

employment on the open labour market. Even among these, however, were many classes of "workers" who are in short supply in Canada, such as nurses, teachers, physicians, librarians, stenographers, etc. They numbered approximately 4,700. The net total of workers for open placement, therefore, was 13,900. Many possessed useful skills and training and their emigration to Canada filled an actual need. It should be remembered that even in every kind of economic climate there are many positions which native-born Canadians fail to fill, either because of lack of training, because they do not care to perform certain types of work or they do not wish to locate in remote areas.

Another important point to remember also is the fact that each year Canada is acquiring valuable skilled workers and professionals whose education and training have been provided at no expense to this country and that their presence tends partially to offset the loss of trained Canadians through emigration.

It is not generally realized now many skilled and professionally-trained workers Canada has lost in the post-war years through emigration. Figures compiled from United States' sources show that a large number of professional, technical and kindred workers emigrate to the United States each year. In 1957, more chemistry specialists emigrated to the United States than graduated from Canadian universities. In fact, between 1955 and 1957, 2,472 engineers, 1,073 teachers, 344 chemistry specialists, 3,643 nurses, and 535 physicians and surgeons left Canada for the United States. It can hardly be argued that immigrants in these highly-trained skills and professions cause unemployment.

Early immigrants to this country were mainly agriculturists. However, in the last half century Canada's increasing industrial development has created a demand for larger numbers of skilled and professional workers. Moreover, a rapidly advancing technology absorbed an ever greater number of scientists, technicians and highly skilled personnel in commerce and business administration. The remarkable post-war growth of Canada's population, therefore, has been partly the cause and partly the result of our country's rapid economic expansion.

All in all, Canadians may feel well satisfied with the selection of applicants for admission to this country. Their demonstrated capacity for diligent work has earned for them the respect and confidence of most employers and the impetus they have given to the Canadian economy has been valuable and timely.

Let us consider for a moment the contribution these newcomers have made as producers and as employers of labour.

In the last nine years, immigrants have established in this country a total of 2,358 small business enterprises by purchase, at a cost of \$27,602,500, and 84 by rental. These enterprises have resulted directly in the establishment of 2,701 immigrant operators who, with their dependents, numbered