Expenditure on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1923 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 71.

71.—Expenditure on Immigration in the Fiscal Years 1868-1923.

(Compiled from the Fublic Accounts).

Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$
68	36,050	1883	373,958	1898	261,195	1912	
69 70	$26,952 \\ 55,966$	1884 1885	511,209 $423,861$	1899 1900	255,879 434,563	1913 1914	
71	54,004	1886	257,355	1901	444.730	1915	
72	109,954	18 87	341,236	1902	494,842	1916	1,307,4
73	265,718	1888	244,789	1903	642,914	1917	1, 181,
74	291,297	1889	202,499	1904	744,788	1918	
75	278,777	1890	110,092 181,045	1905	972,357	1919	
76	338, 179 309, 353	1891 1892	177,605	1906 1907 ¹	842,668 611,201	1920 1921	
8	154,351	1893	180,677	1908		1922	
9	186,403	1894	202,235	1909	979,326	1923	
30	161, 213	1895	195,653	1910	960,676		· · · · · ·
31	214,251	1896	120, 199	1911	1,079,130	Total	34,420,9

¹ Nine months.

2.—Immigration Policy.

At the close of the war there was a general anticipation that the movement of immigration to Canada would again become very heavy, but for several reasons this anticipation was not realized. Canada, in common with all other countries, experienced a share of the dislocation of business and the industrial uncertainties of the reconstruction period. The demobilization of the Canadian forces, coincident with the suspension of all war activities, created a surplus of labour which made it impracticable for the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization to extend inducements to immigration. The welfare of the country seemed to demand that, as a rule, only those should be admitted who would assist in developing its natural resources, chief among which is its fertile agricultural land. Farmers and farm labourers became more than ever the objective of the Department. Other factors contributing to a lower immigration as compared with the period immediately preceding the war were the high cost of ocean and land transportation and the balance of exchange against British and European settlers, coupled with the generally impoverished condition of some of the countries which had formerly contributed immigrants, and the fact that, although great areas of land were still available in Canada as free homesteads, they were now located for the most part at considerable distances from railways. The recent policy of the Department has been not to encourage settlement in localities likely to require additional railway construction at an early date. Most of the restrictive regulations have now been cancelled, but they created in the minds of many people outside of Canada some doubt as to their welcome in the Dominion.