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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Document No. 2251.
Commissioner-General of Immigration.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., October 10, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith for your consideration a report of the operations of this Bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

General information as to the characteristics of alien immigration for the period named has been compiled, for convenience of reference, as well as to economize space, in tabulated form, and appropriate titles prefixed to each table to show the specific nature of the information contained therein. Where such an arrangement seemed desirable for the purpose of making comparison, there are given, in parallel columns, the corresponding figures for the year preceding the one now under consideration, as in the following table:

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED BY PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900 AND 1901.

Ports.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Baltimore, Md	20,819	6,745	27,564	13,223	3,993	17,216
Boston, Mass	7,520	8,234	15,754	12,676	12,940	25,616
Galveston, Tex	637	473	1,110	330	238	568
Gloucester, Mass	8		8			
Honolulu, H. T				1,550	224	1,774
Key West, Fla	3,013	1,361	4,374	1,908	1,010	2,918
Miami and Tampa, Fla	6	7	13			
New Bedford, Mass	293	49	342	440	197	637
Newport News, Va	1		1			
New Orleans, La	1,145	403	1,548	2,404	1,045	3,449
New York, N. Y	223,414	113,293	341,712	265,313	123,113	388,931
Philadelphia, Pa	10,275	5,359	16,134	7,376	5,360	13,236
Portland, Me	2,606	813	3,419	2,099	856	2,955
Portland, Oreg	727	11	738	32	1	33
Port Townsend, Wash	7,272	168	7,440	1,592	66	1,658
Providence, R. I				29	23	52
San Francisco, Cal	4,434	631	5,165	2,914	741	3,655
Total United States	237,270	133,102	425,372	312,391	149,807	462,698
Through Canada via—						
Quebec and Point Levis	9,925	4,631	14,556	10,733	5,114	15,897
St. John and Halifax	3,398	1,557	5,455	3,943	1,334	5,777
Vancouver and Victoria	3,055	134	3,199	3,435	111	3,546
Total Canada	16,378	6,322	23,200	18,111	7,059	25,220
Grand total	304,148	144,424	448,572	331,052	156,866	487,918

The total steerage arrivals appear from the foregoing table to have been 487,918, an increase over the next preceding year of 39,346, or, approximately, 9 per cent. Of this increase 2,020 came through Canadian ports and 37,326 were landed at ports of this country. At the ports of Baltimore, Galveston, Key West, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Port Townsend, and San Francisco there were decreases of arrivals of, respectively, 10,348, 592, 1,456, 2,898, 464, 705, 5,782, and 1,510. Boston, New Bedford, New Orleans, and New York, on the other hand, report increases, respectively, of 9,862, 342, 1,901, and 47,219.

No aliens arrived during the year at Gloucester, Mass., Miami and Tampa, Fla., and Newport News, Va.; 52 landed at Providence, R. I., and 1,774 were reported for the new Territory of Hawaii. The larger number reported from Canadian ports is made up of increases, of comparatively unimportant dimensions, at each of them, but for the reasons stated in former reports, the figures given probably fall far short of giving even approximately the immigration of aliens through the Dominion. No statistics of arrivals from foreign contiguous territory are compiled except of such aliens from transoceanic countries as are manifested on the ships' lists as destined to this country, and of those from the same sources who enter the United States within thirty days after arrival at the ports of such foreign contiguous country.

As will appear from Table VI, hereinafter, the column "total immigrants," which gives the number of alien steerage passengers, should be amended by the addition of 74,950 "other alien passengers," thus giving, as the total ascertained alien immigration for the fiscal year 1901, 562,868.

The relative proportion between the sexes, of about two to one in favor of the males, reported last year, seems to have been maintained during the year under consideration.

TABLE II.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1900 AND 1901, SHOWING INCREASE AND DECREASE FOR EACH COUNTRY, RESPECTIVELY, AND THE TOTAL NET INCREASE IN 1901 FROM PRECEDING FISCAL YEAR 1900.

Countries.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Austria-Hungary.....	114,847	113,390	.....	1,457
Belgium.....	1,196	1,579	383	.....
Denmark.....	2,926	3,655	729	.....
France, including Corsica.....	1,739	3,150	1,411	.....
German Empire.....	18,507	21,651	3,144	.....
Greece.....	3,771	5,910	2,139	.....
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	100,135	135,995	35,861	.....
Netherlands.....	1,735	2,349	614	.....
Norway.....	9,575	12,248	2,673	.....
Portugal, including Cape de Verde and Azore islands.....	4,234	4,165	.....	69
Roumania.....	6,459	7,155	696	.....
Russian Empire and Finland.....	90,787	85,257	.....	5,530
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.....	108	657	549	.....
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands.....	855	592	267	.....
Sweden.....	18,650	23,361	4,681	.....
Switzerland.....	1,152	2,201	1,049	.....
Turkey in Europe.....	285	397	102	.....
United Kingdom.....	48,237	45,546	.....	2,691
Not specified.....	2	18	16	.....
Total Europe.....	424,700	463,237	54,284	9,747
China.....	1,247	2,459	1,212	.....
Japan.....	12,635	5,269	.....	7,366
India.....	9	22	13	.....
Turkey in Asia.....	3,962	5,732	1,820	.....
Other Asia.....	93	61	.....	32
Total Asia.....	17,946	13,593	3,045	7,398

TABLE II.—IMMIGRATION, BY NATIONALITY, FOR FISCAL YEARS 1900 AND 1901, ETC.—Continued.

Countries.	1900.	1901.	Increase.	Decrease.
Africa	30	173	143	.....
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	214	325	111	.....
Hawaiian Islands	67	6	.....	61
Philippine Islands	116	140	24	.....
Pacific Islands, not specified	31	27	.....	4
British North America	396	540	144	.....
British Honduras .....	.....	20	20	.....
Other Central America	42	130	88	.....
Mexico	237	347	110	.....
South America	124	203	79	.....
West Indies	4,656	3,176	.....	1,480
All other countries	13	1	.....	12
Grand total	448,572	487,918	58,048	18,702

Table II shows that of the total steerage immigration, aggregating 487,918, 469,237 came from European countries, 13,593 from Asiatic, 173 from African, and 4,915 from all other sources. The net increase of 44,537 from Europe is made up of larger immigration from all the countries of that continent, except Austria-Hungary, which shows a decrease as compared with last year of 1,457; Portugal, with the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, showing 69 less immigrants; the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which sent 2,961 less, and the Russian Empire and Finland, whence the arrivals were fewer by 5,530.

Of those European countries sending a greater number than was reported last year the most noteworthy for the ratio of increase were, in the order named, Switzerland, France including Corsica, Greece, Norway, the German Empire, Sweden, and Italy including Sicily and Sardinia. In tabulated form these countries show as follows:

Country.	Increase in immigration, 1901.	Percentage of increase over 1900.
Switzerland	1,049	0.91+
France	1,411	.81+
Greece	2,139	.57—
Norway	2,873	.28—
Germany	3,144	.17—
Sweden	4,681	.25+
Italy	35,861	.36—

Although Switzerland, France, and Greece show much larger relative increases, by far the most significant figures in the foregoing table are those representing the growth of Italian immigration for the year. The ratio of increase of such arrivals, as compared with those from the same country last year, is approximately 36 per cent or more than threefold the ratio of increase from all Europe, and the increases numerically from all other countries of Europe aggregate scarcely one-fourth of that from Italy.

Referring again to Table II, it appears that there has been a diminution in immigration from Asiatic countries of 4,373, or nearly 25 per cent. This decrease is represented almost entirely by the reduced number of 5,269 from Japan, which last year sent 12,635 immigrants to this country. It is worthy of note that immigration from China for the year was almost double that for last year.

TABLE III.—REPORT OF IMMIGRATION AT PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Race.	Sex.		Total.	Ages.			Debarred.							Returned in 1 year after landing.	Relieved in hospital.	Illiteracy, 14 years and over.		Immigrants bringing—		Total amount of money shown.	Have been in the United States before.
	Male.	Female.		Under 14 years.	14 to 45.	45 and over.	Idiots.	Insane persons.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Leathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Convicts.	Assisted immigrants.	Women for immoral purposes.			Contract laborers.	Can read, but can not write.	Can neither read nor write.	\$50 or over.			Less than $50.
African (black)	299	295	594	120	416	58		16					5	1	13	167	33	497	\$3,290	297	
Armenian	1,364	491	1,855	242	1,594	79		14	7					39	344	128	1,092	22,053	109		
Bohemian and Moravian	1,943	1,823	3,766	757	2,663	346		3					1	31	59	39	1,906	80,795	217		
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin	499	112	611	54	540	17		70						4	208	93	323	14,242	15		
Chinese	2,413	89	2,452	56	2,300	37					42	3	42	17	125	309	1,180	22,068	2,239		
Korean	46	1	47	1	43	3		1							4	35	4	12,545	7		
Croatian and Slovenian	15,492	2,436	17,928	745	16,576	607		53	1				3	3	41	6,773	14,897	232,185	1,685		
Cuban	1,019	603	1,622	360	1,085	177		6				1	1	1	5	108	173	23,261	951		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	630	102	732	40	664	28								1	202	164	273	14,560	57		
Dutch and Flemish	2,149	1,150	3,299	769	2,232	298		16					2	31	189	662	1,073	98,412	355		
East Indian	18	2	20	1	19			1							5	12	7	1,163	3		
English	8,041	5,447	13,488	2,105	9,702	1,681	1	3	93				2	28	44	5	4,849	3,802	542,293	4,267	
Finnish	6,458	3,541	9,999	1,099	8,557	343		16	10				2	49	161	876	7,254	130,719	906		
French	2,526	1,510	4,036	432	3,253	351		13	1				7	13	152	1,500	1,216	164,644	1,608		
German	20,214	14,528	34,742	6,490	25,706	2,546		120	12				6	26	414	1,100	14,752	1,056,850	3,882		
Greek	5,754	165	5,919	506	5,238	175		70	10				2	31	67	7,163	4,925	92,145	806		
Hawaiian	8	5	13		5										4			120			
Hebrew	32,345	25,753	58,098	14,781	39,890	3,597	2	2	245	49	1		9	69	555	135	3,111	19,394	487,787	1,373	
Irish	12,807	17,597	30,404	1,947	27,821	1,236		73	11				2	59	106	3,691	20,230	487,733	5,908		
Italian (north)	17,852	4,251	22,103	1,830	19,156	1,137		4	51	10			9	27	72	3,122	7,147	505,774	3,017		
Italian (south)	90,895	25,309	115,704	13,794	90,317	9,593	2	4	1,292	30			2	67	52	58,493	5,656	1,017,310	11,524		
Japanese	4,887	862	5,249	53	5,079	117		158	30			6	125	4	53	4,850	117	209,689	438		
Lithuanian	6,499	2,316	8,815	712	7,986	117		14	7					65	293	481	6,615	79,917	233		
Magyar	9,627	3,684	13,311	1,108	11,620	583		40	2				4	53	508	859	10,751	143,550	1,614		
Mexican	217	133	350	42	278	31		5						8	42	142	84	10,070	112		
Pacific Islander	20	4	24	1	21	2									3	14	2	951	4		
Polish	29,551	14,036	43,617	4,520	37,904	1,193		98					3	22	931	13,789	33,075	429,032	2,323		
Portuguese	2,240	1,936	4,176	1,030	2,774	372		50	7				3	11	123	1,884	3,274	45,842	671		
Romanian	704	57	761	23	684	54		2						2	274	25	608	8,322	56		
Russian	474	106	600	147	495	28							3	1	166	87	358	10,329	30		
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3,903	1,385	5,288	252	4,850	186		23						18	45	2,634	158	50,402	509		

Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	23,503	16,774	40,277	3,135	34,796	2,296	1	2	45	5	1			4	13	68	92	196	5,596	25,455	690,798	7,216
Scotch	1,202	802	2,004	311	1,432	211			15						4	4	5	15	622	681	60,897	524
Slovak	21,227	8,116	29,343	2,532	25,756	1,005			77	14				8	13	114	132	8,086	1,771	23,678	356,942	5,157
Spanish	1,072	130	1,202	105	1,020	77			21	1						11	2	150	395	655	54,291	337
Syrian	2,729	1,335	4,064	798	3,080	186			82	28				7	3	113	9	1,825	520	2,055	70,436	370
Turkish	123	13	136	8	125	3			5									61	22	100	3,206	9
Welsh	391	233	674	113	485	76			1							1	5	18	240	190	21,424	337
West Indian	62	20	82	9	72	1			34					1	1	4		10	37	10	3,235	24
Spanish-American	200	76	276	49	210	17			1									41	158	60	44,134	112
Filipino	105	33	138	31	104	3			9	17									16	11	1,206	
Esquimaux	10	13	23	4	15	4														13	260	
Arabian	11		11		11				2									6				
Swiss	1		1		1						1								1		30	
Total	331,455	156,863	437,918	62,562	396,516	28,840	6	16	2,798	309	7	50	3	327	363	2,826	3,058	117,537	56,312	294,860	7,333,822	58,132

The total steerage immigration of 487,918 was distributed, as shown by Table III, as to sex between 331,055 males and 156,863 females, as to age between 62,562 under 14 years, 396,516 from 14 to 45, and 28,840 of 45 and over. It is also shown that 117,587 were unable to read or write, 3,058 could read but not write; that 294,860 brought each less than \$30; that 56,312 had more than \$30 apiece, and that there was exhibited to the inspection officers at the ports by the immigrants an aggregate of \$7,383,822.

During the year 2,826 received hospital treatment and 363 were returned to their respective countries, having become public charges within one year after landing.

The subjoined statement gives for comparison the number refused a landing and the causes of such refusal for the fiscal years 1900 and 1901.

Causes of refusal.	1900.	1901.
Idiots.....	1	6
Insane persons.....	32	16
Paupers, etc.....	2,974	2,798
Diseased persons.....	393	309
Convicts.....	4	7
Assisted immigrants.....	2	50
Contract laborers.....	833	827
Women, for immoral purposes.....	7	3
Total.....	4,246	3,516

From the foregoing it seems that the character of immigration was decidedly superior to that of last year, the rejections having been 730 less, although the arrivals were more numerous by 39,346. With respect to diseased aliens and those who were paupers or likely to become public charges, there can be no reasonable doubt as to the improvement indicated by the above figures. The Bureau believes, however, that the phenomenal diminution shown in the number of aliens rejected under the provisions of the alien contract labor law is to be accounted for rather by the radical change inaugurated at the port of New York in the mode of inspecting aliens suspected of seeking admission in violation of the said law. This subject, however, will be considered further on under its appropriate heading.

There were also rejected, in addition to those shown in the foregoing table, 1,696 aliens attempting to enter the United States from foreign contiguous territory. The points at which such rejections were made, as well as the reasons therefor, are shown in Table III A, and their large number lends emphasis to the belief heretofore expressed in reports of the Bureau that the proscribed classes seek and find an easier means of access to this country across its land boundaries than at its seaports.

