

*East Indian Immigrants.*—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by the statistics of Table 13 to have been negligible down to 1907, when no fewer than 2,124 East Indian immigrants arrived. However, as a consequence of the operation of section 38 of the Immigration Act of 1910, East Indian immigration has since that date been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities" However, it was recommended that East Indians already permanently domiciled in other British countries should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children, a recommendation which was confirmed, so far as Canada was concerned, by Order in Council of Mar. 26, 1919. However, in the seven fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1927, only 10, 13, 21, 40, 46, 62 and 60 East Indian immigrants respectively were admitted.

*Expenditure on Immigration.*—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1927 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 15.

#### 15.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years ended 1868-1927.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1883.....	373,958	1898.....	261,195	1913.....	1,427,112
1869.....	26,952	1884.....	511,209	1899.....	255,879	1914.....	1,893,298
1870.....	55,966	1885.....	423,861	1900.....	434,563	1915.....	1,658,182
1871.....	54,004	1886.....	257,355	1901.....	444,730	1916.....	1,307,480
1872.....	109,934	1887.....	341,236	1902.....	494,842	1917.....	1,181,991
1873.....	265,718	1888.....	244,789	1903.....	642,914	1918.....	1,211,964
1874.....	291,297	1889.....	202,489	1904.....	744,788	1919.....	1,112,079
1875.....	278,777	1890.....	110,092	1905.....	972,357	1920.....	1,388,185
1876.....	338,179	1891.....	181,045	1906.....	842,668	1921.....	1,688,961
1877.....	309,353	1892.....	177,605	1907.....	611,201	1922.....	2,052,371
1878.....	154,351	1893.....	189,677	1908.....	1,074,697	1923.....	1,987,745
1879.....	186,403	1894.....	202,235	1909.....	979,326	1924.....	2,417,374 <sup>1</sup>
1880.....	161,213	1895.....	195,653	1910.....	960,676	1925.....	2,823,920 <sup>2</sup>
1881.....	214,251	1896.....	120,199	1911.....	1,079,130	1926.....	2,328,931 <sup>2</sup>
1882.....	215,339	1897.....	127,438	1912.....	1,365,000	1927.....	2,333,992
						<b>Total.....</b>	<b>44,330,199</b>

<sup>1</sup> Nine months.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditure on British Empire Exhibition:—1924, \$649,882; 1925, \$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

*Recent Emigration from Canada.*—An important factor tending to offset our immigration activities was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods during recent years. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against European immigrants but not against Canadians, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and as a consequence offering especially attractive inducements to Canadians to enter the United States. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while the seriousness of the movement was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned, on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement