

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V, c. 38),* limits the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to the following classes:—

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at, any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees.
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada.

Classes (c) and (d) are to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result of this legislation no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926, and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, none in 1930, 1931 or 1932, one in 1933, two in 1934, none in 1935 or 1936, and one in 1937.

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; in 1931, 23,342—22,205 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 1908 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. Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929, only 103 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1937.

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 the Immigration Regulations, East Indian immigration has for years 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. In the ten fiscal years 1928–37 only 456 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Expenditures on Immigration.—The sums expended by the Dominion Government on immigration in each of the fiscal years ended 1868 to 1937, inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 17.

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

* R.S.C., 1927, c. 95.