

permanently domiciled in other British countries, should be allowed to bring in their wives and minor children. In the ten fiscal years 1929-38 only 415 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 fiscal periods ended 1868 to 1938, inclusive, as stated in the Public Accounts issued annually by the Department of Finance, are shown in Table 18.

**18.—Expenditures on Immigration in the fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-38, with Totals, 1868-70, and by Decades, 1871-1930.**

(Compiled from the Public Accounts.)

Fiscal Year.	\$	Fiscal Year.	\$
Total (1868-1870, inclusive).....	118,908	1932.....	1,873,006
Total (1871-1880, inclusive).....	2,149,249	1933.....	1,406,031
Total (1881-1890, inclusive).....	2,894,599	1934.....	1,155,314
Total (1891-1900, inclusive).....	2,136,489	1935.....	1,066,869
Total (1901-1910, inclusive).....	7,768,199	1936.....	1,123,991
Total (1911-1920, inclusive).....	13,624,411	1937.....	1,119,317
Total (1921-1930, inclusive).....	23,732,290 <sup>1</sup>	1938.....	1,163,004
1931.....	2,255,249		
		<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>63,586,976</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures on British Empire Exhibition: 1924, \$649,882; 1925, \$599,797; 1926, \$70,661.

**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 19.

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 19 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 Apr. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1938.