TABLE III A.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS REFUSED ADMISSION FROM FOREIGN CONTIGUOUS TERRITORY TO THE UNITED STATES, UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR LAWS AND THE LAWS REGULATING IMMIGRATION FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Ports.	Women for immoral purposes.	Paupers, or likely to become public charges.	Loathsome or dangerous contagious diseases.	Contract laborers.	Total.
Buffalo, N. Y.	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Cornwall, Ontario	.....	13	.....	9	22
Detroit, Mich	.....	16	.....	15	31
Eagle Pass, Tex	1	164	1	135	301
Eastport, Me.	.....	12	.....	.....	12
El Paso, Tex	.....	425	.....	161	586
Loredo, Tex	6	68	5	42	121
Nogales, Ariz	.....	86	.....	187	273
Ogdensburg, N. Y	.....	19	.....	47	66
Pembina, N. Dak	.....	2	.....	4	6
Port Huron, Mich	.....	32	.....	1	33
Rouse Point, N. Y	.....	58	.....	8	66
San Antonio, Tex	.....	14	.....	.....	14
St. Albans, Vt	.....	18	.....	.....	18
Niagara Falls, N. Y	.....	5	.....	6	11
Vanceboro, Me.	1	108	.....	26	135
Total	8	1,040	6	642	1,696

As showing the distribution of the steerage aliens among the principal races which contributed to our immigration for the year under consideration, the following statement has been compiled from Table III:

Race.	Number.	Ratio to total arrivals.
Italian	137,807	<i>Per cent.</i> 28
Hebrew	53,098	12
Polish	43,617	9
Scandinavian	40,277	8
German	34,742	7
Irish	30,404	6
Slovak	29,343	6
Croatian and Slovenian	17,928	3
English	13,438	3
Magyar	13,311	3
All others	68,903	14
Total	487,918	100

The Italians, constituting 28 per cent of the total steerage immigration for the year, are, it will appear by reference to Table III, composed of 22,103 north Italians and 115,704 south Italians, two quite distinct peoples.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, BY MONTHS, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1900 AND 1901.

Months.	1900.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
July	14,839	9,454	24,293	24,127	14,718	38,845
August	15,119	9,967	25,086	19,697	13,727	33,424
September	16,276	12,701	28,977	17,984	15,417	33,401
October	21,620	15,300	36,920	20,901	17,567	38,468
November	21,285	12,242	33,527	16,730	11,490	28,220
December	17,038	9,015	26,053	16,573	9,509	26,082
January	11,918	4,887	16,785	13,203	5,094	18,297
February	17,412	5,379	22,791	20,533	5,950	26,483
March	38,314	11,117	49,431	35,030	8,870	43,900
April	45,801	15,006	60,807	51,003	14,359	65,362
May	48,305	21,159	69,464	59,207	23,630	82,837
June	36,191	18,217	54,408	36,067	16,532	52,599
Total	304,148	144,424	448,572	331,055	156,863	487,918

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG.

Countries.	African, black.	Armenian.	Bohemian and Moravian.	Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.	Chinese.	Korean.	Croatian and Slovenian.	Cuban.	Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.	Dutch and Flemish.	East Indian.	English.	Finnish.	French.	German.	Greek.	Hawaiian.	Hebrew.	Irish.	Italian, north.	Italian, south.	Japanese.
Austria-Hungary			3,766	41			17,905		717			1			7,816	1		13,006		1,463		
Belgium				1						946				612	18					1	1	
Denmark															11			1				
France, including Corsica.														3,090				20		8		
German Empire														34	19,468			272				
Greece																5,910						
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia															8					20,324	115,659	
Netherlands									8,335						8				4			
Norway																		6				
Roumania							1								120			3				
Russian Empire and Finland							6						9,966		5,043			37,660				
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro.				560			7		2						2			8				
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands																						
Sweden													21					1				
Switzerland												1			266	1,625		3		301	1	
Turkey in Europe.		163		9			8		13									5				
United Kingdom										2		12,358			2	3		110		30,374		
Not specified												18										
Total Europe.		163	3,766	611			17,927		732	3,283		12,378	9,987	4,012	34,715	5,918		58,004	30,374	22,097	115,661	
China					2,449							3			1							
Japan												10		1	7							5,247
India											20	2										
Turkey in Asia		1,692																1				
Other Asia						47													72			
Total Asia		1,692			2,449	47					20	15		1	8	1		76				5,247
Africa	74											8			3			8		15		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand										5		265	12	2	7							
Hawaiian Islands												1					5		7			1

TABLE V.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THE COUNTRIES WHENCE THEY CAME AND THE RACE OR PEOPLE TO WHICH THEY BELONG—Continued.

Countries.	Lithuanian.	Magyar.	Mexican.	Pacific Islander.	Polish.	Portuguese.	Romanian.	Russian.	Ruthenian or Russian.	Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).	Scotch.	Slovak.	Spanish.	Syrian.	Turkish.	Welsh.	West Indian.	Spanish American.	Filipino.	Esquimaux.	Arabian.	Swiss.	Not specified.	Total immigrants.	
Turkey in Asia														3,984	33										5,732
Other Asia														8	8										61
Total Asia					1			7		2				3,992	35										13,593
Africa													3	44											173
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand				3				7		10	5		1												325
Hawaiian Islands													2						138						6
Philippine Islands																									140
Pacific islands not specified				21																					27
British North America					1						3														540
British Honduras																									20
Other Central America																		130							130
Mexico			345																						347
South America						10				1			11					122							203
West Indies			5			2		1		7	2		579	4	8		82	1							3,176
All other countries																									1
Grand total	8,815	13,311	350	24	43,617	4,176	761	670	5,238	40,277	2,004	29,343	1,202	4,064	136	674	82	276	138	23	11	1	2		487,918

Table VI is submitted below with the same comments as were made last year as to the impropriety of making any distinction between cabin and steerage passengers. They are all aliens, and as such, in the opinion of the Bureau, equally subject to the operation of our alien contract labor and immigration laws. They all pay head tax, and the same uncertainty prevails as to those traveling in either way, whether they will become permanent settlers. It is, moreover, to be borne in mind that some of the most objectionable aliens—contract laborers, convicts, anarchists, and other disorderly and lawless persons—would naturally seek the comparative immunity from inspection enjoyed by cabin passengers. It is therefore recommended that suitable regulations be adopted to insure the examination, classification, etc., of alien cabin passengers, with the same degree of care now used in inspecting and reporting those aliens who reach our ports as steerage passengers. The failure to promulgate and enforce such regulations has, it is believed, operated to induce travel in the cabins of many persons who would have proved, on careful examination, to be inadmissible.

TABLE VI.—REPORT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	78,725	34,665	113,390	3,671	117,061
Belgium	1,040	539	1,579	708	2,287
Denmark	2,148	1,507	3,655	784	4,439
France, including Corsica	1,996	1,154	3,150	5,128	8,278
German Empire	12,673	8,978	21,651	11,086	32,737
Greece	5,742	168	5,910	143	6,053
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	106,306	29,690	135,996	4,306	140,302
Netherlands	1,617	732	2,349	1,103	3,452
Norway	7,899	4,349	12,248	636	12,884
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	2,231	1,934	4,165	231	4,396
Roumania	3,981	3,174	7,155	237	7,392
Russian Empire and Finland	54,070	31,187	85,257	2,028	87,285
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	551	106	657	48	705
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	508	84	592	1,393	1,985
Sweden	12,875	10,456	23,331	1,104	24,435
Switzerland	1,572	629	2,201	1,161	3,362
Turkey in Europe	341	46	387	65	452
United Kingdom:					
England	7,336	4,878	12,214	21,490	33,704
Ireland	12,894	17,667	30,561	4,085	34,655
Scotland	1,237	833	2,070	3,367	5,437
Wales	411	290	701	196	897
Europe, not specified	7	11	18	4	22
Total Europe	316,160	150,077	469,237	62,984	532,221
China	2,417	42	2,459	119	2,578
Japan	4,902	367	5,269	311	5,580
India	20	2	22	72	94
Turkey in Asia	4,070	1,712	5,782	595	6,377
Other Asia	58	3	61	7	68
Total Asia	11,467	2,126	13,593	1,104	14,697
Africa	154	19	173	108	281
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	232	93	325	239	564
Hawaiian Islands	4	2	6	49	55
Philippine Islands	107	33	140	4	144
Pacific Islands, not specified	22	5	27	10	37
British North America	352	188	540	3,277	3,817
British Honduras	12	8	20	18	38
Other Central America	89	41	130	608	738
Mexico	215	132	347	848	1,195
South America	150	53	203	503	706
West Indies	2,090	1,066	3,176	5,198	8,374
All other countries	1	-----	1	-----	1
Grand total	331,055	156,863	487,918	74,930	562,868

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION.

Destination.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
Alabama									1	1	2		1	5			3	5	1	2
Alaska																				
Arizona											2			3			4	1		
Arkansas												1								
California	20	32	10	31	7	4	22	11	20	67	224	53	23	46	3	22	156	155		31
Colorado				4		3		2		1	11	18	7	15		2	21	8		4
Connecticut		2	2	10		5		6	3	1	29	47	46	54	5	20	131	41	1	17
Delaware						1					2			3		4	11			
District of Columbia				3		1		1	1	2	3	3		1	1	3	4			2
Florida	7	1		1	3		4	1	4	5	25	14	13	7		27	242			4
Georgia												1		2		1	4			
Hawaii		19		9	2	1	8	3	15	48	105	1	3	10		1	30			4
Idaho		2								1	3			2			7			1
Illinois		19		30	1	23	3	5	23	23	127	142	46	210	15	119	367	208	7	39
Indiana				1		1			2		4	11	4	19	1	12	25	11		6
Indian Territory										2	2			1						
Iowa		3		3		3			1	4	14	17	2	31	1	11	65	23	1	5
Kansas		1		1		3			2		7	6		11	2	7	19	11		1
Kentucky											5	5		1		1	4			2
Louisiana		3		14	1		2	1		16	37	15	14	14	1	4	24	28		30
Maine		2						2	4	1	10	5		3		2	8			1
Maryland		2		5	1	3	1	9	7	5	33	32	12	30	2	20	59	29		3
Massachusetts	1	29	4	33	2	27	11	13	28	48	196	133	139	184	3	91	355	232	9	63
Michigan		2		9		3	1	1	2	4	22	20	4	45	4	20	87	18	3	16
Minnesota		7		5		3	1		10	3	29	28		43	4	19	138	34	1	7
Mississippi									2	2	4					2				2
Missouri		2		3		2	6	1	2	4	20	26	6	24	3	10	54	20		11
Montana				4		4		1	3		8	4		4	3	2	11	9		1
Nebraska		1		1		2	2			2	8	14		23	3	10	21	12		3
Nevada											6	2		2			4			
New Hampshire		1		1				1		3	6		1	3		2	13	6		2
New Jersey		7	1	30	1	18	2	11	8	6	84	85	105	136	5	83	321	111	6	23
New Mexico				2				1			3			2		2	1			
New York	146	76	17	160	17	205	25	179	174	148	1,147	1,149	1,250	1,017	60	791	3,150	1,335	48	196
North Carolina									1		1					1	2	1		
North Dakota												5	1	8		1	26	9	1	
Ohio		5	2	22		6	1	3	6	8	53	44	15	75	7	51	191	54		15

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics, not speci- fied.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harness makers.	Seamstresses and dress- makers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
Minnesota.....	1	1	5	5	39	30	11	8	51	21	-----	-----	2	4	29	-----	44	2	59	10
Mississippi.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	-----	-----	-----
Missouri.....	1	1	18	5	27	74	4	4	66	7	-----	-----	2	4	15	-----	48	4	67	8
Montana.....	1	-----	-----	-----	18	90	3	1	84	3	-----	-----	1	-----	6	-----	7	4	4	-----
Nebraska.....	-----	1	1	-----	7	3	6	3	4	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	18	-----	21	2	10	2
Nevada.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	4	2	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----
New Hampshire.....	2	-----	-----	3	-----	4	5	-----	-----	4	-----	1	1	1	5	-----	13	10	11	-----
New Jersey.....	18	12	54	22	123	154	52	30	39	60	2	5	10	13	135	-----	306	29	266	35
New Mexico.....	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	27	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	2	-----
New York.....	119	215	368	244	2,180	1,436	280	151	303	904	73	39	140	139	2,653	15	2,701	385	6,155	353
North Carolina.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	1	-----
North Dakota.....	1	-----	-----	1	5	4	4	1	8	5	-----	-----	1	1	1	-----	9	1	9	1
Ohio.....	17	1	44	10	11	62	19	26	93	24	1	1	4	13	49	-----	121	12	129	13
Oklahoma.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----
Oregon.....	-----	-----	1	2	43	3	-----	1	11	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----	4	4	5	1
Pennsylvania.....	107	18	136	72	179	628	115	106	1,058	143	10	13	31	28	409	4	738	161	1,008	72
Rhode Island.....	11	12	3	12	66	38	16	4	11	7	4	5	1	4	46	-----	101	8	72	2
South Carolina.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
South Dakota.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	5	3	1	24	1	1	-----	-----	-----	8	-----	5	2	2	-----
Tennessee.....	-----	-----	-----	1	2	2	4	1	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7	-----	5	1
Texas.....	-----	1	5	2	7	15	4	1	10	8	-----	1	2	1	6	-----	15	1	14	2
Utah.....	2	-----	1	4	4	8	4	-----	46	1	-----	1	1	-----	28	-----	10	2	-----	-----
Vermont.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	14	1	1	4	-----	-----	1	1	2	3	-----	1	69	11	1
Virginia.....	-----	-----	-----	1	4	9	-----	-----	6	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	1	-----	8	-----	2	-----
Washington.....	1	1	2	7	114	15	5	2	70	5	3	-----	-----	1	10	1	13	12	25	1
West Virginia.....	2	1	2	-----	9	29	2	2	11	2	-----	-----	-----	3	3	-----	14	4	7	4
Wisconsin.....	2	3	13	11	60	47	17	17	62	14	-----	5	6	20	-----	40	6	45	13	
Wyoming.....	-----	-----	-----	1	1	7	-----	-----	32	1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	3	1	2	-----
Total.....	352	323	807	553	4,695	3,414	800	499	3,629	1,499	116	114	280	280	4,232	25	5,451	915	9,609	599

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufac- turers.	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	3		1	95				31		75	12	17	6	141	101	389
Alaska.....						2	8			1	5		7	1	4		18	11	87
Arizona.....				1		1	84				36		58	1	5	2	102	55	243
Arkansas.....						2	22			2	10		23	2	10	1	48	41	111
California.....	3	2	1	12	3	94	1,929	6	3	392	1,854	8	2,808	479	947	315	6,812	2,636	11,601
Colorado.....		1	1	6	1	5	503			29	726	2	1,307	13	272	11	2,359	608	3,476
Connecticut.....	11	10	14	55	10	45	1,065			9	1,616	1	4,820	46	1,345	44	7,782	4,049	12,925
Delaware.....	3			1	1	2	64				79	2	339	39	3	7	461	183	710
District of Columbia.....				1	1	5	57				31		71	1	59	2	175	146	388
Florida.....	1	3	1	2		879	1,424			11	38		143	113	156	2	463	1,387	3,299
Georgia.....			2	2		4	59	1			21		23	9	6	6	77	63	199
Hawaii.....		2	2	2		37	230	2	6	56	30		541	563	9	15	1,223	268	1,826
Idaho.....				1		3	53			5	36		78	3	40	6	169	99	324
Illinois.....	35	10	21	44	19	150	3,045	6		214	3,766	3	11,253	231	2,994	143	18,817	8,720	30,509
Indiana.....	8	1	3	10		23	249	2		20	291	3	804	17	135	28	1,240	785	2,278
Indian Territory.....						1	43				40		70	4	4		114	29	188
Iowa.....	2	6	1	7	1	17	415			115	486	1	962	20	571	11	2,166	1,069	3,664
Kansas.....	1	1	1	4		4	137			5	157		277	7	99	10	575	566	1,305
Kentucky.....		1				4	51				63		63	9	22	4	161	113	325
Louisiana.....			1	3		1	16	438		2	63		1,053	32	56	12	1,672	1,747	3,894
Maine.....	3			11	1	2	87			2	56	1	264	8	125	22	478	281	856
Maryland.....		4		6		3	642			7	148		892	65	174	17	1,247	1,404	3,326
Massachusetts.....	39	36	27	516	3	300	4,831	18	1	224	3,424	9	12,445	689	7,752	585	25,147	11,615	41,789
Michigan.....		1	6	12	7	17	983	2		158	740	2	4,588	27	1,096	47	6,660	3,148	10,818
Minnesota.....	3	3	4	10		29	650	4		248	750	1	3,707	44	1,764	44	6,562	2,982	10,223
Mississippi.....						16	16				5		21	4	4		34	28	82
Missouri.....	4	2	1	4		17	538			14	248	1	825	61	200	20	1,372	839	2,769
Montana.....	1			1	1	4	257	1		15	211		484	13	153	4	886	236	1,387
Nebraska.....	5			3	2	9	192	1		46	283	2	527	17	203	9	1,088	892	2,180
Nevada.....						30	30			3	98	1	114	3	5		224	41	295
New Hampshire.....	1		1	21		5	117			14	39		313	8	187	16	577	276	976
New Jersey.....	20	13	20	205	8	94	2,664	2		5	2,893	6	9,527	131	1,670	128	14,362	6,234	23,344
New Mexico.....						35	35				18		31	2	2		53	22	113
New York.....	437	267	223	463	41	1,524	30,898	24	5	124	16,838	57	39,510	3,022	13,915	1,277	74,772	60,424	167,241
North Carolina.....						8	8				5		5	1	2		13	19	41
North Dakota.....	2	1	1			4	112			86	377		621	4	298	6	1,392	1,385	2,899
Ohio.....	8	6	7	11	10	60	1,204	1		37	1,612	4	6,021	84	765	76	8,600	3,897	13,754
Oklahoma.....						7	7				22		18		4		51	173	231
Oregon.....	1		1	1		5	120			27	86		315	40	86	6	560	168	855
Pennsylvania.....	83	77	26	229	33	453	8,018	14		179	13,102	18	49,553	418	4,310	251	67,345	23,328	99,456

TABLE VII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION AND OCCUPATION—Continued.

