

on their arrival in Canada, the enforcement of the Immigration Act and Regulations and the counselling of exceptional problem cases. The Home Branch looks after all matters affecting the welfare of immigrants and their integration into the Canadian community except for their placement or settlement in employment.

There are 32 visa offices located abroad at London, Liverpool, Leeds, Bristol, Birmingham, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin, Paris, Bordeaux, Marseille, Brussels, Berne, The Hague, Copenhagen, Cologne, Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Stuttgart, Vienna, Stockholm, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Milan, Athens, Cairo, Tel Aviv, New Delhi, Tokyo and Hong Kong. The Regional Immigration Headquarters for Continental Europe in Geneva is an administrative centre which does not issue visas. Four offices in the United States—at New York, Chicago, San Francisco and Denver—and a sub-office at Los Angeles, furnish information and counselling but do not issue visas. In addition, the services of immigration officers are available in Canberra, Kingston (Jamaica), Beirut, Rawalpindi, Manila and Port-of-Spain, and information offices, visited at intervals by immigration officers based in Stockholm, are maintained in Oslo and Helsinki. Personnel at all posts are kept in close touch with economic conditions in Canada and thus are able to advise immigrants regarding their prospects for successful establishment. Examination of immigrants and visitors is carried out at 552 ports of entry on the Canadian coasts, at points along the International Boundary and at certain airports and inland offices.

Section 2.—Immigration Statistics

Table 1 shows the number of immigrants arriving in Canada in each year since 1913, the peak year of immigration into the country. Table 2 shows the number and distribution of immigrants in the population of Canada on the latest decennial census date, June 1, 1961, by period of arrival.

1.—Immigrant Arrivals, 1913-66

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	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals	Year	Arrivals
	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.
1913.....	400,870	1924.....	124,164	1935.....	11,277	1946.....	71,719	1957.....	282,164
1914.....	150,484	1925.....	84,907	1936.....	11,643	1947.....	64,127	1958.....	124,851
1915.....	36,665	1926.....	135,982	1937.....	15,101	1948.....	125,414	1959.....	106,928
1916.....	55,914	1927.....	158,886	1938.....	17,244	1949.....	95,217	1960.....	104,111
1917.....	72,910	1928.....	166,783	1939.....	16,994	1950.....	73,912	1961.....	71,689
1918.....	41,845	1929.....	164,993	1940.....	11,324	1951.....	194,391	1962.....	74,586
1919.....	107,698	1930.....	104,806	1941.....	9,329	1952.....	164,498	1963.....	93,151
1920.....	138,824	1931.....	27,530	1942.....	7,576	1953.....	168,868	1964.....	112,606
1921.....	91,728	1932.....	20,591	1943.....	8,504	1954.....	154,227	1965.....	146,758
1922.....	64,224	1933.....	14,382	1944.....	12,801	1955.....	109,946	1966.....	194,743
1923.....	133,729	1934.....	12,476	1945.....	22,722	1956.....	164,857		

Table 2 shows that, according to census figures, 1,507,116 persons reported that they had come to Canada between Jan. 1, 1946 and June 1, 1961. These immigrants constituted about 75 p.c. of the total number of immigrants who arrived in Canada during that period. According to the records of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, 2,033,598 persons entered Canada as immigrants during the period 1946-61. The difference between this total and the 1,507,116 postwar immigrants reported in the 1961 Census, amounting to 526,482 persons, represents the losses due to death and emigration among the postwar immigrant arrivals up to June 1961. Since this difference is arrived at by comparing