

12.—Oriental Immigration to Canada, 1906-44—concluded

Year	East Indians				Total Oriental Immigrants
	Adult Males	Adult Females	Under 18	Total	
1906	2,318	4	4	2,326	5,392
1907	2,420	Nil	3	2,423	12,161
1908	308	1	Nil	309	3,341
1909	24	Nil	"	24	2,171
1910	14	1	1	16	5,112
1911	6	1	Nil	7	7,402
1912	Nil	2	3	5	7,682
1913	78	2	8	88	7,216
1914	Nil	Nil	Nil	-	2,284
1915	1	"	"	1	467
1916	Nil	"	"	.	868
1917	"	"	"	.	1,437
1918	"	"	"	.	4,027
1919	"	"	"	.	2,978
1920	7	2	"	9	1,864
1921	3	3	5	11	3,226
1922	12	6	4	22	1,227
1923	20	7	3	30	1,246
1924	27	14	8	49	567
1925	4	19	35	58	482
1926	8	19	43	70	513
1927	3	23	30	56	569
1928	3	29	24	56	592
1929	1	19	29	49	230
1930	6	27	47	80	298
1931	6	11	35	52	226
1932	4	10	47	61	181
1933	5	9	22	36	143
1934	6	10	17	33	160
1935	Nil	6	20	26	96
1936	1	4	8	13	116
1937	Nil	4	7	11	158
1938	"	3	6	9	66
1939	2	8	9	19	63
1940	Nil	4	2	6	50
1941	"	1	Nil	1	5
1942	"	Nil	3	3	3
1943	"	"	Nil	.	1
1944	"	"	"	-	.

Subsection 10.—Expenditures on Immigration

About 65 p.c. of Canada's expenditure on the encouragement and control of immigration was spent in the three decades 1901-1930. Expenditures for the five latest years will be found in the Public Finance chapter of this volume, while yearly details may be obtained from the "Public Accounts", published annually by the Department of Finance.

Section 2.—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 two main factors have been the immigration to the United States of Europeans originally immigrating to Canada and the emigration of native-born Canadians.

Since 1924 immigration officers have recorded the number of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country. Statistics of that movement are given in Table 13.