Destination.	Tinners.	Tobacco manufacturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant dealers and grocers.	Personal and domestic servants.	Not stated.	Total miscellaneous.	No occupation, including women and children.	Grand total.
Rhode Island	4	2	4	180		40	823	1		35	642		1,621	44	834	116	3,293	1,639	5,793
South Carolina						1	11				1		4	6	1		12	13	36
South Dakota				1	3	5	107			45	382	2	617	7	238	11	1,362	1,260	2,675
Tennessee	1			1		3	53			1	38		55	10	12	3	120	75	250
Texas	1		4	2	1	16	223			81	125	1	398	29	97	23	697	748	1,722
Utah	1	1		17		9	180			35	45		233	11	134	26	484	537	1,217
Vermont				4		7	134			7	71		236	2	71	3	440	176	766
Virginia	1					1	72			4	47		160	9	17	5	242	214	532
Washington			1	8	1	20	570	2		620	990	9	1,438	165	341	77	3,642	571	4,822
West Virginia	1			3		5	142			9	609		864	8	25	9	1,524	384	2,051
Wisconsin	6	1	3	16	1	33	705			121	573		2,102	38	690	54	3,578	2,379	7,177
Wyoming	1			1			64			3	66		306		54	3	432	127	623
Total	691	450	384	1,800	149	4,015	64,503	89	17	3,035	54,753	147	161,938	6,539	42,027	3,469	272,064	148,686	487,918

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race.	Alabama.	Alaska.	Arizona.	Arkansas.	California.	Colorado.	Connecticut.	Delaware.	District of Columbia.	Florida.	Georgia.	Hawaii.	Idaho.	Illinois.	Indiana.	Indian Territory.	Iowa.	Kansas.
African (black)					6				1	519	2							1
Armenian					45	1	49				1							
Bohemian and Moravian			3	4	6	3	12	9	4					23	1			
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin			11											910	3		87	46
Chinese					27						3	2	2	109				
					5		4		9	2		1,094	1	30	4			

Corean					20				5			4							
Croatian and Slovenian	6	4	12	16	244	675	152	5		3		14	2,153	118			52	60	
Cuban					6					1,583								1	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian			2		84	6							7	6				1	
Dutch and Flemish	1				26	4	14	1	2		2	1	653	107			235	25	
East Indian					6														
English	25	5	30	9	1,129	102	196	23	8	226	6	219	18	585	74	1	113	66	
Finnish	2		12		184	70	66			12	5	1	22	130	19		20		
French	11		13	4	657	64	99	1	2	4	4	5	14	134	147	3	10	19	
German	22		3	31	632	225	614	34	40	6	6	11	22	2,645	344	18	909	550	
Greek	30			1	36	1	36	6	33	29	47		3	2,136	12		2	3	
Hawaiian					4														
Hebrew	30		1	3	56	34	676	32	38	18	54	3	2,018	78	2	122	31		
Irish	7		5	5	519	109	1,297	32	86	9	5	11	4	1,349	123	2	123	36	
Italian (North)	43	5	113	17	2,801	784	441	38	14	11		3	24	1,430	123	74	68	117	
Italian (South)	50		32	15	951	761	3,736	241	76	263			28	3,336	114	55	110	37	
Japanese		3		2	1,981		6		2		1	338	2	24	4				
Lithuanian				2	5	5	526	8	1		2			1,252	36	7	13	1	
Magyar	2				6	12	825	5	3					501	235	4	8	2	
Mexican	1	1			333					5									
Pacific Islander	1				13						7								
Polish		2		1	10	16	2,026	244	1		2			4,223	256	8	14	21	
Portuguese					483		70					85		4					
Roumanian					3										81				
Russian					44	53	39			1		5		15	1	2		15	
Ruthenian (Russniak)	3				1	132		8						146	3	1	1	2	
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	25	3	8	3	805	431	1,069	15	41	15	6	11	69	5,347	87	5	1,640	249	
Scotch	15				88	13	35	5	1	2		14	1	62	16	1	10	5	
Slovak	26		4	1	17	91	959	2			3		1	1,132	187	4	23	6	
Spanish	3		4		108		1		1	572	1	2	46	1			7		
Syrian	24				13	13	34		6	10	80			66	95	1	84	2	
Turkish					2		3			8									
Welsh	10				2	2	10	1		1			5	36	14		13	9	
West Indian					28														
Spanish American	3				184				4										
Filipino				1	24				7			1							
Grand total	339	37	243	111	11,601	3,476	12,925	710	386	3,299	199	1,826	324	30,509	2,273	188	3,664	1,305	

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race.	Kentucky.	Louisiana.	Maine.	Maryland.	Massachusetts.	Michigan.	Minnesota.	Mississippi.	Missouri.	Montana.	Nebraska.	Nevada.	New Hampshire.	New Jersey.	New Mexico.	New York.	North Carolina.	North Dakota.
African (black)					788	8		1	5				22	47		63		
Armenian			11	1	49	38			41	2	223			64		534		
Bohemian and Moravian	1	8	1	77												879		14
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin					74	3			14	18						176		
Chinese		4		11	449	1	1	2	2	1				2		585		
Corean														1		2		
Croatian and Slovenian	65	32	3	75	46	607	576	3	224	273	17	1	1	258	23	1,579		26
Cuban	3	23							1							1		
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian		32			2	4		5	1	26				22		449		
Dutch and Flemish		7	2	1	142	570	88		45	14	37		1	258	8	574		8
East Indian						1										2		
English	5	95	102	99	3,135		91	6	60	96	57	3	128	439	4	2,091	6	34
Finnish		15	29	2	1,482	3,444	1,234		17	112	17		40	61	3	1,106		35
French	4	130	2	14	264		85		56	27	6		26	4	4	1,273		
German	77	46	11	390	620	717	813	7	489	92	801	3	21	2,084	12	9,157	3	1,355
Greek	6	5	1	43	943	36	6	1	22	1	4		11	49		2,127	1	
Hebrew	71	27	90	1,029	3,606	243	378	6	455	5	55	1	17	1,353		39,516	6	62
Irish	42	24	162	152	7,547	110	87	3	189	137	43	11	281	1,434	2	11,014		5
Italian (North)	8	26	16	25	1,163	927	108	10	268	164	11	140	15	674	34	6,739	6	7
Italian (South)	29	3,103	96	418	7,376	562	137	20	316	19	43		5	5,889	3	61,553		1
Japanese				2	10	1				6				2		119		
Lithuanian	2		30	144	939	56	5		20	2	4		1	42	403	1,869		8
Magyar		3	9	27	87	53	22		22	1	16		1	2,381	3	2,420		6
Mexican		3																
Polish	1	3	15	570	4,853	894	210		225	5	80		185	3,488		7,898		35
Portuguese			1	1	2,968				1	2		11		2		108		
Roumanian					2	1								4		88		22
Russian			3	4	23	1			6					9		146		95
Ruthenian (Russiak)				12	230	25	14		30		4		22	621		967		15
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2	82	144	38	3,774	1,744	6,168	1	112	347	689	14	97	625	11	7,329	3	1,147
Scotch		8	26	12	655	15	4	4	7	5	13		59	86	1	319	1	
Slovak		11	44	121	267	160	125	3	79	23	17		5	2,906	1	4,299		3
Spanish		43	5	1	33				2		6	68		4	3	272		
Syrian	7	104	52	41	618	18	30	7	45	2	29		24	17	1	1,596	12	11
Turkish		2			69	1	1						1			34		

TABLE VIII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR DESTINATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race.	Ohio.	Oklahoma.	Oregon.	Pennsylvania.	Rhode Island.	South Carolina.	South Dakota.	Tennessee.	Texas.	Utah.	Vermont.	Virginia.	Washington.	West Virginia.	Wisconsin.	Wyoming.	Total.
Russian.....	4			140			1		9		2	43	1	2	5		670
Ruthenian (Rusniak).....	132			2,854	15				12		8	10	1	13	6		5,288
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	234	19	226	1,619	480	1	957	1	145	448	81	17	986	15	2,866	86	40,277
Scotch.....	30	4	6	269	63		2	6	4	23	105	6	4	15	2	4	2,004
Slovak.....	1,486		7	16,835	4		2	2	12		7	37	25	279	120	27	29,343
Spanish.....	1			10								7	1				1,202
Syrian.....	241	15	1	406	129	1	39	11	92		3	29	1	74	30		4,064
Turkish.....	1			1	7		2		4								136
Welsh.....	50		2	252	4		1		2	6	10	5	2	3	11		674
West Indian.....				1													82
Spanish American.....																	276
Filipino.....				1					1				1				138
Eskimo.....																	23
Arabian.....																	11
Swiss.....													1				1
Not specified.....																	2
Grand total.....	13,754	231	855	99,456	5,783	36	2,675	250	1,722	1,217	766	532	4,822	2,051	7,177	623	487,918

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE.

Race.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not specified.	Total professional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdressers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and accountants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
African (black)						5	1	2	1	1	10	3		2			6	6		
Armenian		3		2			1	1	15	7	23	23	31	26		19	68	8	1	15
Bohemian and Moravian				5		7			4	19	35	38	6	41	6	59	101	18		1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Montenegrin												2	2	5	1	3		1	1	
Chinese				2			3		11	32	48	1	3	3	1	10		7	1	2
Corean							1			1	2									
Croatian and Slovenian				4		3		1			9	45	5	35	4	14	102	12		7
Cuban	7	1			2		3		2	5	20	6	8	1		9	75			
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian												1	2			1	3		1	
Dutch and Flemish		3	1	9		4	1	3	5	2	28	36	2	35	2	21	66	28	2	23
East Indian							1	7			8							1		
English	33	55	8	122	13	35	25	13	39	100	443	49	24	86	3	83	190	371	26	54
Finnish		2		3							5	5	1	7		2	30	4		1
French		2	1	22		4	1	14	24	11	79	44	18	34	1	31	69	51		38
German	4	12	1	61	4	61	7	14	57	4	273	460	120	346	119	367	674	479	12	121
Greek		1		6					4	1	17	61	12	44	2	10	80	179		5
Hebrew	20	5	2	30		61	12	16	103	43	294	627	164	519	10	525	1,874	618	22	17
Irish	1	20	1	29		2	2	1	38	22	116	50	7	88		28	162	400	1	43
Italian (North)		2	3	29		26	2	54	2	5	126	124	42	153	4	37	213	57		26
Italian (South)	1	40	21	5	3	129	13	157	15	26	410	328	1,343	467	2	138	1,073	91	3	145
Japanese		31	2	8		1	12	6	13	33	167	16	16	13		135	122		9	
Lithuanian					4	4		4			11	8	11	19		1	83	2		7
Magyar				5	1	4		2		9	21	13	11	63	2	34	90	24	1	3
Mexican							1		2	1	4					1	6			
Polish		3		3	1	19	1		8	4	39	101	12	205	2	68	322	25		22
Portuguese		6		2							1	1	5	7			17	10		
Roumanian											1	1					6	3		
Russian	6	1		5		2		1	1	4	20	1	1	6		1	16	4	1	1
Ruthenian (Rusniak)									1		1	2		6			11	2		1
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	1	34		76	1	6	4	3	26	13	164	92	21	246	3	55	829	216	18	52
Scotch	1	7		19			2	3	5	9	46	23	2	20	1	5	36	52	7	11
Slovak		2		2		11				1	16	10		86	3	23	111	10		8
Spanish	3			2				6		8	19	5	3	1		2	11	165		5
Syrian		5		1	1		1	6	13	6	33	12	13	31		6	94	44		3
Turkish		3								3	3	1				1	3			2
Welsh	1	9		3					2	1	16	3		1		3	8	8		1

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race.	Actors.	Clergy.	Editors.	Engineers.	Lawyers.	Musicians.	Physicians.	Sculptors and artists.	Teachers.	Not speci- fied.	Total profes- sional.	Bakers.	Barbers and hairdress- ers.	Blacksmiths.	Brewers.	Butchers.	Carpenters and joiners.	Clerks and account- ants.	Engravers.	Gardeners.
West Indian																				
Spanish American		3		4	7		6			16	36		1	2		1	2	5		
Filipino	99							1		1	99							1		
Arabian																				
Total	177	251	41	459	44	385	100	315	390	503	2,665	2,192	1,883	2,613	164	1,541	6,508	3,108	98	625

Race.	Ironworkers.	Jewelers.	Locksmiths.	Machinists.	Mariners.	Masons.	Mechanics not specified.	Millers.	Miners.	Painters and glaziers.	Plasterers.	Plumbers.	Printers.	Saddlers and harnessmakers.	Seamstresses and dressmak- ers.	Shipwrights.	Shoemakers.	Stonecutters.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.
African (black)		6			68		2			7			1				1			3
Armenian		13	1	2	1	23		3		1			3				183	7		56
Bohemian and Moravian	4		37	3	2	33	2	9	18	10		1	4	14			64	20	106	1
Bulgarian, Servian, and Monte- negrin			1	3	6	8	4		8								2	1	3	
Chinese		3		1	3	2	3			1			3		4		2	1	5	
Corean							4										2			
Croatian and Slovenian	3	1	12	5	387	214	4	14	104	4		1	4	13	1		36	22	44	11
Cuban		1		1	4		5			2		1	4	1			1		4	
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herze- govinian					101	1			4						1		2			
Dutch and Flemish	1	10		4	20	14	5	7	24	20	1	1	4	13			24	1	21	
East Indian					2															
English	92	17		97	274	90	112	31	694	75	11	45	40	8	136	6	51	19	76	5
Finnish	1	3		4	61	4	5		12	5			1	5	3		1	7	35	1
French	5	7	5	8	21	13	20	7	203	41	2		5	3	123		22	17	23	6
German	34	19	250	75	109	214	119	89	220	133	6	5	34	60	152		295	44	315	64
Greek	1	4	9	2	107	57	4	2	4	9		1	2	5	4		85	8	26	13
Hebrew	8	152	315	142	33	75	149	88	19	799	1	18	91	104	1,811		1,284	10	5,981	341
Irish	31	2	1	27	55	46	39	16	124	17	11	23	14	7	303	2	54	5	55	1

