

Record For Immigrants

Nearly 150,000 This Year
New Canadian Arrivals

By D'ARCY O'DONNELL
Canadian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA (CP)—A near-record number of immigrants reached Canada during 1951.

Records dating back to the prosperous 1920's were topped as immigrants from all parts of the world, including former enemy countries, were admitted to Canada.

The increase in new citizens was partly due to an increase in the number of ships calling at Canadian ports and partly to Federal government programs under which immigrants were given financial assistance to come to this country.

A year ago, immigration minister Harris estimated that Canada would obtain 150,000 new citizens in 1951. Final figures for the year were expected to show that estimate was not far off the mark.

In the first nine months of the year, 129,885 immigrants were admitted compared with 54,250 in the corresponding period of 1950. The last time the immigration total passed the 150,000 mark was in 1929 when about 150,000 immigrants came to this country.

Immigrants from the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1951 totalled 21,935 compared with 9,804 in the corresponding period of 1950, an increase of 24 per cent. The number from northern European countries—13,634 compared with 13,034—was up 252 per cent. From the United States there were 6,015 compared with 5,884, an increase of two per cent.

Other countries sent 56,101 compared with 25,528, an increase of 120 per cent.

All northern European countries, but notably Holland, Germany contributed to the large increase in immigration from the continent. Germany—the ban on the entry of German Nationals was lifted in 1950—sent 16,427 compared with 3,920 in the first nine months of last year. Holland sent 15,880 compared with 6,343 and France 3,833 compared with 775.

The shortage of skilled workers in many industries led some companies to sponsor the group movement of immigrants, capable of fulfilling their requirements.

But the bulk of the newcomers came on their own or with the assistance of the government.

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

In February, the Canadian government launched a program to assist immigrants with the payment of transportation. If an immigrant could put up \$30 in the currency of his own country, the Canadian government would lend him the remainder needed to reach his destination in Canada. The loan could be repaid within two years.

Through a special arrange-

ment with the publicly-owned Trans-Canada Air Lines, immigrants can travel almost as cheaply by air as by ship.

In 1946, the first year following the end of the second world war—more than 500,000 immigrants have reached Canada and have helped to swell the country's population to approximately 14,000,000. The best of the immediate post-war years was 1948 when arrivals totalled 175,114, a small number when compared with some of the years prior to the first World War. In 1913 alone, the number of immigrants totalled almost 500,000.

This is the record of immigration to Canada from Jan. 1, 1946 to Oct. 1, 1951.

Year	U.K.	U.S.	N. Eu.	Others
1946	51,408	11,469	5,633	3,209
1947	38,747	9,440	5,482	10,458
1948	46,057	7,381	16,957	55,019
1949	22,201	7,744	17,349	47,233
1950	13,427	7,799	17,060	35,626
1951*	21,935	6,015	45,834	56,101
Total	193,775	49,848	108,405	208,246

*Nine-month period.

In the department's list of other countries are such places as Albania, Arabia, China, Greece, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Estonia, Russia, Spain, Turkey, and several Asian countries.

During the year, agreements were signed to permit the entry of a small number of immigrants from India and Pakistan. The agreements stipulated that in each 12-month period, 100 citizens from Pakistan and 100 from India will be admitted for permanent residence in Canada.

DOUBLING UP

PICTOU, N.S. (CP)—Need of additional space in the town schools was forcibly pointed out in reports to the school commissioners. In one Grade 9 class there are 50 desks and 53 pupils. Two of the extras use the teacher's desk, while the third is a "floater" using any that happens to be vacant that day.



ON HISTORIC WORK—Edgar W. McInnis, well-known Canadian historian, has been working on a study of evolution of post-war settlement since 1945, aided by a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. Prof. McInnis is on leave from the University of Toronto where—as student or on the staff—he has spent half his life since he was born in Charlottetown 52 years ago. This photo is copyright by Mine Studio.

(CP PHOTO)

Well Known City Figure Succumbs

Charles Gabura, for many years a well known figure with the city street cleaning department, passed away last evening in Prince Rupert General Hospital where he had been a patient for several months.

Born in Bukovina, Ukraine, April 4, 1884, Mr. Gabura had been a resident of Prince Rupert for 27 years. His residence was at 225 Ninth Avenue West where he is survived by his widow.

Funeral arrangements are in the hands of B. C. Undertakers, William Pawchuk of Kitwanga is a cousin of deceased.

Museum Exhibits Base For Broad Teaching Scheme

By RAE CORELLI
Canadian Press Staff Writer

TORONTO (CP)—Six young women are promoting under the wing of the University of Toronto and the Royal Ontario Museum, a broadening experiment in cultural education probably unique in Canada.

They are the nucleus of the museum's division of education. From the museum's galleries they gather relics of a bygone age with which to fashion something singularly 20th-century: an audio-visual program of instruction which has all Ontario for its classroom.

