

The third category of admissible persons is comprised of those citizens of non-Asiatic countries who are coming to Canada as agriculturists and who have sufficient means and the intention to farm in Canada, either by themselves or with the assistance of relatives; farm labourers coming to engage in assured farm employment; and miners and woods workers coming to assured employment in the mining or forest industries.

In 1949 the only persons of Asiatic racial origin who are admissible to Canada are the wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, of Canadian citizens.

**Administration.**—The administration of the Immigration Act and Regulations is the function of the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

The Immigration Branch is composed of two units. The Canadian Service maintains staffs at each of the 269 ports of entry along the Canada-United States Border and on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard where the admissibility is established of every person who legally enters Canada. Inland offices are also located at strategic points across the country where investigation of applications for the admission of immigrants by Canadian residents is conducted.

The Overseas Service maintains four offices in the United Kingdom and one in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, Canadian medical officers located at London, Glasgow and Liverpool and a roster of over 500 approved British doctors carry out the medical examinations of intending immigrants. In Commonwealth countries in which immigration offices have not been established, intending immigrants are dealt with by officials in the chanceries of the Canadian High Commissioners. A number of offices are also located on the Continent of Europe and facilities for the examination of immigrants are available at all Canadian diplomatic and consular offices throughout the world. This system provides for the preliminary examination of immigrants before they leave their homelands.

An X-ray examination of the chest is required for all immigrants from countries where the incidence of tuberculosis per capita is higher than it is in Canada. This excluded only citizens of the United States and New Zealand in 1949.

A primary objective of administration is to assist immigrants to become quickly and satisfactorily settled in the Canadian community. In the case of group movements the Canadian Government and the International Refugee Organization both assist in preparing the immigrant for his new life in Canada prior to arrival. Upon arrival these immigrants are taken to the localities in which employment or settlement has been arranged for them and from this point they, and of course all those who come in on their own, become primarily the responsibility of the provincial rather than the Federal authorities. However, through the work of the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch, the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour and the Citizenship Branch of the Department of the Secretary of State, the Federal Government continues its interest in them. Liaison is maintained between the Federal Government and the provincial authorities and private organizations by the Citizenship Branch with a view to co-ordinating the efforts in this field, filling gaps and eliminating duplication.

Literature, dealing with such matters as basic English, Canadian Government, the acquisition of citizenship, and so on, is made available and in certain parts of the country special plans have been initiated for training teachers in citizenship classes so that they will be competent to handle immigrant instruction.