

ization during 1931 closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and made reductions in its representation in the British Isles.

For many years the Immigration Regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. Naturally, when employment is readily available a sum would be considered sufficient which would not be accepted in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation is an important factor in reducing immigration at the present time. There is also in effect an Order in Council (Aug. 7, 1929) prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant coming under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, but this regulation does not apply to farmers, farm labourers, or houseworkers. Under the Order, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.

The relationship of periods of prosperity and adversity to immigration is aptly illustrated by the statistics of Table 2, which show that during the past 34 years immigration was at its minimum in the year of deepest depression, 1897; that it steadily increased from that time until 1908; that a decline took place in the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1909, on account of the short depression of 1908; and that thereafter immigration steadily increased till 1913. The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1914, showed a decline due to the depression which occurred in the year preceding the war. In the fiscal years 1915 to 1919, political rather than economic conditions restricted immigration but, with the expansion of business at the end of the war, our immigration was more than doubled, while the depression which characterized 1921 and 1922 is reflected in the declining immigration of the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1922 and 1923. The improvement in business conditions in 1923 was reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, when 148,560 settlers entered Canada as compared with less than half that number in the preceding year. The fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1925 and 1926, showed declines of 24.4 and 35.3 p.c. respectively from the 1924 level, but the fiscal years ended 1927 to 1929 showed distinct improvement in harmony with the general upward trend of business, 1929 being the best post-war year. The fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1930, showed a slight falling off, and the restrictions on immigration imposed since August, 1930, referred to on p. 146, have been mainly instrumental in reducing the total of immigrant arrivals from 163,288 in 1930, to 88,223 for the fiscal year 1931.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1867 to 1880 in Table 1, and the number of immigrant arrivals in Canada from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries, is given by years from 1881 in Table 2.

#### 1.—Number of Immigrants Settling in Canada in each of the calendar years 1867-1880.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Minister of Agriculture.)

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1867.....	14,666	1874.....	39,373
1868.....	12,765	1875.....	27,382
1869.....	18,630	1876.....	25,633
1870.....	24,706	1877.....	27,082
1871.....	27,773	1878.....	29,807
1872.....	36,578	1879.....	40,492
1873.....	50,050	1880.....	38,505