

to page 1076 of *Hansard* of April 30, 1946. He did not show the number of admissions from nor did he show the number of deportations to other countries. I go back a little farther to the dominion-provincial conference held in November, 1927, when Canada's immigration policy was an item of consideration. Premier Taschereau of Quebec declared that sixty per cent of the inmates of the asylums in Montreal and forty per cent of the inmates of jails were aliens. He stated he believed that such people should be deported as fast as they came to this country. In referring to aliens he could not have been referring to those of British stock. Therefore we must be careful today and not make our policy too wide open.

When Lord Jellicoe was in Canada he referred to immigration. He stated that between 1920 and 1930 upwards of 250,000 persons had annually left the shores of the United Kingdom to settle in other lands. Of those 250,000, only about 50,000 arrived in Canada. We find that of every five persons who left the United Kingdom only one came to Canada. Why did Canada not do more to encourage immigration from the United Kingdom? Let us see that the same mistake is not made again in the next few years. Definite action should be taken by the government at the present session with respect to immigration.

Many people in the country are greatly disturbed because of the coldness of the government toward British immigration. The citizens of the British isles have been brought up to believe in the same ideals and the same type of constitutional government as we have. Our soldiers fought side by side for the same way of life. Thousands of young desirable British immigrants are most anxious to come to Canada and sufficient encouragement is not being given them by the present government.

Mr. GLEN: There is no discrimination against anyone from the old country; the only difficulty is to get transportation to come here.

Mr. KIDD: I shall answer the minister in a moment. I can only refer to the old saying that a horse will starve while it waits for the grass to grow. These young men, many with families, and those who have been demobilized from the armed forces, have been most anxious to come to Canada but are now turning their eyes elsewhere. The same thing is happening today as happened twenty-five years ago after world war I. At that time the young men who were desirous of coming to Canada went to Australia, New Zealand, Africa and the United States.

[Mr. Kidd.]

It would appear that many people, both in the government and among its supporters, are giving much time and thought to the immigration of new British stock. I am of opinion that it is urgently needed and that something should be said on behalf of the large numbers in the United Kingdom who are intending to emigrate as soon as conditions there will permit. I believe that now is the important time for this country to show both an interest and a concern that will attract these people as soon as they are able to come.

Let us not forget that England spent millions of dollars in finding homes in Canada for the United Empire Loyalists. Those people settled in the maritimes, along the shores of the St. Lawrence and lake Erie and lake Ontario. Just as those men had the pioneer spirit, so have many of the young men in the United Kingdom who are desirous of living within the empire. All they are asking is an opportunity. Just as we have British preference in trade and commerce, so should we have British preference in immigration. At the top of the list should be those young men of the empire trained in Canada during world war II and who, during that training period, formed such a favourable impression of Canada that they are most anxious to return.

I should like to bring to the attention of the house some figures in the Canada Year Book, 1942, at page 153, showing the arrival of immigrants into Canada between 1920 and 1930. It is interesting to break down and examine the official figures of immigrants who came to Canada during that ten year period. At this point I wish to bring to the attention of the house the figures for 1927, which is only an average year. With your permission, Mr. Speaker, and that of the house, rather than read this tabulation I shall place it on the record.

The ACTING SPEAKER (Mr. Golding): Has the hon. member the consent of the house?

Mr. COLDWELL: Has the hon. member the details of the deportations to Britain between 1930 and 1940?

Mr. KIDD: I can tell the hon. member where that can be found.

Mr. IRVINE: Put them both on and we will let it go on; otherwise we will not.

Mr. KIDD: The question is all right, and I would refer hon. members to page 1076 of *Hansard* of last year. At that time the minister was asked to put on the record the admissions and the deportations.