The program is under the supervision of brown-eyed Toronto-born Catharine I. Steel, who holds degrees in English, history and sociology from the University of Toronto and from Columbia. She drew the assignment six years ago; since, with her assistants, has travelled thousands of miles, given hundreds of lectures enhanced by exhibits in the museum, the nation's largest.

The audio-visual program, financed partly by the Toronto

Board of Education, partly by the university, can be broken down into two phases. Instruction is given at the museum to those children within travelling distance of Toronto. The balance is given far afield, as far distant as Fort Frances, 1112 miles away.

Crisp, straightforward Catharine Steel hopes classroom teachers, in each case, will take up where the abbreviated museum-sponsored lectures end.

Toronto public school children are required to attend at least one museum tour a year but hundreds take more. They pick their own subject—archaeology, geology, etc.—and are divided into easily-handled groups for visual study.

KEEN STUDENTS

Pupils in outlying communities don't obtain as comprehensive a training. The number of port-

able exhibits in the museum is, naturally, relatively small. However, these students generally show greater keenness. They are becoming familiar with everything from a burgonet (a steel helmet of the Middle Ages) to fahiband (an ore resembling a piece of ossified birthday cake).

The six women do much of their travelling in winter when conditions are toughest. Explanatory literature regarding the current courses precedes them. Last year, they carried 10 cases of exhibits and covered rural schools from Sault Ste. Marie to the head of the lakes. This year's itinerary is the Sudbury-Sault Ste. Marie region. A complete sweep of Ontario takes four years.

In 1950, nearly 59,000 school children—representing 90 public schools in Toronto and many outside—were given varying per-

amount of work they tackle. The program has been bowled in several quarters. In one instance, business and professional girls in Picton, Ont., paid for the chartered buses required to transport 200 Prince Edward county pupils to Toronto for one-day tours of the museum. Says Miss Steel: "We saw no one realizes the prodigious

amount of work they tackle. The program has been bowled in several quarters. In one instance, business and professional girls in Picton, Ont., paid for the chartered buses required to transport 200 Prince Edward county pupils to Toronto for one-day tours of the museum. Says Miss Steel: "We saw no one realizes the prodigious

ANNUAL XMAS TREE
Auspices of the Women's Auxillary U.F.A.W.U.
ODD FELLOWS HALL
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1:30 P.M.
PLEASE NOTE: Presents have now been wrapped for children already registered. We regret that time will not permit further registration.
Mothers are asked to have Their Children at the Hall on time

Toy Carnival FOR THE Kiddies
Don't Be a Last-Minute Shopper for Toys
WE HAVE AN EXCELLENT SELECTION OF TOYS NOW
Make the children's wishes come true by selecting choice toys at your leisure
Gordon & Anderson Ltd.
Phone 46

