54,489, or a net balance in favour of Canada of 22,352. For our fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1932, the record is as follows: Emigrants to U.S. (U.S. figure of immigrants), 8,422; immigrants from U.S., 14,297; returning Canadians, 19,411. There was thus a net inward movement of 25,286.

In Table 19 will be found the number of transoceanic passengers entering Canada during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1932, by description and classes, together with totals by classes for the years 1926 to 1931. It will be seen that the fiscal year ended 1930 showed the largest number of transoceanic passengers and the 1932 figures are lower than for any other year of the record.

19.—Returning Canadians and Other Non-Immigrants Entering Canada via Ocean Ports, by Class of Travel, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1932, with Totals for fiscal years 1925-31.

Norg.—Figures in this table cover transoceanic passengers only. Details for 1926 to 1931 will be found in previous editions of the Year Book.

Description.	Transoceanic Passengers.			
	Saloon.	Cabin Class.	Third Class.	Totals.
Canadian born returning British born returning British naturalized returning. Alien nationals returning. Non-immigrant tourist professional student theatrical in theatrical in professional Diplomatic Corpe.	2,086 451 252 71 1,372 5 28 - 969 7	3,441 1,741 478 206 3,173 43 16 85 877 30	5,493 11,471 1,400 2,529 4,902 109 31 63 278 9	11,020 13,663 2,130 2,806 9,447 157 75 148 2,124
Totals, 1932	5,241	10,090	28,285	41,616
Totals, 1931	5,671	14,130	29,390	49,191
Totals, 1930	6,473	15,279	32,059	53,793
Totals, 1929	5,373	16, 127	28,879	53,378
Totals, 1928	5,695	17,137	25,728	48,560
Totals, 1927	8,621	27,110	22,862	51,793
Totals, 1926	7, 546	22,460	18,900	49,006

Colonization Activities.—Contemporaneously with the sharp reduction in immigration disclosed by preceding tables, due to the policy of limiting immigration in accordance with the requirements of the country, a new and important development has occurred in the form of colonization activities within Canada. It was found that there were in the cities of the Dominion many families and individuals with farm experience who had been attracted to industrial centres in more prosperous times and would now regard with favour the opportunity of an assured subsistence on the land. In many cases families were still in possession of some capital but were in fear of its gradual depletion through unemployment. It was believed that many such families and individuals would return to the land without financial