggling John Brunni into United States.	Case still pending.
Assaf George....	May 14	Inspectors at Windsor, Ontario.	Detroit, Mich....	Impersonating another in obtaining naturalization papers and unlawful use of same.	Pleaded guilty June 25, 1903. Sentenced to 2 years in house of correction, Detroit.
Lewis Feighner..	May 17	Inspector Dudleyston.	Neche, N. Dak..	Smuggling Schulardt, Wagner, and Wilhelm families into United States.	Grand jury indicted June 12, 1903, and twenty-four hours later rescinded its action. Case still pending.
Wm. Karrys.....	June 1	Inspector Francis.	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	Smuggling 3 Greeks into United States.	Case still pending.
Henry Schiller..	June 9	Inspector Abel.	Portal, N. Dak..	Smuggling alien, Margaret Borth, into United States.	United States district attorney refuses to prosecute, June 14, 1903. Case still pending.
Joseph School...	June 19	Inspector Buchanan.	Black Rock, N. Y.	Smuggling Sabatino Cicci and Antonio Natale Di Egidio into United States.	Do.
Frank Lloyd....	June 23	Inspector Parker	Calais, Me.....	Bringing 2 aliens into United States in violation of alien contract-labor law.	Do.

This showing is a very remarkable one, especially so when viewed in the light of the wide area covered by the prosecutions. Grand juries all along the line, in all the States represented in the accompanying table, have viewed the situation with becoming apprehension, and by their verdicts have given us substantial aid in our endeavors to make effective the mandates of Congress.

United States attorneys have also given us very able support by appropriately presenting all the facts we have furnished them to the grand juries and the courts.

There are exceptions to every rule, however, and I regret to have to announce one in this respect.

On May 14, 1903, one Lewis Feighner deliberately took 20 aliens over the border of North Dakota in wagons. Of these, 19 were afflicted with trachoma, and all of them had been lawfully excluded from the United States. Feighner set the law at defiance and furnished wagon transportation when the railroad companies refused to carry them.

The whole party was taken into custody at Grand Forks, N. Dak., and returned to Winnipeg by officers of the Bureau, and Feighner placed under arrest. The grand jury indicted him (Feighner) on June 12 and the following day rescinded its action, and he is at present free and unpunished.

On the same date a United States attorney refused to prosecute an offender of this class for reasons not yet disclosed.

This offender presented himself at our Winnipeg office and demanded to know why his brother could not go to the United States, and he was told that it was because he was contagiously diseased.

He took said alien into the United States with him, in utter defiance of the officers of the law. The alien was arrested on Treasury Department warrant and in due time was deported to Europe, and the offender was arrested also and held under bail

for action of the grand jury, but when the grand jury met the United States attorney refused to prosecute.

It is difficult to understand why a sworn officer of the law could refuse to prosecute so serious a violation of the law.

In striking contrast with this case is that of an alien who, after being duly inspected at Quebec, forged an additional name to his certificate, by virtue of which he attempted to take a diseased alien with him into the United States, over the Vermont border. The violation was discovered and both were prevented from entering, the diseased alien being deported, and the offender has suffered imprisonment in default of bail (five months) and paid a fine of \$50.

Attempts to defeat the law have been made by providing aliens with naturalization papers, but on investigation we discovered sufficient evidence to warrant us in calling the matter to the attention of the Department of Justice, and on June 25, 1903, we succeeded in convicting the principal figure in the scheme, and he is now undergoing a two years' term of imprisonment in the Detroit house of correction.

The public press somewhat severely criticised us during the month of September, 1902, owing to a young Syrian girl having committed suicide while being deported to Europe.

The press did not, however, publish the fact that the same girl had been twice deported to Europe from New York, and that when taken into custody at Detroit she was being smuggled into the United States by a lawless element who not only ignore our laws but who derisively defy the officers of the law.

At the time the unfortunate girl took her own life she was made aware for the first time that the man she had expected to marry had married another girl some few weeks previously, and this was probably the real cause of her rash act. At any rate she was treated with every humane consideration by us, and so far as that is concerned, she had no more cause to complain than any one of the thousands who were similarly deported, none of whom made any complaint of our treatment of them.

