with 24,777 from the British Isles. This situation continued from 1959 through 1961; total arrivals dropped from 106,928 in 1959 to 104,111 in 1960 and to 71,689 in 1961. In each of these years, the number from Italy remained in first place above the number from the British Isles. The main contributing factors to this decline in immigrant arrivals since 1959 have been: (1) the upsurge in the economies of those European countries from which Canada has received the majority of its immigrants and (2) the increasing emphasis placed on selecting the immigrant who has sufficient funds and the necessary know-how to establish himself in a business or industry of his own, as well as on the immigrant with special skills or qualifications which would permit his ready integration into the Canadian labour force.

Immigrants coming from the British Isles during the period 1946-61, inclusive, numbered 592,514 and represented 28.5 p.c. of the total immigration to Canada in that period. Other large groups came from Italy—273,971, representing 13.2 p.c. of the total; Germany—241,005, representing 11.1 p.c.; the Netherlands—149,187, representing 7.3 p.c.; the United States—156,641, representing 7.6 p.c.; and Poland—92,226, representing 4.4. p.c.

In each postwar year up to and including 1957, the British Isles group was the largest, ranging from a low of 12,669 in 1950 to a high of 108,989 in 1957. From 1958 to 1961 immigrants from Italy headed all groups. Immigrants from the United States formed the second largest group in 1946 and 1947, from Poland in 1948, 1949 and 1950, from Germany during the years from 1951 to 1954, from Italy in 1955 and 1966, from Hungary in 1957, and from the British Isles in 1958, 1959, 1960 and 1961. During the whole postwar period, immigration from the United States has remained relatively constant, ranging from a high of 11,516 in 1961 to a low of 7,393 in 1948; the annual average for the period was 9,790.

Total immigration to Canada for the years 1946-61, inclusive, was 2,076,919. The yearly totals for this period are shown in Table 1, together with annual figures back to 1913, the peak year of immigration into Canada.

1.—Immigrant A	rrivals, 1	1913-61
----------------	------------	---------

Note.-Figures for 1852-93 are given in the 1942 Year Book, p. 153, and for 1894-1912 in the 1948-49 edition, p. 175.

Year	Arrivals								
	No.								
1913	400,870	1923	133,729	1933	14,382	1943	8,504	1953	168,868
1914	150,484	1924	124,164	1934	12,476	1944	12,801	1954	154,227
1915	36,665	1925	84,907	1935	11,277	1945	22,722	1955	109,946
1916	55,914	1926	135,982	1936	11,643	1946	71,719	1956	164,857
1917	72,910	1927	158,886	1937	15,101	1947	64,127	1957	282,164
1918	41,845	1928	166,783	1938	17,244	1948	125,414	1958	124,851
1919	107,698	1929	164,993	1939	16,994	1949	95,217	1959	106,928
1920	138,824	1930	104,806	1940	11,324	1950	73,912	1960	104,111
1921	91,728	1931	27,530	1941	9,329	1951	194,391	1961	71,689
1922	64,224	1932	20,591	1942	7,576	1952	164,498		

Admissions by country of last permanent residence are given in Table 2 for the years 1957-61 only. During that five-year period, 27.8 p.c. of the immigration flow came from Britain and Ireland, 55.7 p.c. from Continental Europe, 8.1 p.c. from the United States and 8.4 p.c. from all other countries.