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 1930-35, while Table 13 shows the number of deportations after admission, for the fiscal years 1903-24 and by single years for the fiscal years 1925-36, also by causes and nationalities.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and Nationalities, calendar years 1930-35.

Item.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	Total, 1930- 35.
By Causes	46	23	17	14	13	13	126
Medical causes	438	286	244	160	224	192	1,544
Totals	484	309	261	174	237	205	1,670
By Nationalities— British United States. Other	246	171	144	101	167	133	962
	6	5	13	9	14	6	53
	232	133	104	64	56	66	655

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1925-36, with Totals 1903-24 and 1903-36.

Item	Total, 1903- 24.	1925	1926.	1927.	1928	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932	1933	1934	1935.	1936.	Total, 1903- 36.
By Causes— Medical causes Public charges Criminality Other civil causes Accompanying deported persons	5,158 8,145 5,583 1,416 485	543 520	453 189	354	430 426 257		2,106	2,245	4,507 1,006			144 464 267 172 81	81 125 207 163	10,715 27,776 12,138 3,702
Totals	20,787	1,686	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	610	58,331
By Nationalities— British United States Other	10,961 6,049 3,777	985 321 380	899 330 487	808 351 426		294	228		260		319		157 146 307	33,624 9,404 15,303

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.