which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended March 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 has been reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924. During this period 148,560 settlers entered Canada, as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal year ended 1925 shows a decline of about 25 p.c. from 1924 in immigration.

The number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1897 in Table 1.

## 1.—Number of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other Countries, fiscal years 1897-1925.

Note.—See table on page 92 for an estimate of the movement of population between the censuses of 1901 and 1921.

Fiscal Years.	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.	Fiscal	Immigrant Arrivals from			Total.
	United King- dom.	United States.	Other Coun- tries.	10tai.	Years.	United King- dom.	United States.	Other Coun- tries.	10681.
18971 18981 18991 19002 1901 1902 1903 1904 1905 1906 1907 2 1908 1909 1909	11, 173 10, 660 5, 141 11, 810 17, 259 41, 792 50, 374 65, 359 86, 796 55, 791 120, 182 52, 901	9,119 11,945 8,543 17,987 26,388 49,473 45,171 43,543 57,796 34,659 58,312 59,832 103,798	7,921 11,608 21,938 10,211 19,352 23,732 37,099 34,786 37,364 44,472 34,217 83,975 34,175 45,206 66,620	67,379 128,364 130,331 146,266 189,064 124,667 262,469 146,908 208,794	1913	150,542 142,622 43,276 8,664 8,282 3,178 9,914 59,603 74,262 39,020	59,779, 36,937 61,389 71,314 40,715 49,656, 48,059 29,345 22,007 20,521	112, 881 134, 726 41, 734 2, 936 5, 703 4, 582 7, 073 8, 077 26, 156 21, 634 16, 372 55, 120	402, 432 384, 878 144, 784 48, 537 75, 374 79, 074 57, 702 117, 336 148, 477 89, 999 72, 887 148, 560

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Calendar year.

Nationality of Immigrant Arrivals.—Immigration, which was at a low ebb during the war period, may once more become, when normal conditions are restored, the chief means of reinforcing our population and filling up the vast waste spaces of But where any considerable immigration into a democratic country occurs, the racial and linguistic composition of that immigration becomes of paramount importance. Canadians generally prefer that settlers should be of a readily assimilable type, already identified by race or language with one or other of the two great races now inhabiting this country—and thus prepared for the assumption of the duties of democratic Canadian citizenship. Since the French are not to any great extent an emigrating people, this means in practice that the great bulk of the preferable settlers are those who speak the English language—those coming from the United Kingdom or the United States. Next in order of readiness of assimilation are the Scandinavians and the Dutch, who readily learn English and are already acquainted with the working of free democratic institutions. Settlers from Southern and Eastern Europe, however desirable from the purely economic point of view, are less readily assimilated, and the Canadianizing of the people from these regions who came to Canada in the first fourteen years of this century is a problem both in the agricultural Prairie Provinces and in the cities of the East. Less assimilable still, according to the general opinion of Canadians, are those who come to Canada from the Orient.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Six months, January to June, inclusive.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Nine months ended March 31.