

accountant, chemist, draftsman and cabinet maker among them place their qualifications and ability at the service of the Canadian economy.

The Italians have also arrived in great numbers and have brought with them talents acknowledged in many fields, such as building enterprises, tile and mosaic work, restaurant operation, expert cooking, etc. Others have settled on farms and have made a success of their agricultural work in Canada.

Likewise, a goodly number of Germans and Austrians, some 310,000, chose to immigrate to our continent between 1946 and 1963. They have proved to be not only excellent farmers and able industrialists but also competent draftsmen and workmen.

### A New Kind of Immigrant

There is no need to pursue this enumeration in order to show that the immigrants of our time differ radically from those who came to Canada a quarter of a century ago. The vast majority have some means; most of them also have a trade or profession. We should be remiss, however, if we saw in the newcomers nothing but workmen, labourers and small businessmen. Many have become prosperous operators of enterprises in our country and our province. They have created, here and there, new industries which are already playing a noteworthy part in our economy. A glance around may suffice to convince those who are still sceptical.

In British Columbia, a group of New Canadians of Ukrainian origin have perfected a method of drying wood. They have also introduced a system of cutting and grading which increases the value of construction lumber in that province by a few million dollars. In British Columbia also, Leon Koerner established a large sawmill which provides work for some 4,500 men. This generous Czech also set up the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation for the development of culture and welfare; and he gave thousands of dollars to the University of British Columbia.

In Vancouver, three Austrian immigrants founded the Canadian Forest Products, Limited, and have made it one of the largest lumbering concerns on the Pacific Coast, an industry employing over a thousand people.

At Kitimat, in Ungava and in the Northwest regions, hundreds of New Canadians, engineers, technicians or other workmen, are contributing to the development of those frontier areas of our country.

At Grand Bend, Ontario, a Belgian farmer, Gerhard Vanden Bussche, drained a large marsh, which is now well adapted to market gardening.

All of us know the name of the Bata firm, formerly famous in Czechoslovakia for its footwear manufacturing techniques and its industrial relations. This firm, now transplanted to a little Ontario town, has borrowed a bit of its name, Batawa.