

Fiscal year ended March 31—	Total Non-Canadians (Immigrants)	Returned Canadians (Non- Immigrants)
1908..	53,152	5,160
1909..	54,294	5,538
1910..	91,048	12,750
1911..	104,884	16,567
1912..	114,326	19,384
1913..	119,418	19,591
1914..	89,892	17,638
1915..	41,768	18,011
1916..	25,853	11,084
1917..	51,143	10,246
1918..	58,185	13,129
1919..	31,955	8,760
1920..	40,728	8,928
1921..	38,310	9,749
1922..	21,670	7,675
1923..	16,566	5,441
1924..	17,211	3,310
1925..	15,818	43,775
1926..	18,778	47,221
1927..	21,025	56,957
1928..	25,007	39,887
1929..	30,560	33,798
1930..	30,727	29,830
1931..	24,280	30,209
1932..	14,297	19,411
1933..	13,196	17,625
1934..	7,740	9,172
1935..	5,960	7,618
1936..	5,121	5,814

I really believe that Canada has just about seen the end of the repatriation movement. It may be that the labouring elements of our own people, on both sides of the line, will be attracted to our prairie lands, rather than to Eastern Canada, if they are offered a low railroad rate to the West like the one granted to foreigners who are travelling on a through ocean-and-rail ticket. At various times there have been complaints because Canadians had to pay a high rate to the West, whereas immigrants from abroad, travelling on through tickets, could be sent to Winnipeg, half-way across the continent, at a low rate. It was suggested that if Canadians from the East were given the same advantage they might go to the West and settle. It might seem difficult to justify such a policy; the answer, however, is quite natural. Efforts were being made at the expense of the public treasury to increase our population and there seemed to be no justification for transferring a part of that population from one section of the country to another. Yet, in my opinion, if our Western Provinces are to-day desirous of increasing their population they might well approach the railway companies with a view to securing low rates for our own nationals in the East who are unemployed and are disposed to settle on the land, provided there is a reasonable expectation that they will succeed. The ground for my suggestion is the statement that there are only some

Hon. Mr. DANDURAND.

12,000,000 acres of arable land left in the province of Quebec. This would provide 120,000 farms of 100 acres each. I am informed that there is an annual surplus rural population of 10,000, who are free to take land and settle upon it. If that is so, and if this surplus rural population is granted an opportunity to go on farms in the province of Quebec, those 120,000 farms will be occupied within twelve years and there will be no more land available in the East. I am told that in the Abitibi district of the province of Quebec, in the valleys of the Laflamme, Aricana and Turgeon rivers, which flow towards James bay, there is land enough to receive 50,000 families, and that the Abitibi region of the neighbouring province of Ontario will accommodate 150,000 families. I do not know what the quality of the land throughout those regions may be. Some say it is good arable land. However, it is for the provinces to decide upon the advisability of inviting settlers to occupy lands within their boundaries. The West could, if desirous of increasing its population, draw first upon the surplus population of the East by offering the inducement of low railway rates.

The honourable gentleman (Hon. Mr. Sauv ) has spoken of the period preceding Confederation, when we received the overflow of population of Great Britain and the United States. In 1867 Canada's population was more homogeneous than it is now, there being then but the French, the early pioneers, and the English, Scotch and Irish, four races, with two languages. Then, as my honourable friend has said, we had the railway age, beginning in 1885, when the West was opened up. This opening of the West was desired by the Eastern Provinces. Macdonald and Cartier took pride in the purchase of the Hudson Bay territory and in the bringing of British Columbia into Confederation. From the moment the Fathers of Confederation decided that the West and the East should be united into one Dominion, the colonization of the West was a natural and logical sequence. Over a long period of years we received a large number of vigorous representatives of nations in northern Europe. My honourable friend admits that the general quality of these immigrants was excellent, but he fears that the influence of this foreign element may tend to alter the ethnical character of the country. He fears, too, that the new-comers may introduce here the radical nostrums of Socialists and Communists.

The primary object of the immigration policy of all governments has been to settle the West with farmers. A relatively small number of immigrants settled in the province