

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 percentage division of immigrants entering Canada in 1939 was: farming class, 30.5; labouring class, 2.7; mechanics, 6.1; trading and clerical class, 8.0; mining class, 0.3; female domestics, 4.6; and other classes, 47.8. 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 fiscal year 1920, the percentage was 26.7 and in the calendar year 1939 it was 30.5.

Persons classified as belonging to the labouring class have not accounted for more than about 7 p.c. in the past 20 years, the 1920 fiscal-year figure being 5.3 p.c. as compared with 2.7 p.c. in the calendar year 1939. The mechanics (skilled tradesman) class has fluctuated between 16.1 p.c. and 5.1 p.c. in the past 20 years, but the percentage has dwindled steadily since 1929. 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. in the period under discussion.

The female domestic servant class, which now accounts for between 4 and 5 p.c. of the total immigration, showed a percentage of 12.3 in the fiscal year 1931.

Statistics of immigration are now compiled on a calendar-year basis, but the series does not extend far enough back to ascertain trends, and the above comparisons are made on the basis of the fiscal years 1920-39.

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:—

- (a) 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.