

tics that have made Manitoba No. 1 Northern incontestably the quality leader of the world. (On August 1 it will be called No. 1 Canada Western Red Spring.)

A Prairie Grain Stabilization Plan is to be established, effective August 1, financed this year mainly by the government and in subsequent years jointly by producers and the Federal government.

Within prescribed limits, it will insure that

farm cash receipts will not drop below ninety per cent of the average of the preceding five years.

In a move to encourage diversification away from wheat, the Government has announced long before seeding time the initial prices for the coming year, and for the first time guaranteed minimum quantities of wheat, barley and oats which will be accepted for delivery by the Canadian Board. Long standing legislation favouring the production of wheat is also to be rescinded.

Tell An American You're With and you can practically bet the conversation will include: 1. A question about im-

1 THE REASONS FOR THE CURIOSITY about immigrating probably are complex. Part of it may be that it's A Good Thing to Talk About, as going west was a century ago. (Though it would be poor form to talk to many Canadians about that now, as it is quite out of style to refer to Canada as a frontier of the United States.)

Apparently it is more than idle curiosity for many, for United States immigration to Canada has more than doubled in the past ten years. And while total immigration to Canada fell from 161,531 in 1969 to 147,713 last year, immigration from the United States was up from 22,785 to 24,424. The U.S. is second only to Great Britain in sending emigrants to Canada.

Landed immigrants are people who have applied for and been accepted for permanent settlement. (After that, one acquires at least five years domicile before applying for citizenship.)

The latest statistics from the Department of Immigration show that about half of the immigrants are from five states: New York (3,467), California (3,558), Michigan (1,903), Washington (1,617), Illinois (1,280), and Massachusetts (1,019).

They were almost evenly divided between the sexes (slightly more women, which is not unusual), and the largest percentage were between 20 and 30 years old. Many were single. They went mostly to the provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

Mr. Maurice Mitchell, of the Canadian Immigration Service in New York City, says there are many reasons given by people making the move — among them "nature, ecology, a quieter life, education for children, and the desire to 'build something with my own hands.'"

"While the majority of Canadians immigrating to the United States — about 26,000 last year — seem to do it for economic reasons, the majority of those going to Canada seem to do it for other reasons," he says.

Canada has a universal, nondiscriminatory immigration policy. Acceptance of applicants is based on an attempt to judge how well they will fit into the society.

Approval for anyone wishing to immigrate is based on a point system. Fifty points are needed — awarded according to age (with preference given to those under 35), education (a point a year), language (up to 5 points each for French and English, depending on fluency), the assessment of the immigration officer who reviews the applicant (which can be appealed to the superior officer at the post), and one's trade.

Points awarded for occupations vary according to government estimates of what trades will be needed. Some of the predictions of the last forecast, for example, were that doctors and medical technicians would be needed, but not nurses. Auto mechanics, machinists, metal trade workers were called for; not construction workers. Social case workers are in demand. Teachers are not, except for physical education and for handicapped children. Entrepreneurs, people with businesses of their own, score high points. If you have assured employment *before* applying, that's 10 extra points.

In recent years there have been an increasing number of people who have entered Canada illegally, or as visitors, and who have applied for permanent settlement later. This has caused heavy backlogs before the independent Immigration Appeal Board, which hears appeals of those who fail to meet the immigration selection criteria but refuse to leave the country.

It is anticipated that new legislation will be put forth shortly to give the government greater control over aliens working without status in Canada.

For more information

Write any Canadian Consulate. See list of consulates in February issue or write this office.