Italian (North).....	3	8	3	16	153	734	40	11	1,546	32	71	1	6	2	131	1	270	355	157	16
Italian (South).....	84	54	5	15	1,103	1,464	86	68	207	88	4		36	17	1,084		2,233	212	1,978	9
Japanese.....	1	1		4	105	13	1	1	40	5	2				3	1	12	9	25	2
Lithuanian.....	15	1	6	4	20	41	7	7	104	3			2	2	8	1	18	7	59	2
Magyar.....	6	1	47	3	3	22	5	17	11	10			5	2	13		106	1	56	11
Mexican.....				3	95	4			2						21					
Pacific Islander.....		1		10	4	49	19	53	56	35			5	26	51	1	239	4	226	31
Portuguese.....	15	1		2	253	8	1	1	1	1					25	1	7	1	1	2
Romanian.....			4	2			2	1		1					1		3		5	2
Russian.....			1	8	1	1		1	1	2			2				9		11	1
Ruthenian (Russiak).....			4	1			1	1	4						1		10		5	3
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	9	18	2	101	1,500	137	119	34	39	172		5	10	13	229	7	160	31	184	22
Scotch.....	23	1		8	34	66	19	5	68	11	4	10	9		17	1	11	95	14	1
Slovak.....	13		34	4	8	26	5	33	30	5			2	11	15		104	18	81	43
Spanish.....				2	47	8	7		4	3					7		2	4	5	
Syrian.....	1	1	1	2	16	45	5	1	1	3			4	1	27		157	12	41	9
Turkish.....					1	1											1	2	5	1
Welsh.....	2				2	5	3		82	2	3	3	1		10		2	2	2	
West Indian.....					3					2					1				1	
Spanish American.....					35		1								3					
Swiss.....																		1		
Grand total.....	352	323	807	553	4,695	3,414	800	499	3,629	1,499	116	114	280	280	4,232	25	5,451	915	9,609	599

Race.	Tinners.	Tobacco manu- facturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farin laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant deal- ers and gro- cers.	Personal and do- mestic serv- ants.	Not stated.	Total miscella- neous.	No occupation, including w o- men and chil- dren.	Grand total.
African (black).....				11		72	182				21		11	2	120	5	159	243	594
Armenian.....	14	2	3	41		25	607	1		15	247	1	169	42	64	14	553	666	1,855
Bohemian and Moravian.....	17	2	3	18	4	15	663			70	311		364	13	400	35	1,193	1,875	3,766
Bulgarian, Servian, and Mon- tenegrin.....	1					13	65				128	1	245	4	9		387	159	611
Chinese.....		1				8	54	1	10		22		842	1,385	7	2	2,269	81	2,452
Corean.....						3	5						18	2	2	5	25	9	47
Croatian and Slovenian.....	1			2	3	18	1,108	1	1	77	3,101	1	10,900	21	519	24	14,645	2,166	17,923
Cuban.....		2	1			548	674			4	3		8	71	4		90	838	1,622
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Her- zegovinian.....						2	120	1			147	7	159	7	24	2	347	265	732
Dutch and Flemish.....	3	40		24	4	29	466	1		10	481	2	648	34	84	37	1,297	1,438	3,299
East Indian.....						3	3						1	4		1	6	3	20
English.....	9	14	11	536	7	453	3,795	39	2	197	143	19	1,397	281	1,014	799	3,861	5,389	13,488

TABLE IX.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901, SHOWING THEIR OCCUPATION BY RACE OR PEOPLE—Continued.

Race.	Timners	Tobacco manu- facturers.	Watch and clock makers.	Weavers and spinners.	Wheelwrights.	Not specified.	Total skilled.	Agents' factors.	Bankers.	Farmers.	Farm laborers.	Hotel keepers.	Laborers.	Merchant deal- ers and gro- cers.	Personal and do- mestic serv- ants.	Not stated.	Total miscella- neous.	No occupation, including wo- men and chil- dren.	Grand total.
Finnish	3		1			3	203			236	47		5,281	1	1,999	7	7,571	2,220	9,999
French	3	1	23	89	4	66	1,002	3		3	572	10	5,505	71	367	153	1,684	1,271	4,036
German	80	31	24	216	49	273	5,608	2	2	220	2,636	24	6,326	646	1,508	360	11,730	17,131	34,742
Greek	8	13		13		15	787	1		9	2,579	7	1,502	167	35	70	4,370	745	5,919
Hawaiian						1	1											4	5
Hebrew	427	297	249	172	9	1,399	18,352	3		78	301	18	3,906	1,999	889	546	7,745	31,707	58,098
Irish	1	3	2	134	2	145	1,899	4		184	763	20	8,156	147	12,660	243	22,177	6,212	30,404
Italian (North)	4		5	148	3	106	4,481	1	1	23	3,311	7	8,735	145	923	121	15,273	4,223	22,103
Italian (South)	29	3	19	314	4	132	12,338	1	1	7	26,566	6	49,210	334	5,648	253	76,025	26,481	115,704
Japanese			1	11		52	603	2	8	897	1,153	12	830	652	181	159	3,894	585	5,249
Lithuanian	4		2	4		16	466	1		1	259		5,303	18	189	13	5,844	2,494	8,815
Magyar	9		2	6	11	19	612			9	2,053		6,025	37	286	28	8,438	4,240	13,311
Mexican	2					6	137			6				8	23	35	79	130	350
Pacific Islander						1	8		1							5	7	9	24
Polish	17	5	4	39	19	63	1,797	1		70	3,332	1	21,687	57	1,089	48	26,285	15,499	43,617
Portuguese		1		1		3	343			54	231		1,140	6	1,425	8	2,804	960	4,176
Roumanian		1		1			33	1		1	32		609	3	4		651	76	761
Russian			1	1		12	82	1		13	15		258	8	9	9	313	255	670
Ruthenian (Russniak)						4	62			2	565		2,942	1	138	2	3,650	1,575	5,288
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	18	10	22	18	6	133	4,532	11		754	1,813	5	14,081	83	11,106	228	28,081	7,440	40,277
Scotch	3	4	1	24	1	59	656	2		14	21	1	154	19	176	129	516	786	2,004
Slovak	18		2	6	16	22	747			11	2,887	2	15,701	22	785	30	19,438	9,142	29,343
Spanish	1	11				263	563			7	125		178	75	15	22	422	198	1,202
Syrian	4	3	2	47		13	599			36	820	3	494	183	186	20	1,742	1,690	4,064
Turkish						4	17			4	40		16	11	3	3	77	39	136
Welsh	15		1	4		7	173			6	27		73	9	74	18	207	278	674
West Indian		1				3	20			2	6		6	1	10	7	26	56	82
Spanish American						7	58		1	5			2	26	22	23	79	103	276
Filipino							1						1		16	4	21	17	138
Esquimaux													10		2		12	11	23
Arabian											1			8			9	11	11
Swiss																			23
Not specified							1								2		2		2
Total	691	450	334	1,890	149	4,015	64,503	89	17	3,035	74,753	147	161,938	6,589	42,027	3,469	272,064	148,680	487,918

The foregoing tables are introduced for the purpose of showing the destination and occupation, by races, of the steerage aliens who arrived during the fiscal year. While it is not believed that the occupation stated is necessarily the one that will be followed after landing, nevertheless, as it shows in each case the pursuit of the alien in his own country, it furnishes a basis for an estimate of his industrial capacity at the time of arrival.

The alleged destination, too, is subject to some allowance for alteration of the alleged purpose in this respect of aliens. It will be observed, however, that the larger numbers are destined to those States in which are located the great cities; thus, to Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. Attention will again be called to this fact further on in the report.

Tables X, XI, XII, XIII, and XIV, given below, show by their respective headings the information contained therein.

Table X is introduced for the purpose of showing the comparative changes in immigration since 1884.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1901, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
Austria-Hungary:								
Bohemia	6,352	4,314	4,579	4,127	3,085	4,505	11,758	8,278
Hungary	9,383	12,420	15,256	15,800	10,967	22,062	28,866	35,724
Other Austria (except Poland)								
Poland	11,574	11,946	20,430	25,884	20,122	29,632	30,918	32,935
Total	27,309	28,680	40,265	45,811	34,174	56,199	71,042	76,937
Belgium	1,653	1,300	2,553	3,212	2,562	2,671	3,037	4,026
Denmark	6,100	6,225	8,524	8,962	8,699	9,366	10,659	10,125
France	3,495	3,318	5,034	6,454	5,918	6,585	6,770	4,678
Germany	124,443	84,403	106,865	109,717	99,538	92,427	113,554	113,168
Gibraltar		8	12	18	13	9	13	
Greece	172	104	313	782	153	524	1,105	660
Italy:								
Continental	13,599	21,295	47,532	51,075	24,848	51,799	72,704	
Sicily and Sardinia	43	20	90	493	459	204	3,351	61,631
Malta	4	7	1	3		1	6	
Netherlands	2,889	2,314	4,506	5,845	6,460	4,326	5,206	6,141
Norway	12,556	12,759	16,239	18,264	13,390	11,370	12,568	14,325
Poland	3,085	3,939	6,123	5,826	4,922	11,073	27,497	40,536
Portugal	440	238	110	23	57	158	913	3,400
Roumania	803	494	2,045	1,186	893	517	957	
Russia (except Poland)	16,603	17,309	23,944	31,256	31,889	33,147	42,145	76,417
Finland	555	491	1,322	2,231	2,027	2,451	5,261	5,094
Spain	350	344	436	526	526	813	905	4,078
Sweden	22,248	27,751	42,536	54,698	35,415	29,632	36,580	41,845
Switzerland	5,895	4,805	5,214	7,737	7,070	6,993	6,311	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	51,333
Scotland	9,226	12,126	18,699	24,457	18,296	12,041	12,557	7,177
Wales	1,127	1,027	1,820	1,654	1,151	650	424	729
Not specified	28	9	4	7	12	19	24	
Total United Kingdom	109,508	112,548	161,748	182,205	153,549	122,754	122,311	93,538
Azores	1,584	956	1,250	1,602	1,967	2,442	2,081	
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands	11	45	126	5	4	13	19	
Total Europe	353,033	329,529	482,329	538,131	434,790	445,680	546,085	570,876
British North America	38,291	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Mexico	323	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Central America	24	32	23	67	88	147	285	(2)
Bermuda	44	14	5	15	21	173	227	

¹ Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.

² Included in "All other countries."

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1901, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
West Indies and Miquelon	2,477	2,734	4,876	4,880	4,923	3,070	3,906	(¹)
South America	44	246	366	440	427	498	664	(¹)
Total America	41,203	2 3,026	2 5,270	2 5,402	2 5,459	2 3,833	2 5,082	(¹)
China	22	40	10	26	118	1,716	2,836	(¹)
Other Asia	176	277	605	817	1,607	2,732	4,842	(¹)
Total Asia	198	317	615	843	1,725	4,448	7,678	(¹)
Total Oceania	679	1,136	1,282	2,387	2,196	1,167	1,301	(¹)
Total Africa	112	122	40	65	187	112	103	(¹)
All other countries	71	73	73	61	70	62	70	8,787
Total immigrants	395,346	534,208	490,109	546,889	444,427	455,302	560,319	579,663

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
Austria-Hungary:									
Bohemia	5,850	6,147	6,297	2,709	1,954	2,478			
Hungary	22,892	14,700	15,206	30,898	15,025	16,659			
Other Austria (except Poland)	28,678	17,791	11,898	31,496	16,052	20,660	62,491	114,847	113,390
Total	57,420	38,638	33,401	65,103	33,031	39,797	62,491	114,847	113,390
Belgium	3,324	1,709	1,058	1,261	760	695	1,101	1,196	1,579
Denmark	7,720	5,008	3,910	3,167	2,085	2,690	2,690	2,926	3,655
France	3,621	3,080	2,628	2,463	2,107	1,990	1,694	1,739	3,150
Germany	78,756	53,989	32,173	31,885	22,533	17,111	17,476	18,507	21,651
Gibraltar									
Greece	1,072	1,356	597	2,175	571	2,339	2,333	3,771	5,910
Italy:									
Continental	72,145	42,977	35,427	68,060	59,431	58,613	77,419	100,135	135,996
Sicily and Sardinia									
Malta									
Netherlands	6,199	1,820	1,388	1,583	890	767	1,029	1,735	2,349
Norway	15,515	9,111	7,581	8,855	5,842	4,938	6,705	9,575	12,248
Poland	16,374	1,941	791	691	4,165	4,726			
Portugal	4,584	2,196	1,452	2,766	1,874	1,717	2,054	4,234	4,165
Roumania		729	523	785	791	900	1,606	6,459	7,155
Russia (except Poland)	35,626	38,725	33,232	45,137	22,750	27,221			
Finland	6,694	2,553	2,675	6,308	3,066	2,607	60,982	90,787	85,257
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro									657
Spain	206	925	501	351	448	577	385	355	592
Sweden	35,710	18,286	15,361	21,177	13,162	12,398	12,797	18,650	23,331
Switzerland	4,744	2,905	2,239	2,304	1,566	1,246	1,326	1,152	2,201
Turkey in Europe	625	298	245	169	152	176	80	285	387
United Kingdom:									
England	27,931	18,748	23,443	19,492	9,974	9,877			
Ireland	43,578	30,231	46,304	40,262	28,421	25,128	45,123	9,951	12,214
Scotland	6,215	3,772	3,788	3,483	1,883	1,797		35,730	30,561
Wales	1,043		1,602	1,581	870	1,219		1,792	2,070
Not specified		60	24	9	25	1	58	764	701
Total United Kingdom	78,767	52,811	75,161	64,827	41,173	38,022	45,181	48,237	45,546
Azores	47								
Greenland, Iceland, and the Faroe Islands									
Total Europe	429,139	277,052	250,342	329,067	216,397	217,786	297,349	424,700	469,237
British North America	(²)	194	239	273	290	350	1,322	396	540
Mexico	(²)	109	116	150	90	107	161	237	347
Central America	(¹)	32	21	17	6	7	159	42	150
Bermuda									
West Indies and Miquelon	2,593	3,177	3,096	6,828	4,101	2,124	2,585	4,656	3,176
South America	(¹)	39	36	35	49	39	89	124	203
Total America	2,593	3,551	3,508	7,303	4,537	2,627	4,316	5,455	4,416

¹ Included in "All other countries."² Immigrants from British North America and Mexico not reported.

TABLE X.—NUMBER AND NATIONALITIES OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1885 TO 1901, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Countries.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.
China	472	1,170	539	1,441	3,363	2,071	1,860	1,247	2,459
Other Asia	1,920	3,520	3,956	5,323	6,299	6,596	7,312	10,699	11,134
Total Asia	2,392	4,690	4,495	6,764	9,662	8,667	8,972	17,946	13,593
Total Oceania	(2)	244	141	112	199	161	.....	.....	498
Total Africa	(2)	24	36	21	37	48	51	30	173
All other countries	5,606	70	14	.....	.....	40	1,027	441	1
Total immigrants	439,730	285,631	258,536	343,267	230,832	229,299	311,715	448,572	487,918

¹ Includes immigrants from Japan as follows:

1893	1,380	1898	2,280
1894	1,931	1899	2,844
1895	1,150	1900	12,635
1896	1,110	1901	5,247
1897	1,526		

² Included in "All other countries."

