

wives and minor children. In the ten fiscal years 1931-40 only 329 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 of that movement. In that year immigration officers were instructed to take note of Canadians returning to Canada from the United States after having left Canada to reside in that country.

Another circumstance that has, in the past, occasioned a considerable movement from Canada to the United States has been the practice of Europeans to enter Canada and declare themselves bona fide immigrants, with the real intention of entering the United States as soon as the quota restrictions would permit them to do so. The tightening-up of the United States regulations *re* persons entering the United States from Canada, and the active co-operation of the Canadian Department of Immigration and Colonization in discouraging this traffic, seem to have effectually met this situation.

Table 16 shows the number of Canadians who had gone to the United States for purposes of permanent residence and who returned to Canada during the period from Apr. 1, 1924, to Dec. 31, 1940.

16.—Canadians Returned from the United States, Calendar Years 1924-40

Year	Canadian-Born Citizens	British Born Who Had Acquired Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadian Citizens	Total	Year	Canadian-Born Citizens	British Born Who Had Acquired Canadian Domicile	Naturalized Canadian Citizens	Total
1924 <sup>1</sup> .....	31,217	3,736	2,364	37,317	1933....	9,330	457	422	10,209
1925.....	33,774	3,658	2,555	39,987	1934....	5,926	739	607	7,272
1926.....	53,736	5,792	2,765	62,293	1935....	4,961	632	785	6,378
1927.....	36,838	3,560	1,680	42,078	1936....	4,649	297	222	5,168
1928.....	30,436	2,674	1,010	34,120	1937....	4,443	377	347	5,167
1929.....	27,328	2,265	886	30,479	1938....	4,016	333	310	4,659
1930.....	28,230	2,176	1,202	31,608	1939....	3,572	565	473	4,610
1931.....	18,503	1,135	714	20,352	1940....	4,705	207	78	4,990
1932.....	16,801	809	610	18,220					

<sup>1</sup> Nine months.

A question of considerable interest to Canadians is that of the permanent movement of population between Canada and the United States. In view of the lack of Canadian statistics on emigration, the following table has been compiled from figures supplied by the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor. As not all of the statistics are available by months, it has