Pre-Holiday Coat Savings

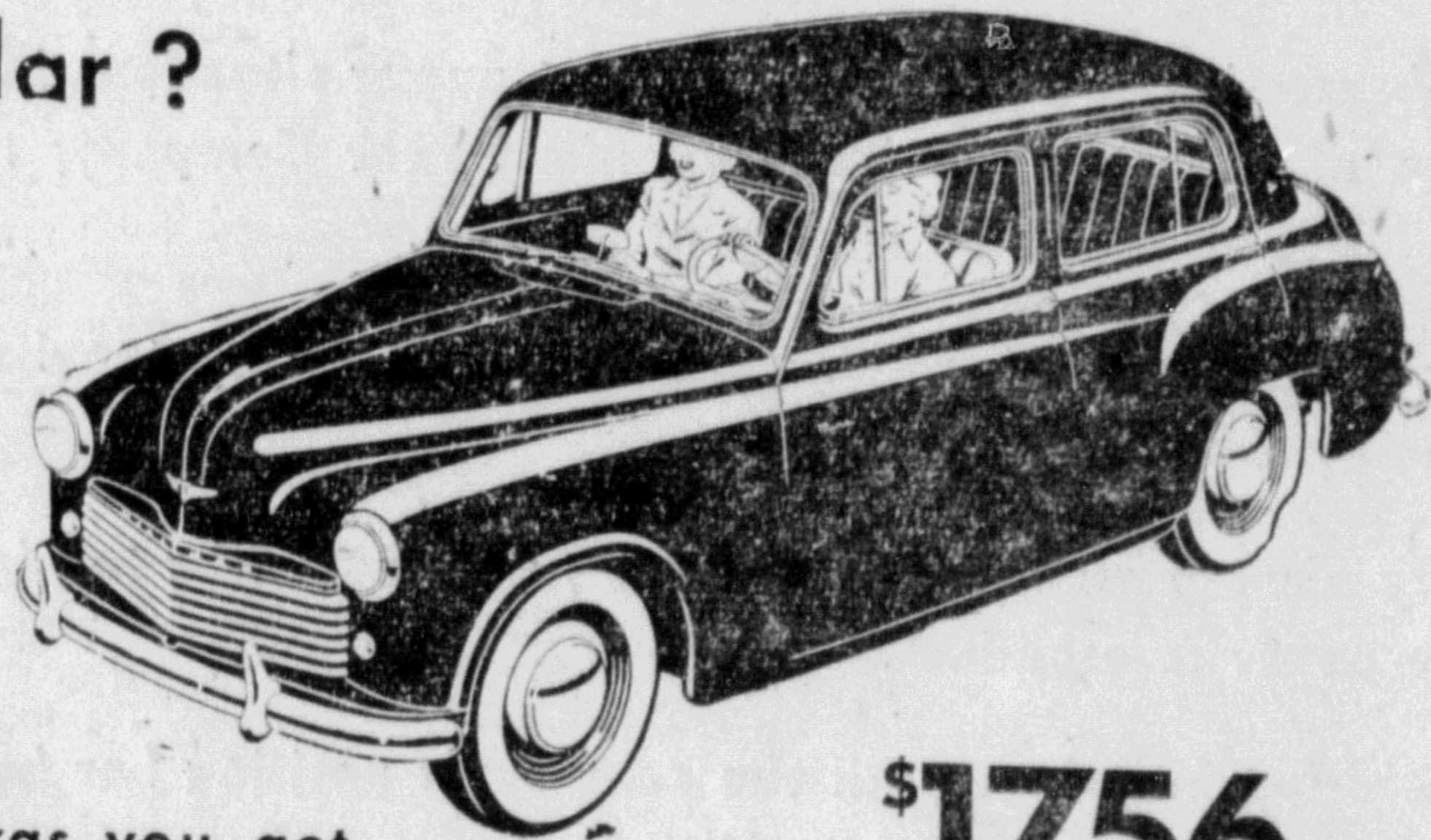


Luxurious fur is the by-word for Christmas. Have your new coat in time for the many gala season activities

BILL SCUBY FURS

Phone 974 PRINCE RUPERT, B.C. PO Box 1362

how much car can you buy for a dollar?



\$1756.

F.O.B. PORT OF ENTRY
INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND
STANDARD ACCESSORIES EXTRA

look at the extras you get when you buy a Hillman!

EXTRA FEATURES	Hillman	CAR A	CAR B	CAR C
1. Largest engine capacity	✓			
2. Steering column gearshift	✓		✓	
3. Opticurve windshield	✓			
4. Full 37" headroom	✓			
5. Unitary construction	✓			
6. Air conditioning heater	✓			
7. Extra low pressure tires	✓		✓	✓
8. Full width front seats	✓		✓	✓
9. Independent coil spring suspension	✓	✓		
10. Most modern styling	✓			
11. All doors double sealed	✓			
12. Four point jacking	✓			
13. Canadian sealed beam lights	✓			
14. Full wrap-around bumpers	✓			

When you buy a Hillman, you get a full dollar's worth of driving pleasure and long-lasting satisfaction for every dollar you spend. And you get 14 extras that makes your Hillman dollar the best British car buy you ever made!

drive in style...for less per mile
HILLMAN Minx

A Rootes Group Product
Rootes Motors (Canada) Limited • Montreal • Toronto • Vancouver
Concessionaires for the Rootes Group and Rover Products

WESTERN DISTRIBUTOR:

ROOTES MOTORS (CANADA) LIMITED

1736 E. Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1944.

Steady, Canada!

Are we thinking that, at long last, there is an end to it all?
Our soldiers know better.
True, the dust of defeat rises over the fallen pillars of Hitler's hideous temple.
But our men have a vast mopping-up operation ahead of them. And, after that, they have still another capital to topple in the dust, still another aggressor to drag out of his hole.
Millions of tons of materials must continue to flow across both seas until Victory is final, complete!

We must continue to produce these materials.
And we must continue to gladly buy the Victory Bonds that will pay for them.
Time for rejoicing, yes. But let it be in our hearts only. It is also a time to remain steadfast.
There are still many tomorrow ahead of our boys across the seas.
Let us all be men who think of tomorrow by investing in the wisest in Victory Bonds today.

The House of Seagram

Yesterday.. Today.. Tomorrow!

In the Fall of 1944, the message reproduced above appeared over the signature of The House of Seagram in newspapers and periodicals across the land.

Your response in the 1944 Victory Loan Campaign helped make possible Canada's triumph over democracy's foes... and helped, too, to assure a Canadian future which has grown bright and rich with promise.

This future is now ours to protect... against even more dangerous aggression abroad and inflation at home.

And this can best be done by our continued investment in the finest of all securities—Canada Savings Bonds on sale today and every day.

No one of us needs to be reminded of our stake in our country's future. We invested in Canada yesterday—we will invest in Canada today. You may still buy the Sixth Series of Canada Savings Bonds from your investment dealer or bank.

Again, let us all be men who think of tomorrow... by buying CANADA SAVINGS BONDS today!

The House of Seagram