

and regula-
tions as to
amount of
money pos-
sessed by im-
migrants.

deported and returned to the country whence he sailed for Canada. In these cases the transportation companies who brought the immigrants are required to take them back without receiving the usual payment. Further, the Governor in Council is empowered to issue regulations prescribing the minimum amount of money which must be possessed by immigrants, the amount varying according to the class and destination of the immigrant, or other circumstances.

Protection of
immigrants.

For greater precaution against the overcrowding of immigrant vessels, the proportion of twelve superficial feet to each adult passenger which was required in every ship bringing immigrants to Canada is raised by the new act to fifteen feet. The regulations designed for the protection of female immigrants whilst on board ship are made more strict, and members of crews guilty of infringing them are rendered liable to a penalty equal in amount to their wages during the voyage. The Minister of the Interior is authorized to provide temporary shelter and accommodation for immigrants on landing before they proceed to their destination.

British legis-
lation to deter
emigration to
Canada by
false repre-
sentations.

Legislation of some importance to Canada was enacted during the year by the British Parliament on representations made on behalf of the Canadian Government. In the session of 1904-5 the Dominion Parliament passed a measure making it a penal offence to induce or deter immigration by means of false representations. The scope of this act was necessarily limited to offences committed in the Dominion. An investigation by the Deputy Minister of Labour into the case of certain printers who had been induced by misrepresentations to emigrate to Winnipeg, during the continuance of a printers' strike in that city, showed that these misrepresentations had been made in Great Britain, and did not therefore come within the scope of the Canadian act. His Excellency the Governor General, in forwarding a report of the investigation to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, at whose request it had been made, after showing that the Canadian act was inadequate to meet the case, intimated that a remedy against further cases of like character might be provided by Imperial legislation analogous to the Dominion act. Subsequently Mr. P. M. Draper, secretary of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, wrote to the Minister of Labour urging the importance to the workmen of Canada of securing the enactment of such legislation, and that some one