Concerning those who smuggled her into the United States, we caused their arrest, and the Federal grand jury on learning all the facts, indicted the principal, who was subsequently convicted and fined \$250, which is an appropriate answer to the sensational stories circulated by a misinformed or a malicious class.

The immigrant inspectors on the frontier are fully conscious of the fact that the average immigrant who is detained for cause is far more a fit object for pity than one deserving censure, and while called upon to perform the unpleasant duty of denying them the coveted admission to the United States, that duty is invariably performed with a maximum of humane consideration.

It is due the two principal railroads, who are signatories to the agreement under which we are operating, to state that their interpretation of the agreement, clause by clause and line by line, has been in exact accord with the views held by the Bureau. Free and full access to all their trains has been accorded your inspectors, free transportation being furnished them that the inspections may be completed before the trains reach the border.

They have removed from their trains at the border all objectionable aliens, and have detained them at their own expense until the Government's disposition of them has been made.

Their instructions to all ticket agents and train hands have been in keeping with our requests, and one result of these instructions has been the refusal to sell tickets to more than 7,000 aliens until they first produce evidence to prove their admissibility to the United States, and in every case they have directed said aliens to the nearest United States immigration office.

So far as these railway lines are concerned, up to this time there is nothing left to be desired as to the observation of the terms of the agreement into which they have entered with the United States Government in regard to immigration.

A reference to the number of exclusions on account of violation of the alien contract labor laws will be of undoubted interest.

Employers have unquestionably made use of Canada as a source through which to draw employees in many branches of industry. The testimony of the rejected aliens under this head leaves no room for doubt on this point, and while we have been unable to deport any of them direct to Europe from a Canadian port, admission to the United States has been denied them, and they have been compelled to remain in Canada.

Some of them have subsequently tried to effect surreptitious entry to the United States, but owing to the system of inspection in vogue all along the line they have failed, and for their temerity have been deported to Europe via New York, and the pursuance of this policy has had a very salutary effect on others, who are quite as anxious to evade the law, but who are of a less defiant demeanor.

During the periods of great industrial strife, to wit, the anthracite coal strike and the cotton workers, lockout at Lowell, Mass., it required constant and unflagging attention to duty on the part of the entire force to prevent violations of the alien contract labor laws, and the Bureau will doubtless agree with me that the absence of serious complaint on the part of the United States workmen involved amply attests that the law was remarkably well enforced under the circumstances.

It is the common opinion of all the inspectors at important border gateways that the majority of aliens seeking admission to the United States in violation of the alien contract labor law are thoroughly advised before leaving Europe that the Canadian frontier affords the easiest access to the United States; indeed, their testimony compels this conclusion.

Special cases might be mentioned in wearying detail, but I purpose mentioning one case only, and will ask you to accept it as a criterion and to judge whether it justifies the conclusion aforementioned.

On June 6, 1903, 54 aliens applied for admission to the United States at Winnipeg, Manitoba, their destination being Caro, Mich.

The testimony of this party conclusively proved that they were engaged in Europe, that all their expenses were paid by their prospective employers, and that they were advised to reach their destination via Winnipeg, Manitoba. This route involved a journey of 2,000 miles farther than was necessary and a corresponding unnecessary expense.

There can be but one reason for this, and that is that the Canadian frontier as far west as Sault Ste. Marie was known to be well guarded, while the frontier west of that point was supposed to be "wide open," and it goes without saying that for the same reason the United States ocean ports of entry were also avoided.

In conclusion, I present parallel columns which may serve to indicate clearly the improvement made during the present fiscal year.

Special stress must be laid on the recommendation that none but young, active, strong, and robust men should be assigned to duty on the frontier, and they should be selected with a view to putting none but men of good judgment in these places of unusual importance and responsibility.

A maintenance of the present system of border inspection must inevitably reflect the wisdom thereof in the returns of the almshouses, hospitals, asylums, and other places of refuge which aliens have previously been wont to seek, for of the 5,158 denied admission at border stations it is not improbable that a very large number of them would already be a charge on the taxpayers of whatever community in which they might have settled had they been admitted, and the 1,439 suffering from dangerous, loathsome, contagious diseases would certainly have been a hidden menace to public health, and an element of deterioration to the general hygienic standard of the States in which they would have settled.

