

gration officer. As a result, no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925 and 1926; two are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1927 and three in 1928.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada commenced about 1896, and a total of some 12,000 came in between then and 1900, but at the census of 1901 the total number enumerated as domiciled in the Dominion was only 4,738; in 1911, 9,021; in 1921, 15,868, 15,006 of these latter being domiciled in British Columbia. The immigration of Japanese was especially active in the fiscal years 1906 to 1908, in which three years a total of 11,565 entered the country. In the latter year an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to Canada, while the Canadian Government agreed to admit those possessing such passports. The statistics of Table 14 show that in this way Japanese immigration to Canada has been effectively restricted.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by the statistics of Table 14 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 eight fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1928, only 10, 13, 21, 40, 46, 62, 60 and 56 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 1928 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 16.

16.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years ended 1868-1928.

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$	Years.	\$
1868.....	36,650	1883.....	373,958	1898.....	261,195	1913.....	1,427,112
1869.....	26,852	1884.....	511,209	1899.....	255,879	1914.....	1,593,298
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.....	109,954	1887.....	341,236	1902.....	494,842	1917.....	1,181,991
1873.....	265,718	1888.....	244,789	1903.....	642,914	1918.....	1,211,954
1874.....	291,297	1889.....	202,499	1904.....	744,788	1919.....	1,112,079
1875.....	278,777	1890.....	110,092	1905.....	972,357	1920.....	1,388,185
1876.....	338,179	1891.....	181,043	1906.....	842,668	1921.....	1,689,961
1877.....	309,353	1892.....	177,605	1907.....	611,201	1922.....	2,052,371
1878.....	154,351	1893.....	180,677	1908.....	1,074,697	1923.....	1,987,745
1879.....	186,403	1894.....	202,235	1909.....	879,326	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1880.....	161,213	1895.....	195,653	1910.....	960,676	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1881.....	214,251	1896.....	120,199	1911.....	1,079,130	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1882.....	215,339	1897.....	127,438	1912.....	1,365,900	1927.....	2,338,992
						1928.....	2,704,696
						Total.....	47,034,697

¹ Nine months.

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