TABLE XI.—ARRIVALS OF IMMIGRANTS, BY NATIONALITIES, IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Countries.	Immigrants.	Countries.	Immigrants.
Austria-Hungary	108,701	China	1,344
Belgium	1,534	Japan	14,202
Denmark	3,213	India	22
France, including Corsica	2,971	Turkey in Asia	5,195
German Empire	20,768	Other Asia	98
Greece	4,664	Total Asia	20,861
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	111,088	Africa	92
Netherlands	1,890	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	278
Norway	11,059	Hawaiian Islands	19
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	4,897	Philippine Islands	21
Roumania	9,953	Pacific islands, not specified	23
Russian Empire and Finland	92,486	British North America	497
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	310	British Honduras	15
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	468	Other Central America	72
Sweden	20,785	Mexico	249
Switzerland	1,710	South America	141
Turkey in Europe	402	West Indies	3,407
United Kingdom	49,532	All other countries	2
Not specified	18	Grand total	472,126
Total Europe	446,449		

TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1856 TO 1901, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Period.	Immigrants arrived.	Period.	Immigrants arrived.
Year ending December 31—		Year ending June 30—	
1856	195,857	1869	352,768
1857	245,945	1870	387,203
1858	119,501	1871	321,350
1859	118,616	1872	404,806
1860	150,237	1873	459,808
1861	89,724	1874	513,339
1862	89,007	1875	227,498
1863	174,524	1876	169,986
1864	193,195	1877	141,857
1865	247,453	1878	138,469
1866	314,917	1879	177,826
1867	310,965	1880	457,257
January 1 to June 30, 1868.	188,840	1881	669,431

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TABLE XII.—NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED STATES EACH YEAR FROM 1856 TO 1901, BOTH INCLUSIVE—Continued.

Period.	Immi- grants arrived.	Period.	Immi- grants arrived.
Year ending June 30—		Year ending June 30—	
1882	788,992	1892	479,668
1883	603,322	1893	489,730
1884	518,592	1894	285,631
1885	395,346	1895	258,536
1886	334,203	1896	343,267
1887	490,109	1897	230,632
1888	546,889	1898	229,299
1889	444,427	1899	311,715
1890	455,302	1900	448,572
1891	560,319	1901	487,918

TABLE XIII.—REPORT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Other alien pas- sengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	23,129	16,061	39,190	1,672	40,862
Belgium	501	317	818	386	1,204
Denmark	660	754	1,414	372	1,786
France, including Corsica	1,358	795	2,153	3,313	5,471
German Empire	6,505	4,995	11,500	5,765	17,265
Greece	1,983	84	2,067	61	2,128
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	31,499	16,317	47,816	1,484	49,300
Netherlands	454	241	695	465	1,160
Norway	2,193	1,977	4,170	296	4,466
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	918	904	1,822	104	1,926
Roumania	3,147	2,184	5,311	165	5,476
Russian Empire and Finland	21,195	17,332	38,527	968	39,495
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	201	64	265	16	281
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	221	53	274	767	1,041
Sweden	4,188	6,036	10,224	539	10,763
Switzerland	618	331	949	684	1,633
Turkey in Europe	175	33	208	29	237
United Kingdom:					
England	3,915	3,005	6,920	9,345	16,265
Ireland	4,507	8,307	12,814	2,213	15,027
Scotland	553	497	1,050	1,724	2,774
Wales	227	210	437	75	512
Europe, not specified	7	11	18	1	19
Total Europe	108,154	80,438	188,642	30,449	219,091
China	834	12	846	72	918
Japan	3,118	168	3,286	207	3,493
India	16	1	17	38	55
Turkey in Asia	2,390	1,094	3,484	362	3,846
Other Asia	36	8	39	4	43
Total Asia	6,394	1,273	7,672	685	8,355
Africa	70	6	76	32	108
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	119	45	164	108	272
Hawaiian Islands	3	2	5	47	52
Philippine Islands	13		13	1	14
Pacific islands, not specified	9	3	12	2	14
British North America	211	108	319	1,722	2,041
British Honduras	8	7	15	9	24
Other Central America	39	23	62	348	410
Mexico	76	50	126	542	668
South America	54	26	80	239	319
West Indies	361	392	1,253	3,274	4,527
All other countries	1		1		1
Grand total	116,012	82,428	198,440	37,456	235,896

TABLE XIV.—REPORT OF ALIEN PASSENGERS ARRIVED AT THE PORTS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA DURING THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Countries.	Sex.		Total.	Other alien passengers.	Grand total.
	Males.	Females.			
Austria-Hungary	55,596	18,604	74,200	1,999	76,199
Belgium	539	222	761	322	1,083
Denmark	1,488	753	2,241	412	2,653
France, including Corsica	638	359	997	1,810	2,807
German Empire	6,168	3,983	10,151	5,321	15,472
Greece	3,759	84	3,843	82	3,925
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia	74,807	13,373	88,180	2,822	91,002
Netherlands	1,163	491	1,654	638	2,292
Norway	5,706	2,372	8,078	340	8,418
Portugal, including Cape Verde and Azore islands	1,313	1,030	2,343	127	2,470
Roumania	834	1,010	1,844	72	1,916
Russian Empire and Finland	32,875	13,855	46,730	1,060	47,790
Servia, Bulgaria, and Montenegro	350	42	392	32	424
Spain, including Canary and Balearic islands	287	31	318	626	944
Sweden	8,687	4,420	13,107	565	13,672
Switzerland	954	298	1,252	477	1,729
Turkey in Europe	166	13	179	36	215
United Kingdom:					
England	3,421	1,873	5,294	12,145	17,439
Ireland	8,387	9,360	17,747	1,882	19,629
Scotland	684	336	1,020	1,643	2,663
Wales	184	80	264	121	385
Europe, not specified				3	3
Total Europe	208,006	72,589	280,595	32,535	313,130
China	1,583	30	1,613	47	1,660
Japan	1,784	199	1,983	104	2,087
India	4	1	5	34	39
Turkey in Asia	1,680	618	2,298	233	2,531
Other Asia	22		22	3	25
Total Asia	5,073	848	5,921	421	6,342
Africa	84	13	97	76	173
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	113	48	161	131	292
Hawaiian Islands	1		1	2	3
Philippine Islands	94	33	127	3	130
Pacific islands, not specified	13	2	15	8	23
British North America	141	80	221	1,555	1,776
British Honduras	4	1	5	9	14
Other Central America	50	18	68	260	328
Mexico	139	82	221	306	527
South America	96	27	123	264	387
West Indies	1,229	694	1,923	1,924	3,847
Grand total	215,043	74,435	289,478	37,494	326,972

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS.

The Bureau reiterates the views expressed in its last annual report regarding the necessity of amending the laws in relation to the punishment of persons who induce aliens to come to the United States to engage in labor or service of any kind. Under the rulings of the courts it is necessary in order to complete the offense to which the penalty is attached that the pre-engaged alien be landed. The acts, however, forbid the landing of such persons, and the administrative officers therefore exclude them, thus destroying, in case the forbidden alien is detected, the principal, if not sole, evidence against the offender. The courts have, furthermore, narrowed the expression in the statute, "labor or service of any kind," to "manual" labor or service. It will be seen, therefore, that so far as its penal features are concerned, the decisions have virtually repealed the act, the inducements to import unskilled manual labor being insignificant in

a country which not only has a large proportion of such native workmen, but admits annually over its boundaries probably not less than a quarter of a million more alien laborers.

To state the situation exactly, it is now indispensable to the Government's successful maintenance of a penal action under the provisions of these laws, first, that the alien contracted for shall escape the vigilance of the inspection officers and effect a landing, and, second, that the work for which he was engaged shall be unskilled manual labor. It appears superfluous to say, in view of the foregoing, that the Bureau has no report to make of successful prosecutions for violation of the alien contract-labor laws, nor can it reasonably expect to have such report to make in the future unless the law is appropriately amended.

A broader legislative definition of the words "contract, or agreement, parol or special, express or implied," is also required to render the act effective against the judicial ruling requiring proof of an "enforceable contract" containing all the elements of a contract in law.

From the statement of receipts and disbursements appearing further on in this report it will be seen that there was expended, of the appropriation of \$150,000 made by Congress for the enforcement of the alien contract-labor laws during the fiscal year, the sum of \$132,965.39, leaving an unexpended balance of \$17,034.61.

DISEASED IMMIGRANTS.

The efforts made to restrict the immigration of aliens afflicted with dangerous contagious diseases have apparently been very effective during the year, for, although steerage immigration has increased by approximately 40,000, those rejected on account of disease have decreased from 393 for the year 1900 to 309. This is not due to any relaxation in the physical examination of immigrants made by surgeons of the United States Marine-Hospital Service, but actually shows, the Bureau believes, a large diminution in the number of such persons who embark at foreign ports for this country, experience convincing both them and the transportation lines of the futility of such attempts. Such a result furnishes occasion for special felicitation, since to the extent that diseased aliens are deterred from embarking, not only are they kept out of the country, but, what is far more important, the diseases with which they suffer can not be transmitted to others under the favorable conditions supplied in the steerage of steamships, to be developed in the latter after landing here, and disseminated by them among the poor people of our own country. The 309 aliens rejected on account of disease were distributed as to race as follows:

Polish	50	German	12
Hebrew	49	Irish	11
Italian	40	Greek	10
Japanese	30	Finnish	10
Syrian	28	All others	38
Filipino	17		
Slovak	14	Total	309

These represent, however, only such as applied for admission to the United States, and the Bureau reiterates the opinion heretofore expressed that the vigilant inspection at our ports has resulted, to some extent, in diverting diseased aliens to Canada, whence they surreptitiously effect an entrance across our northern boundary line. An

attempt was made to check this evil by locating a surgeon of the United States Marine-Hospital Service at Liverpool, England, who, by the consent of the various steamship lines plying to Canadian ports, was permitted to make a physical examination of the passengers. The experiment, however, proved unsuccessful, as some of the vessels brought diseased aliens who had been rejected by the said officer, and there were no means of deterring any of the said lines from bringing diseased persons to Canada, whose declared purpose to remain there would be no bar to their subsequently crossing the boundary line and coming into this country. That diseased persons who have been rejected at ports of this country do actually effect entrance later, probably through Canada, the Bureau has heretofore reported that it had satisfactory evidence.

As a partial check on this practice Dr. Victor G. Heiser, of the Marine-Hospital Service, has been stationed with the force of immigration officials at Quebec, and there makes an examination of arriving aliens, though, of course, his report that any alien is diseased does not debar that alien from admission to Canada, although the steamship lines agree to return to the foreign port of embarkation those destined confessedly to the United States who are found to be afflicted with a dangerous contagious disease. This action of the steamship line in any particular instance, it seems hardly necessary to say, is contingent upon the willingness of the diseased alien to be returned to the port from which he embarked.

During the month of April a communication was received from the Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York, inspired apparently by certain action advocated by the civic authorities to prevent the spread of that disease, inquiring whether tuberculosis of the lung could be considered as "a loathsome or a dangerous contagious disease." The question was referred to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and upon the receipt of an affirmative reply from him the following answer was sent to the Commissioner at New York, and at the same time published in Treasury Decisions under the number 23016:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., May 4, 1901.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Ellis Island, New York Harbor.

SIR: The Bureau acknowledges the receipt of your letter of 1st instant (No. 9729), requesting that an opinion be procured and promulgated for the information of officials of this Service as to whether tubercle of lung can be classed as a contagious disease. Your said letter was referred to the Supervising Surgeon-General, Marine-Hospital Service, and was returned by him, under date of 3d instant, with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully returned to the Commissioner-General of Immigration, Treasury Department, with the statement that tuberculosis of the lungs is now considered a contagious disease."

The officers under your jurisdiction should be informed as to this opinion, for their guidance in considering the admissibility of aliens, under section 1 of the act approved March 3, 1891.

Respectfully,

F. H. LARNED,
Acting Commissioner-General.

Approved:

H. A. TAYLOR, *Assistant Secretary.*

As was to be expected, these instructions provoked much comment, adverse and commendatory. The action taken, however, was in con-

formity with law, and upon the receipt of information as to the character of the disease neither more nor less could with propriety have been done by administrative officers, whose duty does not include consideration of the propriety of legislation as a preliminary to its enforcement.

IMMIGRATION THROUGH CANADA.

The following statement shows the arrivals annually for the past five years at the eastern Canadian ports of aliens professedly destined to the United States:

July 1, 1896, to June 30, 1897.....	6,542
July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898.....	7,344
July 1, 1898, to June 30, 1899.....	11,550
July 1, 1899, to June 30, 1900.....	20,011
July 1, 1900, to June 30, 1901.....	21,674

While the ratio of increase over the arrivals of aliens through Canada last year is comparatively small, it is to be remembered that the figures above represent only such as state their ultimate destination to be this country; others, who feel a doubt as to their ability to pass inspection, may, and doubtless do, avail themselves of the advantage of a landing and temporary residence in Canada to effect an entry over the boundary line.

The subject of immigration through Canada is now being considered by the Department and the various Canadian transportation interests, with a view to effecting an agreement whereby the evils of the present system may be, if not obviated altogether, at least materially lessened.

Immigration of Japanese through the ports of Vancouver and Victoria, British Columbia, which last year had assumed such large proportions, has, it will be seen from Table II, decreased from 12,635 to 5,269.

IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND NATURALIZATION.

Upon this subject it is believed that the Bureau can not do better than repeat its remarks of a year ago:

The views expressed in the last annual report as to the expediency of enlarging the scope of the Bureau's operations so as to embrace a record of the departure of aliens, thereby rendering it possible to form an estimate of the net annual increase of our population from this source, are repeated, as are those also which urged legislation providing for such a use of the data obtained by the Bureau on the admission of aliens to this country as would effectually prevent the abuse of our naturalization laws. As regards the latter point, embarrassment has repeatedly been caused during the year by aliens—it is believed fraudulently—securing citizens' papers and claiming the custody, as of right, of their alleged families, such action being taken by them after the latter had been refused a landing upon the ground that they were among those expressly excluded by law.

By this means American citizenship, which should be regarded as a privilege to be sought from motives of patriotism and fidelity to the principles of the Constitution, is secured solely to defeat the operation of the immigration laws and to secure the landing of diseased, pauperized, or immoral aliens. Whether or not such a practice threatens the stability of our institutions by destroying that respect for them which is the only guaranty for their defense when in peril, certain it is that the laxity which prevails in accepting as evidence of the right to citizenship the statements of those whose purpose to make voters outweighs all other considerations, if unchecked, will in time impose upon the people of the United States the burden of many of the most objectionable citizens of foreign countries whom it is the express purpose of the immigration laws to exclude.

The necessity for the exercise of great care in sifting, with an eye single to the protection of American people and institutions, the vast number of arrivals from

every country on the globe, who desire to live here and profit by the good order and business prosperity which prevail under our forms of State and Federal government, is illustrated by daily experiences. To cite but one of many such, attention is directed to the killing of aliens by local mobs and riots and the undenied claims which the countries of their allegiance press for indemnity for the consequent damage alleged to have been sustained by their families, thus creating a condition in which this Government becomes a guarantor of the security of those who come here solely for their own interests and placing them in this respect in a position superior to that occupied by American citizens.

As an essay at meeting this difficulty, it does not appear out of place to suggest that an alien on his arrival should be required to state if it is his purpose ultimately to renounce allegiance to his own country and become a United States citizen. If he answers in the affirmative, the fact should be entered of record to be used at the expiration of the required five years of residence here in verifying his asserted right to naturalization papers. If he declares that it is not his intention to become naturalized, he should be required to state his purpose in coming to this country, which fact should also be recorded. In either case the greatest care should be exercised in ascertaining his fitness to land. The naturalization of aliens, which should be one of the most important functions of somebody, is now left to nobody until the alien himself thinks fit, or some politician who expects to think and vote for him believes he should become a citizen. Then the courts are appealed to, but no other tribunal has anything to do or say in the matter.

It seems hardly consistent with my duty to leave this subject without adverting to a feature of it which must to every thoughtful mind seem pregnant with dangers to the social and political order of our country. The sifting of alien arrivals for the purpose of shutting out the mentally and physically unsound, those whose moral depravity has been judicially declared, and those who are either paupers or who endanger the employment and means of livelihood of American workmen by unfair competition, seems but a preliminary to the work imposed upon the lawmaking power for the defense of our institutions and people. Not less than half a million beings alien in thought and habits of life, and with fixed traits of character evolved from totally different surroundings, effect an entry into the United States annually. It is idle, even foolhardy, to make light of the natural consequences of such an enormous introduction into the body politic of elements unassimilated, and in many cases unassimilable, to it. To deal with the problem successfully it seems indispensable to remove as far as possible those conditions which conflict with the incorporation of the alien element into the social system of the country, so that by actual experience the former may learn as soon as possible that the basis and foundation of the American polity is a respect and affection for and a willing obedience to the laws and customs of the land, because the maintenance of those laws is the best safeguard of individual liberty. As a primary move to this end it must be conceded that steps should be taken to distribute the alien population where their services will alike be useful to the country and profitable to themselves. In the absence of such an attempt they congregate, as the reports show, in the great centers of urban population, each race or nationality establishing its distinctive colony, maintaining its alien language and sentiments, and furnishing the inflammable material which in times of political or social unrest a spark may ignite into a destructive conflagration. Such a suggestion may seem to those who are jealous of the rights of the individual to contain the germ of what is termed in political cant "paternalism;" it is, nevertheless, a course essential to self-preservation.

It is therefore recommended that Congress enact suitable legislation, either with, or, if necessary, without the cooperation of the States, for the purpose of distributing the alien population with some

reference to the industrial law of supply and demand. The time has passed when vast acres of undeveloped territory in this country afforded a profitable outlet for individual energy and made it comparatively safe to interpret literally the once popular sophomoric oratory which advocated the indiscriminate welcome of the "oppressed of all lands" to the United States as an asylum. If not now, then at some day not far distant, the public mind will be awakened to the necessity, as a measure of self-preservation, of undertaking seriously and earnestly to adopt means, not necessarily to shut off immigration, or even materially to diminish it, but at least to deal with it so that it may not continue to threaten our social and civil order.

AMENDMENTS TO THE LAWS.

The chief amendatory legislation shown by experience of the obstacles which are encountered in the administration of the immigration laws to be desirable have already been indicated hereinbefore. In general they are such as will remove the misapprehension that Congress intended to establish a censorship of such aliens only as intend to permanently remain in this country, and not of all aliens applying for admission, and the consequent confusion arising from varying conceptions of the meaning of the term "alien immigrant," used in the acts of March 3, 1891 and 1893.

At this point it seems not inappropriate to correct the popular error that the existing immigration laws represent a purpose of restricting the volume of immigration. Congress has enacted no such legislation. Its sole purpose has apparently been to absolutely exclude certain classes of aliens whose presence is regarded as detrimental to the interests of American citizens upon moral, financial, or physical grounds. The specific enumeration, by class, of such restricts the executive officer's power to exclude or deport to those classes alone, leaving the gateways of the Republic wide to the ingress, without limitation otherwise, of the inhabitants of the earth, excepting, of course, the Chinese. Hence there is no color of authority in the law for the rejection at our ports of what are commonly called anarchists, enemies of political or social order, or polygamists in doctrine, our laws apparently recognizing thus that right to the free enjoyment of individual opinion which, according to American institutions, is an "inalienable right" of manhood, though it does refuse entry to evil doers whose misdeeds involve moral baseness which has been the subject of judicial investigation and conviction.

The classes which are excluded upon moral grounds should be added to by the inclusion of female prostitutes, the present law providing for the exclusion of such only as are brought here under contract or agreement to lead lives of shame. Investigations of the inmates of brothels in our large cities show that many of the women are recently arrived aliens, and female aliens of this class occasionally are detected at our principal ports of entry.

Difficulty having occasionally been experienced in inducing steamship lines to receive as prepaid passengers aliens who have become insane within a year after landing, from causes arising subsequent thereto, for return to their own countries, authority should be conferred to compel the owners of the line upon which they came here to receive them on board for deportation; otherwise they will remain here in such instances a permanent charge upon communities upon which they have no claims.

Again, the repeal is urged of the proviso in section 1 of the act approved August 3, 1882, in order that the restriction upon the Department which forbids the expenditure in any year at any port for the enforcement of the immigration laws of more than has been collected at said port in said year may be removed.

In view of the large number of those who become public charges or inmates of penal or reformatory institutions, and thus doubly burdens upon the public, it is further recommended that the term of one year, within which it is now provided an alien may be deported who becomes a public charge subsequent to landing, be extended to five years, and that the expense of deportation at any time within the additional four years be so apportioned as to charge the immigrant fund with the cost of ocean transportation, leaving all other incidental outlay in connection therewith to be defrayed by the persons, corporation, or municipality seeking relief from the burden of providing for the alien whose deportation is ordered.

It is again most urgently recommended that the head tax upon aliens be increased to not less than \$2 per capita. The increase imposes no severe burden upon those seeking homes in this country, and it insures the accumulation of a fund sufficient to construct suitable and comfortable buildings whenever needed for the comfort and safety of those awaiting inspection, as well as for an administration of the law that will effect the double purpose of protecting American citizens from the evils sought to be averted and of doing this in a manner that will be as humane and considerate of the rights and well-being of aliens as possible.

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901, AND THE BALANCE ON HAND JUNE 30, 1901.

Ports.	Balance June 30, 1900.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance June 30, 1901.
Apalachicola, Fla	\$5.00			\$5.00
Astoria, Oreg	327.50	52.00		329.50
Baltimore, Md	104,122.70	17,648.00	\$12,074.85	109,695.85
Bangor, Me	5.00			5.00
Barnstable, Mass	330.50			330.50
Beaufort, N. C	240.50			240.50
Beaufort, S. C	26.00			26.00
Belfast, Me	34.00			34.00
Boston, Mass	66,310.21	26,456.00	14,462.35	78,303.86
Brashear, La	70.50			70.50
Bridgeport, Conn	12.50	1.00		13.50
Brunswick, Ga	15.00	2.00		17.00
Buffalo, N. Y	38.00			38.00
Cape Vincent, N. Y	114.50			114.50
Charleston, S. C	52.00	1.00		53.00
Chicago, Ill	51.50			51.50
Corpus Christi, Tex	4.50			4.50
Detroit, Mich	386.00			386.00
Duluth, Minn. (Superior)	841.00			841.00
Edgartown, Mass	9.50			9.50
Ellsworth, Me	.50			.50
Fall River, Mass	130.00			130.00
Fernandina, Fla	8.50			8.50
Galveston, Tex	3,543.10	592.00		4,135.10
Gloucester, Mass	174.50	2.00		176.50
Honolulu, H. T.		2,519.00		2,519.00
Grand Haven, Mich	50.50			50.50
Jacksonville, Fla	117.00	22.00		139.00
Key West, Fla	37,646.90	3,547.00		41,193.90
Machias, Me	6.00			6.00
Marblehead, Mass	12.00			12.00
Mobile, Ala	921.50	89.00		1,010.50
New Bedford, Mass	4,304.00	637.00		4,941.00
Newbern, N. C	2.00			2.00
New Haven, Conn	31.00	1.00		32.00

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901, ETC.—Continued.

Ports.	Balance June 30, 1900.	Receipts.	Expendi- tures.	Balance June 30, 1901.
New London, Conn	\$2.50			\$2.50
New Orleans, La.	22,508.53	\$3,896.00	\$809.07	25,595.46
Newport News, Va	855.00	19.00		874.00
New York, N. Y.	676,768.83	509,534.20	289,598.26	896,704.77
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	3.00			3.00
Norfolk, Va	28.50	18.00		46.50
Ogdensburg, N. Y. (Oswegatchie)	115.50			115.50
Oswego, N. Y.	2.00			2.00
Pensacola, Fla.	205.00	2.00		207.00
Philadelphia, Pa.	77,674.79	13,719.00	12,310.93	79,082.86
Port Huron, Mich.	621.50			621.50
Portland, Me.	10,370.25	6,681.00	1,557.35	15,493.90
Portland, Oreg. (Willamette)	5,124.50	38.00		5,162.50
Portsmouth, N. H.	1.00			1.00
Port Townsend, Wash.	16,016.50	1,559.00		17,575.50
Providence, R. I.	33.00	52.00		85.00
Richmond, Va.	127.50			127.50
Rochester, N. Y.	21.00			21.00
St. Augustine, Fla.	116.00			116.00
Salem, Mass.	9.00			9.00
San Diego, Cal.	508.50	186.00		694.50
San Francisco, Cal.	42,912.38	6,823.00	6,636.28	43,049.10
Savannah, Ga.	37.00			37.00
Shieldsboro, Miss.	51.50	5.00		56.50
Sitka, Alaska.	14.50			14.50
Tampa, Fla.	254.50	54.00		308.50
Wilmington, Del.	45.00			45.00
Wilmington, N. C.	2.00			2.00
Quebec and Halifax, Canada	13,255.86	21,701.00	8,780.33	26,176.53
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada		3,657.40	7,024.39	1,357,149.83
Total	1,087,623.05	619,463.60	353,303.81	1,853,782.84
Less amount miscellaneous ac- counts	\$399,087.89			
Less amount Quebec and Hali- fax expenditures exceeding receipts, years 1893 to 1896, in- clusive	5,083.36			
Less amount Vancouver expen- ditures exceed receipts, years 1893 to 1900, inclusive	9,454.12			
	413,625.37			413,625.37
	673,997.68			940,157.47
Less miscellaneous account, fis- cal year 1901	36,333.24			
Less amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1900	290,850.00			
Less amount paid on Ellis Island buildings, fiscal year 1901	225,000.00			
	552,183.24		552,183.24	552,183.24
Total	673,997.68	619,463.60	905,467.05	
Balance on hand July 1, 1901.				387,974.23

TABLE XV.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF THE IMMIGRANT FUND FROM JULY 1, 1900, TO JUNE 30, 1901, ETC.—Continued.

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENSES.

Ports.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Baltimore, Md.....	\$2,960.51	\$2,998.50	\$3,004.90	\$3,110.94
Boston, Mass.....	3,487.87	4,100.26	3,752.16	3,122.06
Miscellaneous account.....	10,195.10	9,498.88	8,605.27	8,033.99
New Orleans, La.....	8.70	49.75	370.92	379.70
New York, N. Y.....	54,213.73	88,869.95	72,491.44	74,023.14
Philadelphia, Pa.....	3,179.77	3,506.88	2,955.29	2,668.99
Portland, Me.....	323.55	449.26	537.00	247.54
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,565.48	1,735.33	1,775.78	1,609.69
Quebec and Fairfax, Canada.....	2,336.91	1,996.89	1,953.88	2,492.65
Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.....	1,359.74	2,498.72	1,892.80	1,293.13
Total.....	79,611.36	115,704.42	97,339.44	96,981.83
Appropriation for the enforcement of alien contract-labor laws, 1901.....				150,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of aliens here in violation of law.....				132,965.39
Appropriation for the enforcement of Chinese-exclusion act, 1901.....				160,000.00
Disbursements on account of salaries and traveling expenses of inspectors, together with amount expended in the deportation of Chinese here in violation of law.....				160,684.67

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that the net balance on hand after payment of all expenses incident to the administration of the laws and regulations in regard to immigration, and of \$225,000 on account of the new building on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, is \$387,974.23. This is an increase over the balance on hand at the corresponding period last year of \$4,826.55. The total expenditures for the execution of the immigration laws were, at the various points named in Table XV, \$353,303.81, at other places, \$36,333.24; total, \$389,637.05. This total, of course, is exclusive of the expenditures involved in the administration of the alien contract-labor laws, which, as will be seen elsewhere, were made from a specific appropriation for that purpose of \$150,000, and aggregated \$132,965.39, and, furthermore, is exclusive of the payment from the "Immigrant fund" (the head-tax receipts) of \$225,000 for the new building above referred to.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS.

During the year the practice was inaugurated of calling the Commissioners of Immigration together for consultation on matters relating to detail in the administration of the laws and, so far as the same can be done, the establishment of a uniformity of practice in the inspection and landing of immigrants at the various stations.

It is expected that the administration at the different ports will be materially improved by the preparation of appropriate regulations, defining, in as exact terms as the conditions will permit, the functions, scope of authority, etc., of the various officials. The lack of reasonable facilities for handling immigrants at some of the ports has largely increased the work of the officials and makes it difficult to adopt uniform methods of procedure.

These conferences will reconcile the differences of opinion which may, and do, naturally arise as to the character and extent of the

authority of the officials at the different immigrant stations, and will result in securing a more uniform administration of the laws at the various ports.

REPORT OF MARINE-HOSPITAL SURGEON IN CHARGE AT THE PORT
OF NEW YORK.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, MEDICAL DIVISION,
New York, N. Y., August 11, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the report of transactions of the medical division of the immigration service at this port for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.

The work of this division has increased in proportion to the increase in immigration, and was especially heavy during the last quarter of the fiscal year. As shown by the tabulated report, 393,616 steerage passengers and 59,880 cabin passengers were inspected upon arrival. Of the steerage passengers, 2,502 were admitted to hospital, 547 were furnished relief in the hospitals of the city health department, and 1,953 in the Long Island College Hospital (used temporarily as an immigrant hospital). All cases of trachoma (granular conjunctivitis) and all cases of favus have been certified as dangerous contagious diseases (for deportation), and by recent order of the Department tubercle of the lungs has been placed in the same category.

The new immigrant hospital on Ellis Island now nearing completion will not afford sufficient ward space for the service. Another pavilion is necessary for the accommodation of the patients, exclusive of those suffering from acute contagious diseases and cared for in the hospitals of the city health department under annual contract.

The recommendation of my predecessor, Surg. L. L. Williams, "that steps be taken to procure the erection as soon as possible of an additional wing or pavilion" to the new hospital is hereby respectfully renewed.

I would also recommend that an additional building be constructed for officers' quarters, for the reason that some of the rooms designated as such in the hospital building will be needed for the accommodation of patients, and even then the hospital will be crowded, unless there should be a marked reduction in immigration and consequent lessening of the number of patients to be cared for, which is not likely to be the case in the near future.

It affords me pleasure to bear testimony to the efficiency of the official staff of this division, and my acknowledgements are due for many courtesies received from the Commissioners and other officers of the immigration service at this station.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. STONER,

Surgeon, Marine-Hospital Service, in Charge of Medical Division.

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,

Port of New York.

SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS, FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Number of patients in hospital at beginning of year	56
Patients admitted to hospital during the year	2,662
Total treated (men, 1,037; women, 762; male children, 495; female children, 424)	2,718
Births (male, 3; female, 3)	6
Deaths (men, 30; women, 9; male children, 38; female children, 30)	107
Pay patients treated during the year	2,550
Free patients treated during the year	168
Days treatment for pay patients	33,238
Days treatment for free patients	3,203
Total days treatment for hospital cases	36,441
Average daily attendance in hospital	99.84
Patients in hospital at the end of year (men, 43; women, 45; male children, 34; female children, 31)	153

DETAILED REPORT OF HOSPITAL TRANSACTIONS.

