The Immigration Act provides for the rejection and deportation of immigrants belonging to the prohibited classes, and also for the deportation of those who become undesirables within five years after legal entry.

Table 12 shows the number of immigrants rejected upon their arrival at Canadian ports, by causes and nationalities, for the calendar years 1929-34, while Table 13 shows the number of deportations after admission, for the fiscal years 1903-23 and by single years for the fiscal years 1924-35, also by causes and nationalities.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, calendar years 1929-34.

Item.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	Total, 1929- 1934.
By Causes— Medical causes. Civil causes.	86 238	46 438	23 286	17 244	14 160	13 224	199 1,590
Totals	324	484	309	261	174	237	1,789
By Nationalities— British United States. Other	1 1 1	246 6 232	171 5 133	144 13 104	101 9 64	167 14 56	=

¹Not available.

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1924-35, with Totals 1903-23 and 1903-35.

Item.	1903 to 1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total, 1903- 1935.
By Causes— Medical causes Public charges Criminality Other civil causes. Accompanying deported persons	4,509 7,370 5,072 1,323	775 511 93	543 520 58	506 453 189	354 447 149	430 426 257	444	2, 106 591 107	2,245 868 200	1,006 270	836 277	2,991 493 250	172	10,634 27,651 11,931 3,539 3,966
[-	18,681	<u> </u>	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	<u> </u>	1,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	

Juvenile Immigrants.—Among the most generally acceptable immigrants of recent years were the juveniles of both sexes, many of whom had been trained by highly accredited British organizations for Canadian life before coming to Canada, the boys being taught the lighter branches of farm work, and the girls instructed in domestic occupations. On arrival in Canada the boys were placed on farms, while the girls were placed either in town or country, but the organizations remained the guardians of the children until they had reached maturity and, in addition, the children were subject to efficient and recurrent government inspection until each reached the age of nineteen. This inspection was under the control of the Supervisor of Juvenile Immigration.

Under the British Empire Settlement Agreement the term "children" was applied to boys from 14 to 19 years of age and girls from 14 to 17 migrating to Canada under provincial or approved-society auspices. These organizations were assisted by the Oversea Settlement Agreement, which provided free transportation for the boys and girls from the British Isles migrating to Canada under their auspices. On Sept. 23, 1931, the societies concerned were notified that the Dominion Government had decided to discontinue any further assistance of that nature.