Everyone of the diseased aliens reported herein was examined under most careful circumstances by a corps of medical examiners of high repute for proficiency, whose official certificates in writing are on file here in each and every case, a fact which will when duly considered serve to demonstrate what a very serious omission it was to leave the frontier subject to the methods in vogue until recently in matters of immigration.

This report will undoubtedly show that immigration from foreign contiguous territory is susceptible of adequate control, and the Government can select its future citizens with as much care through this channel as through its ocean ports of arrival and successfully exclude all who would tend to pollute rather than to promote the general body politic.

Respectfully,
ROBERT WATCHORN, *Commissioner.*

Hon. F. P. SARGENT,
Commissioner-General of Immigration, Washington, D. C.

Examined and refused admission.

1902 (10 months).		1903.	
CAUSE.		CAUSE.	
No certificates	235	No certificates	1,062
Contract laborers	419	Contract laborers	431
Paupers, or persons likely to become public charges	812	Paupers, or persons likely to become public charges	1,575
Insane	10	Insane	17
Idiots	8	Idiots	4
Dangerous contagious diseases	496	Dangerous contagious diseases	1,439
Immoral purposes	3	Immoral purposes	14
Arrested and deported to Europe after having effected unlawful entrance to the United States—via Canada, 11; via New York, 55	66	Arrested and deported to Europe after having effected unlawful entrance to the United States—via Canada, 19; via New York, 166	185
Assisted immigrants	15	Assisted immigrants	0
Examined and rejected west of Port Huron, Mich., for all causes	140	Examined and rejected west of Port Huron, Mich., for all causes	1,247
Number of smugglers arrested and convicted	4	Number of smugglers arrested and convicted	25
In prison pending trial	2	In prison pending trial	1
On bail pending trial	3	On bail pending trial	3
Failed of conviction	0	Failed of conviction	3
	5		7
Total rejections for all causes	2,028	Total border rejections for all causes	4,542
Refused passage at European ports for Canada	0	Refused passage at European ports for Canada	150
Deported to Europe from Canadian ports by United States immigration authorities	101	Deported to Europe from Canadian ports by United States immigration authorities	336
Deported to Europe by Canadian immigration authorities	0	Deported to Europe by Canadian immigration authorities	130
Grand total of rejections and deportations	2,129	Grand total of rejections and deportations	5,158

	Ports of entry.			Total at Canadian ocean ports.
	Halifax, Nova Scotia.	St. John, New Brunswick.	Quebec, Quebec.	
Beaver Line:				
Examined	89	6,230	9,573	15,892
Admitted	89	6,136	9,413	15,668
Deported to Europe		94	130	224
Deported to Europe from border				83
Allan Line:				
Examined	3,399	90	4,955	8,444
Admitted	3,368	88	4,906	8,362
Deported to Europe	31	2	49	82
Deported to Europe from border				22
Hamburg-American Line:				
Examined	1,775	8	5	1,788
Admitted	1,746	8	5	1,759
Deported to Europe	29			29
Deported to Europe from border				59
Dominion Line:				
Examined	170		620	790
Admitted	170		619	789
Deported to Europe			1	1
Miscellaneous:				
Examined	3	20	5	28
Admitted	3	20	5	28
Deported to Europe from border				4

REJECTIONS AT VARIOUS PORTS—Continued.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

	Cause:							Total.
	Contract labor.	Insanity.	No certificate.	Prostitutes.	Public charge.	Favus.	Trachoma.	
Arabian					1			1
Armenian							1	1
Austrian					6	1	4	11
Bulgarian							1	2
Canadian					6			11
English	5				1			2
Finnish	4		1		1	1		8
French					1			1
German					2			2
Greek	3				2		4	9
Hungarian			2		7		5	14
Irish		1			4			5
Italian	2		5		39	3	38	88
Polish					1			1
Roumanian					3			3
Russian			1		3		6	10
Scotch	1							1
Syrian							5	5
Total	16	1	9		78	5	65	175
Persons dependent on those rejected above								4
Grand total								179

PORT HURON, MICH.

