

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 that Japanese immigration to Canada has been restricted to about 200 per annum in the three latest years.

In 1931 Japanese in Canada numbered 23,342, of whom 22,205 were in British Columbia.

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. In 1931 and 1932 the numbers were 80 and 47 respectively.

Expenditures on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1932 inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 17.

17.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended 1868-1932.

(Compiled from Public Accounts.)

Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$	Year.	\$
1868.....	36,060	1885.....	423,961	1902.....	494,842	1919.....	1,112,079
1869.....	26,952	1886.....	257,355	1903.....	642,914	1920.....	1,388,185
1870.....	55,966	1887.....	341,236	1904.....	744,788	1921.....	1,688,961
1871.....	54,004	1888.....	244,789	1905.....	972,357	1922.....	2,052,371
1872.....	109,954	1889.....	202,499	1906.....	842,668	1923.....	1,987,745
1873.....	265,718	1890.....	110,092	1907 ¹	611,201	1924.....	2,417,374 ²
1874.....	291,297	1891.....	181,045	1908.....	1,074,697	1925.....	2,823,920 ²
1875.....	278,777	1892.....	177,605	1909.....	979,326	1926.....	2,328,931 ²
1876.....	338,179	1893.....	180,677	1910.....	960,676	1927.....	2,338,992
1877.....	309,353	1894.....	202,235	1911.....	1,079,150	1928.....	2,704,698
1878.....	154,351	1895.....	185,553	1912.....	1,365,000	1929.....	2,631,967
1879.....	186,403	1896.....	129,199	1913.....	1,427,112	1930.....	2,757,331
1880.....	161,213	1897.....	127,438	1914.....	1,893,288	1931.....	2,255,249
1881.....	214,251	1898.....	261,195	1915.....	1,658,182	1932.....	1,873,006
1882.....	215,339	1899.....	255,879	1916.....	1,307,480		
1883.....	373,958	1900.....	434,563	1917.....	1,181,991	Total.....	56,552,450
1884.....	511,209	1901.....	444,730	1918.....	1,211,954		

¹ Nine months.

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