

It will be noted that the "Other Classes" group is now much the largest of the seven divisions, this being accounted for by the fact that women and minor children now comprise over half of the immigrants coming into Canada. This has been the case since 1930, the women and children now entering the Dominion being chiefly the wives and children of former immigrants, who, if they had entered at the same time as the family head, would have been classified under one of the other divisions of Table 10.

The percentages, by classes, of immigrants entering Canada in 1940 was: farming class, 6.9; labouring class, 5.8; mechanics, 9.8; trading and clerical class, 10.1; mining class, 0.3; female domestics, 5.2; and other classes, 61.8. The farming class accounted for over half of the total immigration from 1925 to 1928, reaching 56.9 p.c. in the fiscal year 1927; in the fiscal year 1935 it accounted for only 11.9 p.c. of the total. In the calendar year 1940 the percentage was 6.9 as compared with 30.5 in 1939.

Persons classified as belonging to the labouring class have accounted for not more than about 7 p.c. in the past 20 years, the 1920 fiscal-year figure being 5.3 p.c. as compared with 5.8 p.c. in the calendar year 1940. The mechanics (skilled tradesman) class has fluctuated between 16.1 p.c. and 5.1 p.c. between 1920 and 1939, the percentage having dwindled steadily until 1940 when it rose to 9.8 p.c. The trading and clerical class reached its highest percentage for the past 20 years in the fiscal year 1934, when the figure stood at 9.7 p.c.; in the fiscal year 1920 it was only 3.2 p.c. The mining class has never amounted to more than 2.3 p.c. for any year in the period under discussion.

The female domestic servant class prior to 1931 accounted for a much larger percentage of the total immigration movement than it does to-day. For the year 1931 the high percentage of 12.3 was reached; since then there has been a sudden falling off, the proportion for recent years having been between 4 and 5 p.c.

Statistics of occupations must be received with a certain reserve, as there is no certainty that persons coming to Canada as farmers or farm labourers will not find themselves engaged in urban occupations. It is believed, however, that the class groupings are sufficiently broad to give a reasonably accurate picture of the situation.

### Subsection 6.—Rejections of Immigrants

**Prohibited Immigrants.**—The immigration of certain classes of persons to Canada is prohibited. These classes include persons who are physically or mentally unable to earn a living, criminals, beggars, persons who believe in the overthrow of government by revolutionary influence, etc. The particular subsection of the Act defining this class is worded as follows:—

- (n) Persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of Canada or of constituted law and authority, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property.

Section 3 of the Immigration Act (R.S.C. 1927, c. 93), dealing with prohibited immigrants, was quoted *in extenso* in the editions of the Year Book published between 1934 and 1940.

The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.