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 the 1936 edition of the Year Book reference was made to the increasing demand for statistics of immigration for the calendar year and statistics were presented, as far as possible on this basis; this year it is possible to show greater progress in this direction. Table 2 now shows arrivals from the United Kingdom, the United States and other countries back to 1908 and in Table 5 racial origins of immigrants are now shown from 1926. It is not believed that available data will permit the further carrying back to 1900 of figures on the basis of the calendar year. The reader who requires corresponding figures on a fiscal year basis is referred to the 1934-35 edition of the Year Book and to the annual Departmental reports on immigration.

The number of immigrant settlers in Canada is shown by calendar years from 1852 to 1936 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 1908 in Table 2.

1.-Numbers of Immigrant Arrivals in Canada, calendar years 1852-1936.

Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.	Year.	Number.
1852	29,307	1874	39,373	1896	16,835	1918	41,845
853	29.464	1875	27,382	1897	21.716	1919	107,698
854	37,263	1876	25,633	1898	31,900	1920	138,824
855	25,296	1877	27,082	1899	44.543	1921	91,728
856	22,544	1878	29,807	1900	41.681	1922	64, 224
857	33,854	1879	40,492	1901	55.747	1923	133,729
858	12,339	1880	38,505	1902	89,102	1924	124, 164
859		1881	47,991	1903	133,660	1925	84,907
860	6,276	1882	112,458	1904	131,252	1926	135,982
861	13.589	1883		1905	141,465	1927	158,886
862	18, 294	1884	103,824	1906	211,653	1928	166,783
863	21,000	1885	79,169	1907	272.409	1929	164,993
864	24,779	1886	69,152	1908	143.326	1930	104,806
865	18,958	1887		1909	173,694	1931	27,530
866		1888		1910		1932	20,591
867	14.666	1889		1911	331,288	1933	14,382
868	12,765	1890		1912	375.756	1934	12,476
869	18,630	1891	82,165	1913	400.870	1935	11,277
870	24,706	1892		1914	150,484	1936	11,643
871	27,773	1893	29,633	1915	36,665		
872	36,578	1894	20,829	1916	55.914	0	
873		1895	40 700	1917			

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1936 Year Book.

Sex and Conjugal Condition of Immigrants.—As shown by Table 3, the 11,277 immigrants who came to Canada in the calendar year 1935 included 4,656 males and 6,621 females, males constituting only $41\cdot3$ p.c. of the total, as compared with $41\cdot4$ p.c. in 1934. Prior to 1932 males normally exceeded females, as shown on