

Nativity of the Canadian People", copies of which may be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for 35 cents each.

Expenditures on Immigration.—From Confederation to Mar. 31, 1940, Canada has spent \$66,280,935 on the encouragement and control of immigration, over 68 p.c. of which 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.—Statistics of Immigration

Immigration to Canada, as to other new countries, is generally greatest in 'boom' periods, when capital as well as labour is leaving the older countries for the newer in order to secure the more remunerative investments generally to be found in virgin territories where the natural resources are still unexploited. In periods of depression, however, the sending abroad of both capital and labour is diminished, both preferring at such times to endure the ills they know at home rather than take the risks of a new adventure at a distance. Indeed, the depression that began about the close of 1929, with its accompanying unemployment and unsold surplus of farm products, raised the question whether it was desirable that Canada should accept immigrants in any considerable number. Therefore, the Government, on Aug. 14, 1930, passed an Order in Council whereby immigrants except Britishers coming from the Mother Country or self-governing Dominions, and United States citizens coming from the United States, were allowed to come in only if they belonged to one of two classes—(a) wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age, joining family heads established in Canada and in a position to look after their dependants; (b) agriculturists with sufficient money to begin farming in Canada. This limitation applies to the whole Continent of Europe as well as to many other countries. Regulations affecting immigration from the British Isles, the British Dominions, or the United States have not been changed but a policy of no solicitation has been rigidly adopted. In harmony with this policy the Department of Immigration and Colonization, during 1931, closed all its Canadian Government Information Bureaus in the United States and reduced its representation in the British Isles.

For many years the Immigration Regulations have contained a general provision that immigrants coming to Canada must have sufficient funds to look after themselves until employment is secured. Naturally, when employment is readily available a sum would be considered sufficient that would be insufficient in periods of unemployment, and the enforcement of this regulation was an important factor in reducing immigration during the depression years. An Order in Council (Aug. 7, 1929), prohibiting the landing in Canada of any immigrant coming under contract or agreement, expressed or implied, to perform labour or service of any kind in Canada, is also in effect but this prohibition does not apply to farmers, farm labourers, or houseworkers. Under the Order, the Minister of Immigration and Colonization may admit any contract labourer if satisfied that his labour or service is required in Canada.