Armenian	2					1	1	4
Austrian					1		1	2
Austrian German					2			2
Belgian		1					1	2
Canadian	16		3		5			24
English	1							1
Greek	2						2	4
Italian						1	7	8
Scandinavian							1	1
Syrian	1				2		8	11
Total	22	1	3		10	2	21	59
Canadians bringing women for prostitution								2
Grand total								61

BLACK ROCK, ONTARIO.

Armenian							5	5
Austrian					3		3	6
Austrian German					21			21
Canadian	2		2		10		1	15
English					1			1
Finnish					1		3	4
German					2			2
Italian	25				15	2	15	58
Roumanian					2			2
Russian					1		3	4
Syrian					2		4	6
Total	27		2		58	2	34	124

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORTS OF QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AND ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, WITH THE ULTIMATE DISPOSITION OF EACH CASE, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

Disease.	Remaining on hand at close of fiscal year 1902.	Certified during fiscal year 1903.	Total to be accounted for.	Released by board of special inquiry.	Recovered.	Escaped.	Settled in Canada.	Released by Canadian authorities.	Deported.	Died.	Remaining on hand at close of fiscal year 1903.
Accompanying	1	1	1								1
Adenoids	1	1	1	1							
Amputation, arm	1	1	1								
Anæmia	2	2	2	2							
Appendicitis	1	1	1								1
Astigmatism, marked	1	1	1								
Blind	2	2	2	1							
Blindness, partial ^a	3	3	3	2							
Bronchitis:											
Acute	1	1	1		1						
Chronic	1	1	1	1							
Broncho-pneumonia	2	2	2		1						1
Cataract, double	1	1	1	1							
Cellulitis	1	1	1		1						
Cleft palate	1	1	1	1							
Conjunctivitis:											
Follicular	2	5	7	7							
Granular	33	46	79	1	51	14			12		1
Purulent	2	1	3	2					1		
Corneal opacity, complete, one eye	1	1	1	1							
Deaf and dumb	1	1	1							1	
Deafness, marked	1	1	1	1							
Debility	1	1	1							1	
Emphysema	1	1	1			1					
Equino-valgus	2	2	2		2						
Erysipelas, facial	1	19	20			5		1	14		
Favus	1	1	1	1							
Fever	1	1	1			1					
Frostbite	1	1	1								
Heart disease:											
Functional	2	2	2		1					2	
Valvular	1	4	5	1		2					
Hemiplegia:											
Partial	1	1	1	1							
Hermaphroditism, pseudo	1	1	1	1							
Hernia, inguinal:											
Double	3	3	3	2							
Left	1	5	6	2					1		
Right	1	9	10	6					1		
Hip-joint disease	3	3	3	3							
Hydrocele, of the cord	1	1	1	1							
Hydrocephalus	2	2	2	1				1			
Infancy	1	1	1								
Keratitis ^b	1	1	1								
Kneejoint:											
Ankylosis of	1	1	1	1							
Congenital deformity of	1	1	1	1							
Resection of	1	1	1	1							
Luxation, chronic:											
Of ankle	2	2	2	2							
Of hip	6	6	6	6							
Of knee	1	1	1	1							
Mastoiditis	1	1	1	1							1
Marasmus	2	2	2	1							1
Measles	9	9	9	8							
Meningocele	1	1	1	1							
Mental aberration	1	1	1	1		1					
Observation	19	19	19	7		4					8
Rachitis	2	2	2	2							
Rheumatism, chronic	1	1	1	1							
Paralysis:											
Right arm ^c	1	1	1	1							1
Motor, partial	1	1	1	1							
Spastic	1	1	1	1							
Parotitis	1	1	1	1							1
Parturition, results of	1	1	1	1							
Peritonitis:											
Tubercular	1	1	1	1							1
Puerperal	1	1	1	1							
Pneumonia, lobar	2	2	2	1							

^a One certificate sent to Montreal. Ultimate action not known. ^b Released, not improved. ^c 1 was a second-cabin passenger.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT THE PORTS OF QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AND ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, CANADA, ETC.—Continued.

