

- (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.

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 46 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1939.

East Indian Immigrants.—The immigration of East Indians, like Japanese, did not become active until the fiscal years 1906-08, when 5,134 arrived (see Table 15, p. 206 of the 1938 Year Book). 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 1930-39 only 376 East Indians, many of them women and children, were admitted to Canada.

Section 3.—Emigration and Returning Canadians.

Emigration from Canada is an important factor tending to offset the immigration activities of the past and the movement from Canada to the United States has 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