

minion; but we must not forget that we have in our own towns and cities a serious unemployment problem. Admittedly it is difficult to induce our unemployed artisans to go back to the land. I suggest it will be still more difficult to persuade our industrial workers across the line to return to a country life. Naturally we shall be happy to receive them if they are prepared to go on the land. It is estimated that to-day there are between three and four thousand farms in the province of Quebec still owned by Canadians living in the United States. Those owners may return to continue their work on the farms which they deserted. The Dominion Government has made praiseworthy efforts to repatriate those willing to return to the land. For the benefit of honourable members I desire to place on Hansard this memorandum from the Department of Immigration:

It is difficult in the compass of an ordinary memorandum to review all the ramifications of this movement carried on for so many years by the Dominion Government. The following, however, touches upon the principal features:

1. Repatriation work dates from 1889, and thus is one of the earliest activities of the Dominion Government in the immigration field. The effort has always been limited to the United States, because it was to the United States our Canadian people went. The effort all through the years, from 1889 until recently, was directed mainly, I might almost say wholly, to the repatriation of people of French racial origin. Repatriation Fathers were employed in this work, usually at a very small salary plus travelling and living expenses.

2. When the work was first undertaken in 1889, immigration was handled by the Department of Agriculture. Repatriation expenditure between 1889 and 1893, when immigration was transferred to the Interior Department, amounted to approximately \$7,000. Between 1893 and 1918, when immigration was a part of the Interior, the expenditure was \$340,000. From 1918 to 1932 the amount was \$433,000, but this does not include any of the expenditures on regular agencies or on exhibitions, etc.

3. In addition to the employment of Repatriation Fathers, the department employed other agents, several of these being established in the New England States, where many French Canadians and their descendants were to be found. These agents were not Colonization Fathers, but laymen. Their work was carried on through established agencies. For example, at one time we had agencies in Portland and Biddeford, Me., Boston, Mass., Providence and Woonsocket, R.I., Manchester, N.H., and Saginaw, Mich. In addition to the distinctive repatriation agents there were other agencies established in various parts of the United States which gave some attention to repatriation work, although that was not their principal activity. These agencies were at Detroit, Mich., Buffalo, N.Y., Chicago, Ill., Columbus, Ohio, Minneapolis, Minn., Omaha, Neb., Fargo, N.D., Great Falls, Mont., Kansas City, Mo., Spokane, Wash., and San Francisco, Cal.

4. In the autumn of 1927, following a discussion of the then Minister of Immigration and Colonization with the Provincial Govern-

ment of Quebec, an understanding was reached that repatriation work in and for the province of Quebec would be taken over by the Provincial Government, the Dominion Government to make a contribution on a fifty-fifty basis, with a maximum from the Dominion Government of \$50,000. This arrangement became effective on the 1st April, 1928, and the Federal contributions for that and successive fiscal years were as follows:

1928-29..	\$29,680 62
1929-30..	49,920 40
1930-31..	50,000 00
1931-32..	50,000 00

No grants were made after the end of the fiscal year 1931-32.

When the arrangement was made between the Dominion Government and the province of Quebec, the same offer was made to other provinces of the Dominion for the carrying on of repatriation on a co-operative basis. No other province took up the offer except the province of New Brunswick, and in that case the expenditure was very small and was limited to one year, being mainly investigational work.

5. In the autumn of 1930 immigration activities were curtailed and gradually terminated. Immigration agencies in the United States were closed between 1930 and 1932. This affected not only distinctive repatriation agencies, but all others as well. Several of the agencies in the British Isles were closed, and whereas there were formerly agencies at London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Inverness, Aberdeen, York, Cardiff, Southampton and Bristol, the agencies now retained are at the first four places named in this list.

6. In the autumn of 1930 the immigration regulations amended were applicable to continental Europe, and many other countries as well. This did not include the British Isles, self-governing British Dominions and the United States. Provision was made for the admission of but two classes from continental Europe:

(a) Wives and unmarried children under eighteen years of age joining family heads established in Canada;

(b) Farmers with sufficient capital to begin farming in Canada on their own account.

7. As the result of the closing of the agencies, the discontinuance of propaganda, and the change in the regulations, immigration fell from 164,993 for the calendar year 1929 to 11,277 for the calendar year 1935.

8. The expenditures on repatriation were continued beyond the date when expenditures on immigration propaganda ceased; hence this activity, which was one of the earliest undertaken by the Federal Government, was the last to be discontinued.

Statement showing Canadians Returned from the United States compared with Total Non-Canadian Immigration from the United States

	Total Non-Canadians (Immigrants)	Returned Canadians (Non- Immigrants)
Fiscal year ended June 30—		
1904..	40,739	4,432
1905..	39,930	3,613
1906..	52,796	5,000
Nine months ended March 31—		
1907..	32,157	2,502