

numbers, while many garment, hydro and railway workers are plying their trades in new surroundings. Nearly 10,000 girls from the Displaced Persons' camps are employed as domestic workers in hospitals and homes. The Displaced Persons admitted between April 1947, and August 31, 1950, may be grouped as follows:

Farmers	6,456
Family Farm Group	4,765
Woodworkers	3,600
Textile Workers	586
Textile Workers' dependents	16
Domestic Married Couples	110
Garment Workers	2,855
Garment Workers' dependents	2,347
Railway Workers	2,576
Hydro Workers	2,484
Building Construction	799
Steel and Foundry Workers	314
Steel and Foundry Workers' dependents	34
Miners	3,950
Domestics	10,339
Nurses	52
Special Trades	234
Furriers	462
Furriers' dependents	414
Shoe Workers	110
General Labourers	447
General Labourers' dependents	268
Cabinet Makers	92
Cabinet Makers' dependents	2
Blacksmiths	20
Handicraft Workers	26
Handicraft Workers' dependents	30
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Total	45,188
Nominated cases and destined to relatives	61,949
Orphans	1,263
International Exchange Students	30
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Grand Total	108,430

Such groups as these have been admitted to Canada by a post-war group movement plan. Still others have come to this country through the close relatives plan. Both these schemes represent the implementation of a statement made by the then Prime Minister, the late Mr. W.L. Mackenzie King, in May 1947: "The government will seek," Mr. King said, "by legislation, regulation and vigorous administration, to ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement of such numbers of immigrants as can advantageously be absorbed in our National Economy...." In this spirit and with this objective, the administration of the Immigration Act is carried on today.

### The Past and the Future

The natural heritage of Canada is still in the stage of discovery and development. The original inhabitants of this country, the Indians and Eskimos, led