

this policy the Department of Immigration and Colonization, during 1931, closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and reduced 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 be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation is an important factor in reducing immigration at the present time. 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, is also in effect but this prohibition 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.

In view of the increasing demand for statistics of immigration covering the calendar year, the figures are presented on this basis in the present edition of the Year Book for such years as are available. Revised figures covering fiscal years were published in the 1934-35 Year Book and the interested reader is referred to that volume and to the annual reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonization. It is not possible as yet to revise the analysis shown in Table 2 so as to present the data on a calendar year basis throughout and, in order that the main sources of our immigrant population over a period of years may be studied, this table has been retained in its original form, a supplementary table (2A) being added, covering the years 1929-35, on a calendar year basis.

The relationship of prosperity and adversity to immigration is illustrated by Table 2, which shows that, previous to the present depression, immigration was at its minimum in the years centring on 1896; 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. 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. An improvement in business conditions in 1923 was reflected in an increase of immigration during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924, when 145,250 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 23.3 and 33.9 p.c. respectively from the 1924 level, but the fiscal years ended 1927 to 1929 showed increases in harmony with the general upward trend of business. 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. 184 have been mainly instrumental in reducing the total of immigrant arrivals from 163,288 in 1930 to 19,782, 13,903 and 12,136 for the fiscal years 1933, 1934 and 1935 respectively.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1852 to 1935 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. Table 2A gives the same information as Table 2 for the calendar years 1929-35.