

Altogether, the total number of immigrants entering Canada between June 1, 1911 and June 1, 1921 (the dates of the two censuses), was 1,728,921, whereas the total increase of population between these dates was only 1,581,840. This clearly indicates a return movement of immigrants of very considerable proportions, especially as our vital statistics show a fairly high rate of natural increase of population, amounting to 134,664 in the calendar year 1920 (see Table 17 of this section), or at the rate of 15 per 1,000 of population per annum. Until accurate official statistics of emigration are secured, the demographic statistics of Canadian population, which have been so greatly improved in the immediate past by the collection of uniform and accurate vital statistics, must continue to be incomplete.

**Immigration Policy.**—The normal immigration policy of Canada, as is natural in so sparsely peopled a country, aims at attracting suitable immigrants from older and more densely settled countries, including above all, those ready to take part in the cultivation of the soil, whether farmers with capital or farm labourers, while female domestic servants, too, are always regarded as desirable immigrants, the demand for these latter being continuously greater than the supply. On the other hand, the immigration of persons mentally defective, of persons physically defective and without means of livelihood, of criminals and prostitutes, beggars and vagrants, alcoholics, revolutionaries, and of illiterates over 15 years of age unless belonging to a family already resident in Canada, is prohibited under the Immigration Act, which also provides in section 37 that immigrants may be required to possess a prescribed amount of money, and in section 38 that the Governor-General in Council may at any time prohibit the landing of immigrants coming otherwise than by continuous journey from their native country or that of which they are naturalized citizens, and may also prohibit temporarily or permanently the admission of immigrants belonging to any race or nationality or of immigrants of any specified class or occupation, on account either of economic conditions prevailing in Canada or of the unfitness of such persons for Canadian citizenship. An Order in Council issued under this clause on May 9, 1922, prohibited the landing of immigrants, unless it could be shown that the immigrant was an agriculturist, a farm labourer, or a female domestic servant. The immigration officer in charge was, however, allowed also to admit the wives and families of persons already settled in Canada, nationals of any country with which there is in operation a special treaty or convention regarding immigration, British subjects coming directly or indirectly from Great Britain or Ireland, the self-governing Dominions, Newfoundland and the United States of America, having money enough to maintain themselves until employment was secured, and finally American citizens whose labour or service was shown to be required in Canada. The Immigration Act also makes provision for the rejection and return of immigrants applying for admission to Canada and for the deportation of those misbehaving or becoming public charges within two years after admission.