

**17.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended June 30, 1868-1906,  
and Mar. 31, 1907-35.**

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$
1868.....	36,050	1885.....	423,861	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.....	1,638,961
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 <sup>1</sup> .....	611,201	1924.....	2,417,374 <sup>2</sup>
1874.....	291,297	1891.....	181,045	1908.....	1,074,697	1925.....	2,823,920 <sup>2</sup>
1875.....	278,777	1892.....	177,605	1909.....	979,326	1926.....	2,328,931 <sup>2</sup>
1876.....	338,179	1893.....	180,677	1910.....	960,676	1927.....	2,338,992
1877.....	309,353	1894.....	202,235	1911.....	1,079,130	1928.....	2,704,698
1878.....	154,351	1895.....	195,653	1912.....	1,365,000	1929.....	2,631,967
1879.....	186,403	1896.....	120,199	1913.....	1,427,112	1930.....	2,757,331
1880.....	161,213	1897.....	127,438	1914.....	1,893,298	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	1933.....	1,406,031
1883.....	373,958	1900.....	434,563	1917.....	1,181,991	1934.....	1,155,314
1884.....	511,209	1901.....	444,730	1918.....	1,211,954	1935.....	1,066,869
						<b>Total.....</b>	<b>\$6,180,664</b>

<sup>1</sup> Nine months.  
\$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures on British Empire Exhibition: 1924, \$649,882; 1925,

**Emigration from Canada.**—An important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past was a movement from Canada to the United States which attained considerable proportions at certain periods. The quota system of immigration regulation, applied by the United States Government against immigrants generally, but not against the Canadian born, had the effect of limiting immigration to the United States and thereby encouraging Canadians to enter that country. No record of this movement had ever been kept by the Canadian Government, and, while its seriousness was recognized, its magnitude, as indicated by the United States returns, was questioned on the ground that these returns did not make allowance for Canadians returning to Canada after a more or less extended period of residence in the United States. The Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization was convinced that a very considerable return movement was taking place, but, until 1924, no attempt was made to ascertain the exact magnitude of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. The results are tabulated in Table 18.

Another circumstance which has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has, no doubt, been the practice of Europeans to enter Canada and declare themselves *bona fide* immigrants, with the real intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The tightening-up of the United States Regulations *re* persons entering the United States from Canada, and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem to have effectually met this situation.

Table 18 shows the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States for purposes of permanent residence and who returned to Canada during the period from April 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1935.