Hospitals.	On hand at beginning of year.	Admitted during year.	Total.	Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.	Remaining at end of year.	Deported.	Days treatment.
Health department.....	10	549	559	450	-----	-----	43	66	-----	11,995
Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital.....	46	2,113	2,159	1,497	119	392	64	87	282	24,446

Average number of days treatment in each hospital:
 Health department hospitals..... 21.5
 Immigrant wards, Long Island College Hospital..... 11.3
 Rate of mortality, exclusive of accompanying..... 5.03

NATIONALITY OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Nationality.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Ireland.....	15	26	7	8	56
England.....	12	13	3	2	30
Scotland.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Germany.....	37	43	31	21	132
Russia.....	214	204	172	148	738
Norway.....	11	13	1	4	29
Roumania.....	30	23	9	23	90
Italy.....	314	144	119	96	673
Denmark.....	1	1	2	1	5
Hungary.....	78	66	26	25	195
Austria.....	114	102	48	41	305
Finland.....	15	15	2	3	35
Armenia.....	19	9	3	2	33
Syria.....	42	16	14	4	76
Greece.....	27	2	6	-----	35
Canada.....	-----	1	1	1	3
Switzerland.....	3	2	4	5	14
Sweden.....	12	15	1	2	30
Holland.....	6	9	8	5	28
Spain.....	8	-----	-----	-----	8
Venezuela.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2
France.....	7	2	1	-----	11
Servia.....	1	-----	-----	1	1
Bohemia.....	2	5	1	2	10
Portugal.....	1	5	3	1	10
Turkey.....	36	26	20	11	93
West Indies.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Belgium.....	1	1	2	4	8
Porto Rico.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Wales.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Africa.....	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Hayti.....	-----	1	1	-----	2
Total.....	1,018	744	485	415	2,662

Deported on medical certificates:
 Disabled immigrants from hospital..... 276
 Disabled immigrants (not hospital cases)..... 434
 Insane immigrants..... 17
 Idiots..... 3
 Total..... 730

RACE OF PATIENTS TREATED.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
African.....	4	-----	-----	-----	4
Armenian.....	23	13	5	3	44
South American.....	2	-----	-----	-----	2
Bohemian.....	4	17	4	7	32
Bulgarian.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1
Croatian.....	23	7	8	2	40
Dalmatian.....	1	-----	-----	-----	1

RACE OF PATIENTS TREATED—Continued.

Race.	Men.	Women.	Children.		Total.
			Male.	Female.	
Dutch.....	6	10	10	9	35
East Indians.....	1				1
English.....	10	13	3	2	28
Finnish.....	15	15	2	3	35
French.....	6	4	3	2	15
German.....	93	121	104	106	424
Greek.....	27	2	6		35
Hebrew.....	122	134	99	37	442
Irish.....	15	27	3	7	52
Italian, southern.....	300	140	115	95	650
Italian, northern.....	20	4	4	1	29
Lithuanian.....	30	21	12	10	73
Magyar.....	23	19	7	5	54
Polish.....	106	84	45	39	274
Portuguese.....	1	1			2
Romanian.....	2				2
Russian.....	1				1
Ruthenian.....	12	9	5	1	27
Scandinavian.....	24	29	4	7	64
Scotch.....	2				2
Servian.....	3				3
Slovak.....	58	39	16	15	128
Spanish.....	9				9
Syrian.....	70	35	30	14	149
Welsh.....	1				1
West Indian.....	3				3
Total.....	1,018	744	485	415	2,662

WORK OF THE MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

Steerage passengers inspected upon arrival.....	393,616
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital.....	2,502
Certified on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes.....	2,788
Recorded (minor defects).....	16,858
Landed cases applying for relief.....	455
Of these there were physically examined and sent to hospital.....	160
Certified and remained in city awaiting return.....	80
Treated in dispensary.....	5
Rejected (no case for medical division).....	210
Cabin passengers inspected upon arrival.....	59,890
Of these there were certified to.....	155
Recorded (minor defects).....	1,023

BALANCE SHEET.

To health department for care and maintenance of contagious cases.....	\$23,990.00	By bills rendered steamship companies.....	\$46,672.60
To Long Island College Hospital for care and maintenance of non-contagious cases.....	19,567.50	Paid from immigrant fund:	
To burials (contagious and noncontagious cases).....	1,481.00	Care and maintenance of sick immigrants.....	2,951.90
To transportation of contagious cases.....	1,644.00	Transportation of sick immigrants.....	167.50
To transportation of noncontagious cases.....	3,132.50	Burial of deceased immigrants.....	23.00
To car fare, ferrriage, etc.....	73.19	Car fare, ferrriage, etc.....	73.19
To medical supplies.....	514.01	Medical supplies.....	514.01
To meals furnished officers, clerk, and attendant, United States Marine-Hospital Service.....	1,305.10	Salaries.....	611.70
To meals furnished messenger, United States Immigration Service.....	13.75	Meals.....	1,318.85
To salary of messenger, United States Immigration Service.....	611.70	Total.....	5,660.15
To salaries of officers, clerk and attendant, United States Marine-Hospital Service.....	19,058.52	Paid by United States Marine-Hospital Service:	
To commutation for quarters of officers, United States Marine-Hospital Service.....	1,756.73	Salaries.....	19,058.52
		Commutation for quarters.....	1,756.73
		Total.....	20,815.25
	73,148.00		
			73,148.00

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE (MEDICAL DIVISION), PORT OF NEW YORK, N. Y., FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Disease or injury.	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.				Remaining under treatment June 30, 1901.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.	Died.		
Smallpox		37	37	32			3	3	
Chickenpox		17	17	16			1		
Measles	5	221	226	155		4	24	43	
Scarlet fever	2	47	49	33		2	12	2	
Typhus		2	2	1			1		1
Influenza		11	11	10	1				
Whooping cough		2	2	2					
Mumps		8	8	8					
Diphtheria		18	18	13		2	2	1	
Cerebro-spinal fever	2	9	11	4		1		2	
Enteric fever	1	22	23	19		1	1	2	1
Dysentery		6	6	4			1	1	
Malarial fever, intermittent		56	56	55		1			
Erysipelas		6	6	6					
Tubercle of lungs		35	35			31	4		13
Tubercle of lymphatics		1	1				1		
Tubercle of joints		2	2			3			
Scrofulo-derma		1	1					1	
Syphilis, secondary		8	8		6	1		1	3
Gonorrhoea		6	6	4	1			1	
Anthrax		1	1	1					
Effects of heat		2	2	2					
Marasmus		2	2		1	1			
Scurvy	1	1	1	1					
Rheumatic fever		14	14	9	2	2			2
Rheumatism	1	8	9	3	4	1		1	
Anemia		1	1	1					
Leucocythemia		1	1	1		1			
Diabetes melitus		1	1			1			
Premature birth		1	1				1		
Debility	1	13	14	9	4	1			1
Old age		1	1			1			
Inflammation sciatic nerve		1	1	1					
Meningitis, spinal cord		1	1	1			1		
Sclerosis of spinal cord		1	1			1			
Meningitis, brain, acute		1	1				1		
Cerebral hemorrhage		1	1		1				
Hydrocephalus, chronic		1	1			1			
Hemiplegia		3	3		1	2			1
Paralysis:									
Glosso-pharyngeal		1	1		1				1
Legs, partial		1	1		1				
Epilepsy	1	6	7			7			4
Neuralgia, ovarian		3	3		2			1	
Hysteria		3	3	3					
Mania, acute		1	1			1			1
Melancholia		1	1			1			1
Dementia		1	1			2			2
Conjunctivitis:									
Acute	1	160	161	151	6	1		3	
Chronic		1	1				1		
Purulent		1	1					1	
Granular	2	237	239	10	4	204		21	192
Keratitis	2	37	39	21	7	7		4	2
Ulcer of cornea		8	8	8					
Staphylo-ma		1	1			1			
Iritis		4	4	3				1	
Cataract		3	3			3			
Shrunken eyeball		1	1			1			
Myopia		2	2			1		1	
Blepharitis, marginalis		1	1	1					
Inflammation, middle ear, suppurative		5	5	2	3				
Inflammation mastoid cells, suppurative		2	2	1	1				
Abscess of the septum		2	2	2					
Valvular disease of the heart		15	15		4	7	1	3	5
Wound of lip, lacerated		1	1	1					

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Disease or injury.	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1901.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Phlebitis.....		1	1			1			
Laryngitis, acute.....		1	1	1					
Bronchitis:									
Acute.....	1	50	51	49	1	1			
Chronic.....		2	2	1	1				
Membranous.....		1	1	1					
Asthma, spasmodic.....		2	2	1	1				
Pneumonia, lobar.....	5	126	131	89		2	31	9	1
Broncho-pneumonia.....		14	14	7		2	5		
Pleurisy:									
Acute.....		4	4	3	1				
Chronic.....		1	1			1			
Empyema.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation dental periosteum.....		1	1			1			
Abscess dental periosteum.....		8	8	8		1			
Tonsillitis.....		11	11	10				1	
Tonsillitis, follicular.....		1	1	1					
Quinsy.....		1	1	1					
Suppuration parotid gland.....		1	1				1		
Inflammation of the stomach.....	1	7	8	8					
Inflammation of the stomach and intestines.....		15	15	9	2		4		
Ulceration of stomach, perforating.....		1	1				1		
Effects of seasickness.....		17	17	17					
Inflammation of intestines.....		4	4	3		1			
Appendicitis.....		1	1	1					
Fistula of intestines.....		1	1			1			
Hernia, inguinal.....		1	1			1			
Constipation.....		1	1	1					
Colic, intestinal.....		4	4	4					
Abscess of rectum.....		1	1	1					
Piles, external.....		3	3	2				1	
Cirrhosis of liver.....		1	1				1		
Inflammation lymph glands of neck.....		6	6	2	2			2	
Inflammation lymph glands of groin.....		1	1	1					
Hypertrophy lymph glands of neck.....		1	1			1		1	
Lymph scrotum.....		1	1			1			1
Nephritis, acute.....	1	2	3	1			1		1
Calculus, renal.....		1	1	1					
Suppression of urine, uremia.....		1	1				1		
Stricture of urethra, organic.....		2	2	1	1				
Phimosis.....		1	1	1					
Paraphimosis.....		1	1	1					
Ulcer of penis.....	1	5	6	4	2				1
Orchitis.....		2	2	2					
Uterine hemorrhage.....		2	2	2					
Abscess of vagina.....		1	1	1					
Pregnancy.....		30	30	3		26		1	4
Abortion, effects of.....		1	1	1					
Parturition.....		1	1	1					
Effects of childbirth.....		32	32	31				1	1
Abscess of female breast.....		2	2	2					
Inflammation of female breast.....	1	1	1	1					
Galactorrhea.....		1	1		1				
Necrosis of bone of finger.....		3	3	2				1	
Necrosis of bone, tibia.....		1	1			1			
Synovitis:									
Acute, wrist.....		1	1		1				
Acute, knee.....		2	2	2					
Chronic, knee.....		1	1	1	1				
Inflammation, acute, kneejoint.....		1	1	1					
Dislocation of kneejoint.....		1	1			1			1
Curvature of spine, lateral.....		1	1			1			
Abscess of bursa, knee.....		1	1	1					
Flat foot.....		1	1		1				
Inflammation of the connective tissue:									
Face.....		1	1	1					
Jaw.....		1	1	1					

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Disease or injury.	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1901.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Inflammation of the connective tissue—									
Continued.									
Neck.....		4	4	3				1	
Arm.....		3	3	2					
Hand.....	1	11	12	11	1				
Finger.....		1	1	1	1				
Leg.....	1	2	3	3					
Leg and hand.....		1	1	1					
Abscess of the connective tissue:									
Forehead.....		1	1	1					
Cheek.....		2	2	2					
Antrum.....		1	1	1					
Face.....		3	3	3					
Jaw.....		2	2	2					
Neck.....		6	6	3	2	1			
Shoulder.....		1	1	1		1			
Hand.....		1	1	1					
Perineum.....		1	1	1					
Leg.....		2	2	2					
Eczema.....		12	12	7	4			1	
Impetigo.....		3	3	3					
Psoriasis.....		2	2	2					
Pemphigus.....		3	3	2	1			1	
Sycosis.....		6	6	5	1			1	
Seborrhœa, scalp.....		8	8	7				1	
Frostbite:									
Neck.....		1	1	1					
Feet.....		2	2	2					
Foot.....		1	1	1					
Toes.....		1	1	1					
Ulcer of skin:									
Hand.....		1	1	1					
Leg.....		5	5	5					
Carbuncle, back.....		1	1	1					
Lupus.....		1	1	1		1			
Lupus, erythematous.....		1	1	1		1			
Scabies.....		32	32	30	2				
Ringworm.....		18	18	16				2	
Favus.....	2	54	56	1	1	47		7	38
Burn, hands.....		1	1	1					
Burn of abdomen.....		1	1	1					
Burn of foot.....		1	1	1					
Scald of face, trunk, arms, and legs.....		1	1	1			1		
Wound of scalp.....		7	7	6	1				
Concussion of brain.....		1	1	1					
Wound of face, incised.....		1	1	1					
Fracture of nasal bones.....		1	1	1					
Contusion of eyelid with blood tumor.....		1	1	1					
Wound of eyelids, infected.....		1	1	1		1			
Foreign body in cornea.....		1	1	1					
Excision of eyeball (old).....		1	1	1		1			
Wound of cornea.....		1	1	1					
Sprain of back.....		1	1	1					
Wound of perineum.....		1	1	1					
Contusion:									
Chest.....	1	1	2	2					
Ribs, arms, and legs.....		1	1	1					
Arm.....		1	1	1					
Elbow.....	1	2	3	3					
Wrist.....		1	1	1					
Wound:									
Forehead, infected.....		1	1	1					
Face, infected.....		1	1	1					
Face, contused.....		3	3	3					
Ear, incised.....		1	1	1					
Hand, contused.....		9	9	9					
Hand, lacerated and contused.....		1	1	1					
Fingers, contused.....	1	7	8	8					

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL REPORT OF DISEASES AND INJURIES TREATED BY UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE, ETC.—Continued.

Disease or injury.	Remaining under treatment from previous year.	Received during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged.			Died.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1901.	Deported.
				Recovered.	Improved.	Not improved.			
Wound—Continued.									
Hand, incised		1	1	1					
Thumb, contused		3	2	2					
Neck, chin, and knee, contused		1	1	1	1				
Thigh, incised		1	1	1					
Leg, lacerated		1	1	1					
Foot, contused		1	1	1					
Toe, infected		1	1			1			
Fracture:									
Humerus		3	2	2					
Radius		4	4	2	2				
Forearm, both bones		1	1	1					
First metacarpal bone		1	1			1			
Femur	2	5	7	5			1	1	
Patella		2	2	1	1				
Tibia	1	2	3	3	1				
Fibula		2	2	2					
Tibia and fibula (old)	1		1			1			1
Contusion:									
Hip		3	3	2				1	
Thigh, with blood tumor	1		1			1			1
Leg		1	1	1					
Foot		1	1	1					
Sprain of ankle		8	8	8					
Congenital dislocation of both femora		1	1	1		1			
Amputation distal phalanx small finger		1	1	1					
Filaria medinensis of legs		1	1					1	
Infancy	35		35	5	28		2		
Observation	3	302	305	305					
Accompanying	12	577	589	584				25	
Total	56	2,662	2,718	1,947	119	392	107	153	280

GEO. W. STONER,
Surgeon, United States Marine Hospital Service, In Charge.

CHINESE EXCLUSION LAWS.

In compliance with the terms of the act approved June 6, 1900, making provision for sundry civil expenses of the Government, the Bureau has for the past year administered the laws passed for the exclusion of Chinese persons in conformity to the convention between the Empire of China and the United States, of date December 8, 1894.

An experience of but one year has been sufficient to convince the Bureau that probably no system of legislation enacted thus far by Congress has more numerous or serious obstacles to surmount in order to become reasonably effective of its purpose. The natural difficulties arising from the apparent similarity, to those unfamiliar with the distinctive physical characteristics of the Mongolian, of all Chinese, from their totally different standards of morality, from their mental acuteness and ingenuity, and, worse than all, from their apparent ability at any time to command the use of considerable sums of money, are augmented by the defects of the laws, as well as by the decisions rendered by the courts in construing those laws.

