

advise voluntary organizations that take an active interest in the establishment of immigrants. It is the responsibility of Settlement Officers overseas to locate suitable immigrants to fill the needs ascertained and the opportunities developed by the Canadian section of the Settlement Service. A continuous two-way flow of up-to-date information exists between the officers of the Settlement Service in Canada and overseas.

In 1949, its first year of operation, the Settlement Service was largely instrumental in placing or establishing 5,493 families on farms or in small businesses, representing with their dependents a total of about 22,000 persons.

**Canadian Immigration Policy as at June, 1950.**—The policy in relation to immigration is to ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement in Canada of such numbers of immigrants as can be absorbed advantageously in the national economy. The figure that represents absorptive capacity will clearly vary from year to year in response to economic conditions.

*Movement of Immigrants.*—A total of 86,422 immigrants entered Canada during the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1950. Of these, 19,198 were from the United Kingdom, 7,660 were from the United States, and 16,662 were members of northern European races. Immigrants of all other races numbered 42,902.

From the end of the Second World War to Mar. 31, 1950, 376,921 people entered Canada as immigrants. More than 163,106 of these, or 43 p.c. of the total, were from the United Kingdom. Northern European countries and France contributed 48,804 immigrants, including 24,922 of Netherlands origin, most of whom came to Canada through the Canada-Netherlands Farm Settlement Plan; 10,651 of German racial origin; and 4,653 of French origin. Post-war immigrants from the United States numbered 40,186, and the total from all other sources was 124,825.

*Netherlands Agriculturists.*—The movement to Canada of Netherlands agriculturists which started in April, 1947, is working out very satisfactorily. Approximately 3,000 came during 1947, 7,000 during 1948, 7,000 in 1949, and 3,000 to the end of April, 1950. With few exceptions these immigrants have learned Canadian ways and farming methods and have proved to be very industrious. They have come to Canada with the main objective of becoming established on farms of their own as soon as possible. The family units are closely knit and work together, saving their money for the purchase of a farm or for the acquiring of live stock and equipment for use on rented land. Already more than 600 families have started independent farming in Canada.

The movement to Canada of these people was prompted by a number of factors, particularly the flooding of a considerable part of the Netherlands during the Second World War and the general over-population of that country, particularly of agriculturists. Immigration Branch officials, when approached by officials of the Netherlands Government in the autumn of 1946, were advised that these prospective immigrants were experienced farmers who desired to become established on farms of their own but who, in view of the restriction on the transfer of funds from the Netherlands, would be willing to accept employment on Canadian farms for a period of a year or more until they were in a position to acquire farms of their own.