Disease.	Remaining on hand at close of fiscal year 1902.	Certified during fiscal year 1903.	Total to be accounted for.	Released by board of special inquiry.	Recovered.	Escaped.	Settled in Canada.	Released by Canadian authorities.	Deported.	Died.	Remaining on hand at close of fiscal year 1903.
Poor physique.....		10	10	1							
Pregnancy ^a	2	16	18	12	2	1		1	7		
Psoriasis.....		1	1	1			1				
Pterygium.....		1	1	1							
Puerperal septicaemia.....	1		1	1							
Scoliosis.....		14	14	13	1						
Senility and debility ^b		59	59	54							
Septicaemia.....		1	1						1		2
Spine, Potts disease of.....		2	2	2						1	
Sprain of ankle.....		1	1	1							
Suppurating glands, neck.....	1		1	1							
Syphilis.....	1	1	2		1						
Tachycardia.....		1	1			1					
Talipes varus.....		1	1						1		
Tonia sycosis.....		1	1	1							
Trachoma ^a	15	264	279	4	29	42	13	5	166		19
Tubercle:											
Of knee joint.....		2	2	1							
Of lung.....		2	2						1		
Varicocele, marked.....		1	1						2		
Varicose veins.....		1	1								1
Weak mind.....		1	2	3					1		2
Total.....	64	572	636	145	122	78	15	7	223	6	33

^a 1 certificate sent to Montreal. Ultimate result not known.
^b 2 certificates sent to Montreal. Ultimate action not known.

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, P. H. and M. H. S.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT QUEBEC, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, CANADA, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR 1903.

[Contains a list of the diseases and the number of each of which a record consisting of the name, age, nativity, date of arrival, name of vessel, and disease is on file, but which were not considered of sufficient severity to necessitate a medical certificate and a reference to the board of special inquiry.]

Disease.	Number of cases recorded.	Disease.	Number of cases recorded.
Adherent iris.....	1	Hernia, incomplete.....	1
Amputation:		Jaundice, acute catarrhal.....	1
Of left thumb.....	2	Keratitis.....	3
Of right thumb.....	2	Loose cartilage in knee joint.....	1
Blepharitis marginalis.....	10	Lymphadenitis.....	3
Blind:		Marasmus.....	1
Left eye.....	27	Nystagmus.....	2
Right eye.....	53	Ozoena.....	1
Blindness, partial.....	1	Physical examination.....	10
Burns, old.....	1	Pregnancy.....	55
Carbuncle.....	1	Psoriasis.....	1
Caries, old, of jaw.....	1	Pterygium.....	4
Cataract, one eye.....	1	Rheumatism, chronic.....	1
Cellulitis.....	10	Spur on nasal septum.....	2
Chlorosis.....	2	Sty.....	1
Conjunctivitis, follicular.....	26	Subluxation, hip joint.....	1
Corneal opacity.....	41	Torticollis.....	1
Cured favus.....	45	Tumor, benign.....	5
Deafness, moderate.....	2	Ulcer:	
Debility.....	1	Cornea.....	6
Deflection of nasal septum.....	1	Soft palate.....	1
Destruction of nasal cartilage.....	1	Varicocele.....	2
Dislocation crystalline lens.....	3	Wound:	
Eczema.....	7	Incised.....	1
Entropion.....	1	Lacerated.....	1
Ferunculosis.....	1	Septic.....	1
Fracture, old.....	1	Total.....	356
Goitre.....	1		
Heart disease.....	1		

W. C. BILLINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, P. H. and M. H. S.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT OF THE MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIEN IMMIGRANTS AT MONTREAL, CANADA, FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1903.

[Contains a list of the diseases and conditions which were not considered of sufficient severity to report to the board of special inquiry.]

