

born in Canada, merchants (defined by what regulations the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may prescribe) and students—the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926 and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, but none in 1930.

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. The statistics of Table 15 show how Japanese immigration to Canada has been restricted.

East Indian Immigrants.—East Indian immigration to Canada, like Japanese, is shown by Table 15 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 a Regulation under 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 ten fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1921 to 1930, only 10, 13, 21, 40, 46, 62, 60, 56, 52 and 58 East Indian immigrants respectively were admitted, or 418 in the decade.

Expenditure on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1930 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 17.

17.—Expenditure on Immigration in the fiscal years ended 1868-1930.

(Compiled from Public Accounts.)

Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1884.....	511,209	1900.....	434,563	1916.....	1,307,480
1869.....	26,952	1885.....	423,861	1901.....	444,730	1917.....	1,181,991
1870.....	55,966	1886.....	257,355	1902.....	494,842	1918.....	1,211,354
1871.....	54,004	1887.....	341,236	1903.....	642,914	1919.....	1,112,079
1872.....	109,954	1888.....	244,789	1904.....	744,788	1920.....	1,388,185
1873.....	265,718	1889.....	202,499	1905.....	972,357	1921.....	1,688,961
1874.....	291,297	1890.....	110,692	1906.....	842,668	1922.....	2,052,371
1875.....	278,777	1891.....	181,045	1907 ¹	611,201	1923.....	1,987,745
1876.....	338,179	1892.....	177,605	1908.....	1,074,697	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1877.....	309,353	1893.....	180,677	1909.....	979,326	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1878.....	154,351	1894.....	202,235	1910.....	960,676	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1879.....	186,493	1895.....	195,853	1911.....	1,079,130	1927.....	2,338,992
1880.....	161,213	1896.....	120,199	1912.....	1,365,000	1928.....	2,704,698
1881.....	214,251	1897.....	127,438	1913.....	1,427,112	1929.....	2,631,967
1882.....	215,339	1898.....	261,193	1914.....	1,384,298	1930.....	2,757,331
1883.....	373,958	1899.....	255,879	1915.....	1,658,182		
						Total.....	52,424,195

¹ Nine months.

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