The first-named difficulty is one that can be partially overcome only

by the use of photographs for purposes of identification in all cases, and the last by amendatory legislation, but, in many instances, the officers of the Government are powerless to secure evidence to controvert the claims of the Chinese. Thus, in the case of an alleged minor son of a domiciled merchant, the facts alleged to sustain such claim must all have existed in China, to wit, the marriage of the parents, and the birth of the son, as well as the date of birth, and are therefore proved by Chinese testimony exclusively. The Government has no means of refuting a prima facie case thus established, and must admit an applicant upon such evidence, unless it can find, in minor variations in the testimony of the different Chinese witnesses, ground for discrediting it altogether. The simple statement of the case is sufficient to show with what comparative ease the law may be defied by the entrance of Chinamen, without limit practically, who can be made to pass muster as minors.

LABORERS.

The following table shows, by ports, that during the year 2,735 Chinese laborers, who were duly registered, have departed from the United States, and in the same period 2,280 have been admitted upon their return:

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER OF REGISTERED CHINESE LABORERS WHO DEPARTED FROM AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1901.

Port.	Departing.	Returning.
Astoria, Oreg.....	3	1
Boston, Mass.....		
Buffalo, N. Y.....	8	8
Eagle Pass, Tex.....		
El Paso, Tex.....	2	2
Key West, Fla.....		
Laredo, Tex.....		
Mobile, Ala.....		
New Orleans, La.....		
New York, N. Y.....	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....		
Nogales, Ariz.....		
Pembina, N. Dak.....	54	20
Plattsburg, N. Y.....	231	115
Port Townsend, Wash.....	339	245
Richford, Vt.....	93	66
San Diego, Cal.....	5	8
San Francisco, Cal.....	1,287	849
St. Albans, Vt.....	2	1
Tampa, Fla.....		
Honolulu, H. T.....	655	967
Portland, Oreg.....	5	4
Total.....	2,735	2,280

It is by no means certain, however, that all of those returning were entitled to entry, for, as will be seen by the following letter, it has been customary for Chinese laborers to pawn their certificates, and doubtless, if default is made in returning the amount in any case for which they were pledged, they were sold to other Chinamen.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 25, 1901.

SIR: Through a report from Special Immigrant Inspector Robert Watchorn, the Department is in receipt of information to the effect that there were 110 certificates of residence issued to Chinese laborers under the provisions of the act of November 3, 1893, pawned in Walla Walla, Wash. The fact that these certificates have no value to any person except the Chinamen to whom they were issued warrants the assumption that such pawning may result in violations of the law,

for should the persons using them as a means of raising money default in redeeming them, it is apparent that the pawnbroker has no recourse to secure the return of the money advanced thereon except to sell them. It is evident, therefore, that the pawnbroker in such cases assumes that the certificates so pawned have a pecuniary value which would enable him to reimburse himself for loans made thereon by selling them, in case of default of the owner, to other persons who obviously can have no proper use for them.

Officers charged with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws should, therefore, take up such certificates as are found elsewhere than in the possession of the rightful owners and deposit them in the office of the collector of customs of the district in which they are thus found, to be held by such collectors subject to the orders of the Department. These directions are given, notwithstanding Treasury decision 17237, June 26, 1896, because the reasons stated therein in support of a Chinese laborer's right to the possession of the certificate of residence issued to him have been deprived of their force, so far as said Chinese laborer's use of them is concerned, by the voluntary act of such Chinese person in disposing of said certificate in the manner indicated. The issue in the said decision, also, was as to the proper custodian, as between Government officials and the Chinese person to whom issued, and not as between such Chinese person and some third party through whom the said certificate might be improperly used.

Appropriate instructions should be given to the officials under your charge in accordance with the views herein expressed, in order that the danger of violations of the law in the manner indicated may be obviated.

Respectfully,

H. A. TAYLOR,
Assistant Secretary.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Portland, Oreg.*

The business, moreover, of forging certificates and selling them has been successfully conducted, and during the year the Bureau had occasion to photograph fraudulent certificates which came into its hands, and send copies to its officers for their information. Besides these methods of evading the law, the Bureau believes that certificates are transferred successfully to Chinese persons who have never been in this country before, to be by them returned after landing to the rightful owner.

Such evils may be checked by requiring the surrender at intervals of all certificates outstanding and in lieu of them, a reissuing of new ones, with the photograph of the person to whom issued attached, and containing his measurement and physical characteristics. Such legislation, it is believed, would also disclose the unlawful residence in this country of some thousands of Chinamen.

CHINESE OF THE EXEMPT CLASS.

The convention between the Governments of the United States and China, by virtue of which the Chinese-exclusion laws are enforced, recites in Act III the following exceptions from its general provisions, viz: "Chinese subjects being officials, teachers, students, merchants, or travelers for curiosity or pleasure."

In the same article it is stipulated that Chinese laborers shall enjoy the privilege of transit across the territory of the United States in the course of their journey to and from other countries "subject to such regulations by the Government of the United States as may be necessary to prevent the said privilege of transit from being abused."

By reference to Table XVII below, it will be seen that 4,509 applied for admission during the year, either to remain here as members of one of the exempt classes, or for permission to pass through to foreign territory. Some idea may be formed of the number of fraudulent claims that are made from the fact that of the 2,702 who professed to be of the privileged classes, there were admitted but 1,784, the Government officials, despite the disadvantages under which they labor in securing evidence, having obtained proof of the fraudulent character of the representations of 918 of them.

Attention is specially called to the report from San Francisco, the principal port of entry for Chinamen, where the service is organized carefully and under the charge of an energetic, intelligent, and capable official. At that port nearly two-thirds of the applications were found to be fraudulent, and the applicants were denied admission.

TABLE XVII.—NUMBER OF CHINESE PERSONS WHO APPLIED FOR ADMISSION TO THE UNITED STATES AS MEMBERS OF THE EXEMPT CLASSES, OR FOR PERMISSION TO PASS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1901.

Port.	Applied.	Admitted.	Denied.	In transit.
Astoria, Oreg	1	1		
Boston, Mass				
Buffalo, N. Y	1	1		
Eagle Pass, Tex	18		1	17
El Paso, Tex	17	1	2	14
Key West, Fla				
Laredo, Tex				
Mobile, Ala	4			4
New Orleans, La	126	3	2	121
New York, N. Y	6	6		
Niagara Falls, N. Y	9	5	4	
Nogales, Ariz	1	1		
Pembina, N. Dak	32	23	9	
Plattsburg, N. Y	438	48	12	378
Port Townsend, Wash	484	395	89	
Richford, Vt	8	6	2	
San Diego, Cal	116	66	50	
San Francisco, Cal	3,003	1,026	704	1,273
St. Albans, Vt				
Tampa, Fla				
Honolulu, H. T	214	190	24	
Portland, Oreg	31	12	19	
Total	4,509	1,784	918	1,807

The Bureau, having received information that the privilege of transit through the United States to foreign territory, a privilege which has been accorded to virtually all Chinese persons applying for it, was being abused, with your approval issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION,
Washington, D. C., December 8, 1900.

To Collectors of Customs and all other Officers charged with the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws:

Complaints having reached the Department of attempted violations of the laws enacted for the exclusion of Chinese by those who have been allowed to pass through the United States to foreign territory, the following rules are hereby adopted for your guidance in granting permission for such transit:

Any Chinese person arriving at your port, claiming to be destined to some foreign country and seeking permission to pass through the United States, or any portion thereof, to reach such alleged foreign destination, shall be granted permission for such transit only upon complying with the following conditions:

1. The applicant shall be required to produce to the collector of customs at the first port of arrival a through ticket across the whole territory of the United States (and to his or her alleged foreign destination according to the steamship manifest) intended to be traversed, and such other proof as he (or she) may be able to adduce, to satisfy the said collector that a bona fide transit only is intended, and such ticket and other evidence presented must be so stamped, or marked, and dated by the said collector, or such officer as he shall designate for that purpose, as to prevent their use a second time; but no such applicant shall be considered as intending bona fide to make such transit only if he (or she) has previously on some arrival made application for and been denied admission to the United States.

2. The applicant in each case, or some responsible person on his (or her) behalf, or the transportation company whose through ticket he (or she) holds, shall furnish to the said collector of customs a bond in a penal sum of not less than \$500, conditioned for applicant's continuous transit through and actual departure from

the United States within a reasonable time, not exceeding twenty days from the date of arrival at said port.

3. The said applicant shall furnish to the collector of customs at the first port of arrival four photographs of himself, to be taken as directed by said collector, which shall be used in the manner specified in the following rules.

4. The collector of customs shall prepare a descriptive list of such applicants, bound in book form, for file in his office, containing as to each applicant information in the following form, to which one of the photographs mentioned in rule 3 above shall be permanently attached:

Descriptive list of Chinese persons in transit through the United States.

Name.		Age.	Occupation.	Last place of residence.
Height.		Complexion.	Color of eyes.	Physical marks.
Feet.	Inches.			

PORT OF _____, _____, 190—.

I have made a strict examination for, and noted the physical peculiarities of, _____, whose photograph appears hereon, and am satisfied of his (or her) bona fide intention to pass through and out of the United States, and have permitted his (or her) landing under bond, for that purpose.

(Photograph, with seal of collector partly covering same, but not to cover any part of face.)

Collector.

[SEAL.]

5. Two copies of the foregoing description must be prepared by the said collector, on corresponding detached blanks, to each of which a photograph of applicant is permanently attached, sealed as above. one of which is to be kept in the files of the collector's office, or in the office of the Chinese inspector assigned to said collector, and the other to be forwarded by mail to the collector of customs at the proposed port of exit, to the first-mentioned copy being attached loosely the fourth photograph of those required by rule 3 above.

6. When the applicant reaches the port of exit, he (or she) shall be compared by the collector, or inspector assigned to that duty, with the photograph and description contained in the copy of the descriptive list forwarded from the port of first arrival, and, if found to agree therewith, shall be allowed to pass through to the foreign country of destination, the officer who makes the comparison indersing on the said copy the following legend appropriately filled in:

PORT OF (departure) _____, _____, 190—.

I have compared _____ with copy of descriptive list forwarded by the collector of customs at _____, _____, and, having no doubt of his (or her) identity, have seen him (or her) depart for _____, _____, via (proper railroad or steamship line).

_____, _____, Inspector.
Filed in office of collector of customs at _____, _____, 190—.
_____, File Clerk.

7. Upon receipt of a report from the collector that the applicant has passed through the port of exit, as stated by inspector's return according to the foregoing rule, the collector at the first port of arrival shall cancel the bond given in accordance with rule 2 above.

T. V. POWDERLY, *Commissioner-General.*

Approved:
L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

While this has in a measure checked the abuse referred to, there is still reason to believe, in view of the great numbers of Chinese who apply for permission to pass through to Mexico; where work is not abundant and peon labor can be obtained for a trifle, that the alleged purpose of such transit passengers is often unworthy of credence, and that they go to Mexico merely to take advantage of the comparatively easy access to the United States across the long and necessarily thinly guarded land boundary separating our territory from that country.

It is recommended, therefore, that some more stringent rule be adopted by which Chinamen seeking permission to pass through this country to foreign contiguous territory shall be required to establish affirmatively to the satisfaction of the inspection officers that they actually have a specific business engagement or opening in such foreign destination, which would rebut the presumption that they really cherish the design of effecting an unlawful entrance to the United States.

MERCHANTS AND MERCHANTS' MINOR SONS.

Of those expressly mentioned among the excepted classes, there is perhaps more difficulty with such as claim to be merchants than with the others. Their extravagant and apparently improbable claims to large interests in mercantile houses in China are hard to reconcile with their frequent lack of money or apparent provision of means for their support here. Of the resident merchants, moreover, who seek readmission, much the same statement may be made. Every conceivable device of ingenuity is used to establish a mercantile status. Certificates alleging such status are signed often as a mere matter of accommodation by the white witnesses required by the law, and a nebulous interest in alleged mercantile firms with trivial supplies on hand and numerous partners, all possessing interests of \$1,000 each or multiples thereof, lead to the inevitable conclusion that, unless the law is amended by requiring more specific evidence, or the term "merchant" is defined more narrowly, the opening made by this exception is wide enough to let in almost any adult Chinaman.

Another abuse requiring amendatory legislation is the admission of alleged minor sons of domiciled merchants. This class is not among the exceptions specifically made in Article III of the treaty, but was made judicially, originally to admit a child of 8 years of age. The Supreme Court, in the case of *United States v. Gue Lim* (176 U. S., 459), having in general terms affirmed the right of a domiciled Chinese merchant to the companionship in this country of his wife and minor children, it but remains for any Chinaman who may with any color of reason claim minority to prove by Chinese testimony the remaining point of lawful relationship as son to a resident merchant to obtain admission. How easy it is to secure such testimony where there is no risk of detection and punishment, and where it is well paid for, it is believed by Chinese organizations who subsequently own the beneficiary as a chattel until the debt is repaid with interest, experience has amply proven.

The curious inconsistency has arisen also in such cases that, whereas a returning merchant must establish his status as such for a year before his departure by "the testimony of two witnesses other than Chinese," a merchant's son, or alleged son, claiming under him, can effect an entry upon Chinese testimony solely.

It is recommended that suitable legislation be enacted for the effective investigation in China of such and of all other assertions made by Chinamen as to their position, etc., in their native country, to establish a right to enter the United States.

CHINAMEN BORN IN THE UNITED STATES.

As Chinamen born in this country, under the Federal Constitution, are citizens and, therefore, not subject to the laws and treaty in relation to the exclusion of Chinese, it might be assumed that it is unnecessary to treat of them in this report. That assumption is true in the case of those who are actually natives of this country. But there are

many who claim to be such, in many instances on our northern boundary, who have already been rejected as confessed Chinese subjects by the customs officers. After such rejection on our land boundaries, they reenter at another point, not far distant, are arrested and taken before a United States commissioner upon representing themselves to be American citizens, and not infrequently are discharged upon Chinese testimony, procured as above stated.

At our seaports, when rejected, a Chinaman is returned to China on the vessel by which he came, and the administrative officers' decisions are final, as the law requires they shall be. Such rejection on land borders, however, involves no such deportation, and the Chinaman rejected by the means thus described can have another hearing on another ground before a judicial officer of the Government and thus effect an entry.

Such a situation affords an opportunity of defeating the purposes of the law, and, moreover, is a discrimination against American transportation lines. It is therefore strongly recommended that legislation be enacted closing to Chinese all ports of entry except those on the seacoast of the United States.

LEGISLATION.

Attention is directed to the expiration by limitation of the existing laws in relation to the exclusion of Chinese persons on May 5, 1902. Should Congress fail to reenact those laws, or others for the same purpose, such omission would merely leave the Department without the present means of enforcing the provisions of the convention of December 8, 1894, which "shall remain in force for a period of ten years beginning with the date of the exchange of ratifications, and if six months before the expiration of the said period of ten years neither Government shall have formally given notice of its final termination to the other it shall remain in full force for another like period of ten years." (See Article IV of Convention.)

The treaty would still exclude the same Chinese persons and those seeking the privilege of passing through and out of the United States would be compelled, as at present, to comply with the regulations prescribed to control the granting of such privilege.

There were deported during the year, at a cost of \$46,940.44, 328 Chinese persons who were found by judicial decision to be unlawfully in the country. The accompanying statement presents a summary of the disbursements made from the special appropriation for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion laws, from which it will be seen that there was a deficit of \$684.67.

STATEMENT.

Total amount appropriated by Congress for the enforcement of the Chinese-exclusion acts during the fiscal year 1901.....		\$160,000.00
Expended for salaries and expenses of officers	\$110,482.35	
Expended for deportation of prisoners	46,940.44	
Expended for miscellaneous items, telegrams, etc	3,261.88	
Balance		684.67
	<u>160,684.67</u>	<u>160,684.67</u>

All of which is respectfully submitted.

T. V. POWDERLY,
Commissioner-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.