Disease.	Number of cases.	Disease.	Number of cases.
Adentis:		Eczema (vesicular).....	1
Cervical.....	2	Epididymitis.....	1
Inguinal.....	1	Ears, ulcerated, result of frostbite.....	1
Aphonia.....	1	Femur (old fracture).....	2
Atrophy, right arm.....	1	Goitre.....	1
Blepharitis marginalis.....	4	Inflamed connective tissue of foot.....	4
Blind in one eye.....	28	Lipoma.....	1
Bronchitis.....	3	Pterygium.....	3
Conjunctivitis:		Pterygium.....	16
Catarrhal.....	66	Laryngitis.....	1
Chronic.....	4	Pregnancy.....	7
Follicular.....	16	Psoriasis.....	1
Cleft palate.....	1	Seborrhoea.....	2
Corneal ulcers.....	7	Sebaceous cyst.....	2
Contusion of hands.....	1	Talipes equinus.....	2
Cataract.....	2	Tremor, hereditary.....	1
Dislocation of lens.....	6	Total.....	198
Eczema of scalp (pustular).....	9		

JAMES BARCLAY, M. D.,
Medical Examiner, U. S. Inspection Service.

As specially indicative of the value of the system of inspection conducted through the agency of the Montreal office, attention is directed to the number of rejections on account of communicable diseases, 1,439, as compared with the grand total of rejections on the same account at all the seaports of the United States, 1,773.

DISTRIBUTION AND NATURALIZATION.

It is impossible for any but the most reckless or foolishly optimistic to consider the figures presented in this report without realizing their serious bearing upon our well-being. It is not alone that virtually 1,000,000 aliens have been added to our population within the brief space of one year, although that fact is one of large dimensions. The constituent elements of this great army of invasion are to be considered, their individual character and capacity for useful work, their respect for law and order, their ability to stand the strain—morally, physically, mentally—of the life of their new surroundings; in other words, the power to assimilate with the people of this country and thus become a source of strength for the support of American institutions and civilization instead of a danger in periods of strain and trial. To doubt that they possess such ability is to discredit unvarying human experience. Human beings vary not so much because of any inherent difference of nature as because of difference in the molding influences of which at every stage of development they are the product. All instruction of mind and training of body constitute a practical recognition of this fact. The problem presented, therefore, to enlightened intelligence for solution is how may the possibility—nay, probability—of danger from an enormous and miscellaneous influx of aliens be converted, by a wise prevision and provision, into a power for stability and security? If such a solution can be obtained, it seems the part of foolhardiness to make no effort to that end, to trust fatuously to the circumstance that though numerically immigration was years ago nearly as large in proportion to our population as it now is

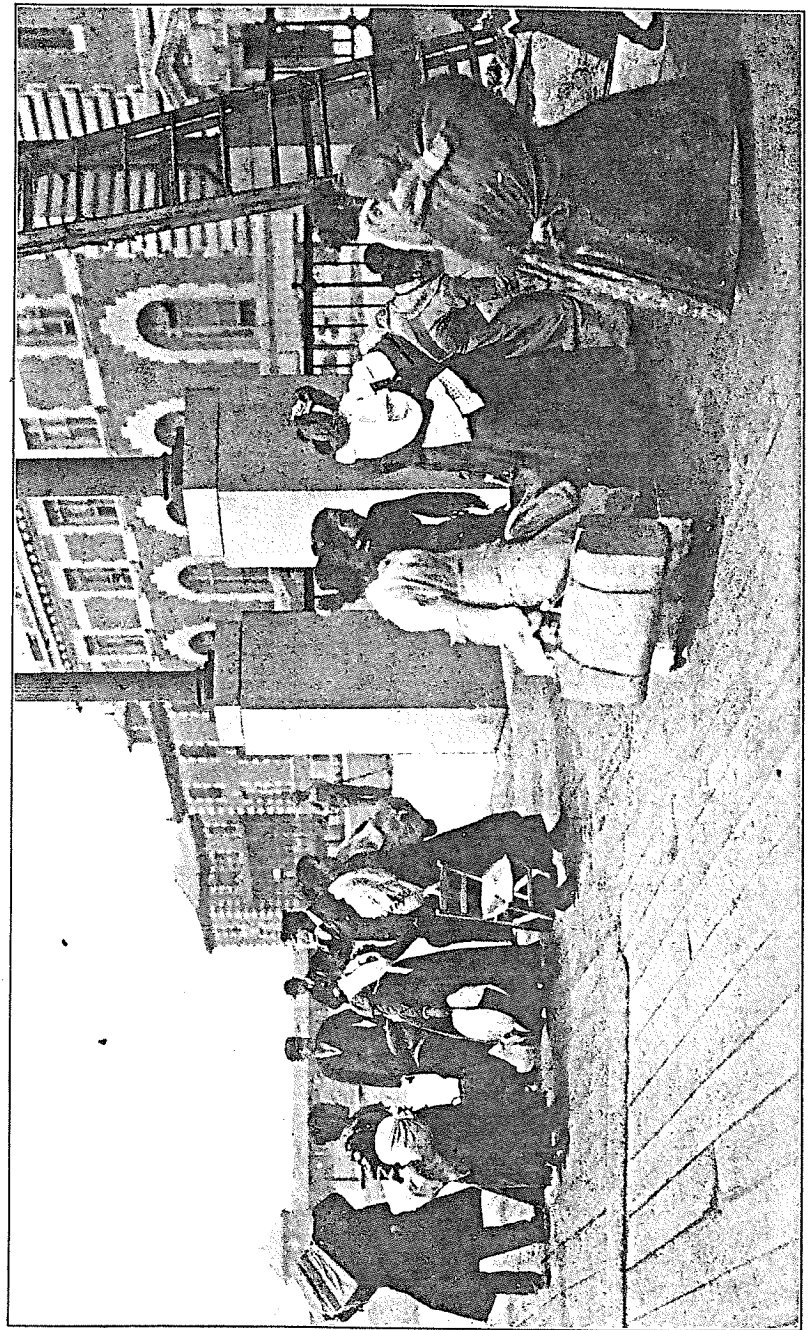
no very serious ill resulted from the failure to take any especial care in reference to it other than an inspection at the time of arrival.

