

immigrants. The number entering in the post-war period, 1946 to 1952, amounted to 789,278. British immigrants from overseas countries led in this post-war influx, with a total of 245,885, while the highly successful movement to Canada of people from The Netherlands accounted for 71,036 immigrants. Other ethnic groups were: German, 76,265; Italian, 66,021; Ukrainian, 32,223; and French, 15,978. Occupationally, the main groups were: farmers, 102,989; skilled workers, 99,908; and unskilled workers, 94,181. Of the total, 321,846 were adult males, 274,607 adult females and 192,825 children.

The most important factor responsible for the upswing in immigration in the post-war period was, of course, the buoyant Canadian economy which was capable of absorbing the influx of workers and which is, day by day, creating additional opportunities for new Canadians. To meet Canada's need for people, it was necessary for the Department of Citizenship and Immigration to increase its overseas staff, open new offices and make larger supplies of informational material available for prospective immigrants. Urgently needed immigrants, who cannot afford the cost of the ocean voyage, benefit from the provisions of the Assisted Passage Loan Scheme that was put into effect on Feb. 1, 1951. Interest-free loans are allowed to single persons and heads of families to pay part or all of the cost of ocean transportation and inland rail fare, including meals *en route*, to destination in Canada. Repayment is required within 24 months after arrival in Canada.

**Administration.**—The responsibility for all immigration matters under the provisions of the Immigration Act rests with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration. The Immigration Branch, one of the four branches comprising the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, administers this Act. Headquarters of the Immigration Branch is at Ottawa.

A primary objective of administration is to assist immigrants to become quickly and satisfactorily settled in the Canadian community. The Federal Government continues its interest in them through the work of the Immigration Branch Settlement Service, the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration and the National Employment Service of the Department of Labour. Liaison is maintained between the Federal Government and provincial authorities and private organizations with a view to co-ordinating the efforts in this field, filling gaps and eliminating duplication.

**Immigration Services.**—Immigration services in Canada and overseas operate under the supervision of the Director of Immigration. In Canada there are five districts—Atlantic, Eastern, Central, Western and Pacific—each under the supervision of a Superintendent. There are 324 ports of entry along the Canadian-United States border and on the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard and the admissibility of every person who enters Canada is established by an Immigration Officer at one of these ports. At inland offices, located at strategic points throughout the country, applications for the admission of immigrants are investigated and deportation proceedings conducted.