

Medical Examinations

Medical examinations are so arranged that practically all overseas immigrants obtain medical clearance before proceeding to Canada. In view of the prevalence of tuberculosis in many areas because of war conditions, Canada now requires that immigrants coming from countries where the death rate from tuberculosis is higher than in Canada produce a clear x-ray film of the chest. Free x-ray facilities in the British Isles and France are now available for prospective immigrants.

Canada-Netherlands Farm Settlement Plan

One of the most interesting immigration developments in the postwar period has been the Canada-Netherlands Farm Settlement Plan which, since April 1947, has brought approximately 21,000 members of Netherlands farm families to Canada.

By arrangement with the Netherlands authorities, agriculturists whose lands were flooded as a result of military operations are coming to settle in Canada. These people are not farm labourers but bona fide farm settlers with financial resources which would normally allow them to purchase land in Canada. Owing to current exchange difficulties they are at the present time able to export only a limited portion of their capital, but their intention is the eventual purchase of farms of their own. In fact, a substantial number of them have already managed in the short time they have been in Canada to save enough money to do this. These Netherlands settlers migrate in family groups and have proven eminently successful in adapting themselves to Canadian agricultural methods.

Displaced Persons

Various other special groups of people have come to live in Canada since the Second World War, among them 4,500 Polish ex-servicemen and 2,000 orphans from the camps of Europe.

Canada took the initiative among non-European countries in assisting individuals uprooted from their own communities during the conflicts of the past decade to resettle, taking positive action without waiting for a general international agreement. For many months Canada was admitting more Displaced Persons than all other non-European countries combined.

From April, 1947, to August 31, 1950, a total of 108,430 Displaced Persons were welcomed to Canada, most of them in two main categories: those whose skills and service were requested by industry, and those admissible as relatives of Canadian residents.

A Place in the Canadian Economy

Almost without exception, Canadian trade unions have been friendly toward the movement of Displaced Persons and have co-operated in their assimilation into Canadian industry. The greatest care has been taken to ensure that the rate of new arrivals does not exceed Canada's economic capacity to absorb them. The pulp and paper industry, agriculture, and the mining industry have absorbed large