In my judgment the smallest part of the duty to be discharged in successfully handling alien immigrants with a view to the protection of the people and institutions of this country is that part now provided for by law. Its importance, though undeniable, is relatively of secondary moment. It can not, for example, compare in practical value with, nor can it take the place of, measures to insure the distribution of the many thousands who come in ignorance of the industrial needs and opportunities of this country, and, by a more potent law than that of supply and demand, which speaks to them here in an unknown tongue, colonizes alien communities in our great cities. Such colonies are a menace to the physical, social, moral, and political security of the country. They are hotbeds for the propagation and growth of those false ideas of political and personal freedom whose germs have been vitalized by ages of oppression under unequal and partial laws, which find their first concrete expression in resistance to constituted authority, even occasionally in the assassination of the lawful agents of that authority. They are the breeding grounds also of moral depravity; the centers of propagation of physical disease. Above all, they are the congested places in the industrial body which check the free circulation of labor to those parts where it is most needed and where it can be most benefited. Do away with them and the greatest peril of immigration will be removed.

Removed from the sweat shops and slums of the great cities and given the opportunity to acquire a home, every alien, however radical his theories of government and individual right may have been, will become a conservative—a supporter in theory and practice of those institutions under whose benign protection he has acquired and can defend his household goods. Suitable legislation is therefore strongly urged to establish agencies by means of which, either with or without the cooperation of the States, aliens shall be made acquainted with the resources of the country at large, the industrial needs of the various sections, in both skilled and unskilled labor, the cost of living, the wages paid, the price and capabilities of the lands, the character of the climates, the duration of the seasons—in short, all of that information furnished by some of the great railway lines through whose efforts the territory tributary thereto has been transformed from a wilderness within a few years to the abiding place of a happy and prosperous population.

Another means of obviating danger from our growing immigration is the enactment of legislation to prevent the degrading of the electorate through the unlawful naturalization of aliens. Undoubtedly such naturalization is now often granted upon very insufficient evidence of the statutory period of residence, a looseness in the practice of the courts which is fostered by the heat and zeal of partisanship in political contests. It rests with Congress to prevent such abuses and the consequent distrust in the popular mind of the purity of elections by establishing additional requirements to be complied with by aliens seeking the privilege of citizenship.

Within the past year the Bureau has established at the various ports of entry a card index system, by reference to which the date of the arrival and personal identity can be readily verified. To require every alien applicant for naturalization to produce a certified copy of such



ALIENS ENTERING ELLIS ISLAND STATION.