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 1931-36, while Table 13 shows the number of deportations after admission, for the fiscal years 1903-25 and by single years for the fiscal years 1926-37, also by causes and nationalities.

12.—Rejections of Immigrants upon Arrival at Ocean Ports, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, calendar years 1931-36.

Item.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.	Total, 1931- 36.
By Causes— Medical causes Civil causes	23	17	14	13	13	10	90
	286	244	160	224	192	213	1,319
Totals	309	261	174	237	205	223	1,409
By Nationalities— British United States Other	171	144	101	167	133	128	844
	5	13	9	14	6	9	56
	133	104	64	56	66	86	509

13.—Deportations of Immigrants after Admission, by Principal Causes and by Nationalities, fiscal years ended 1926-37, with Totals 1902-25 and 1903-37.

Item.	Total, 1903- 25.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933	1934.	1935.	1936.	1937.	Total, 1903- 37.
By Causes— Medical causes Public charges Criminality Other civil causes Accompanying de-	5,578 8,688 6,103 1,474	506 453	354 447	430 426	650 444 441 194	600 2, 106 591 107	2, 245 868	697 4,507 1,006 270	836	2,991		81 125 207 163	47 110 117 240	10,762 27,886 12,255 3,942
ported persons	630	158	165	254	235	559	274	545	626	439	81	34	57	4,057
Totals	22,473	1,716	1,585	1,886	1,964	3,963	4,376	7,025	7,131	4,474	1,128	610	571	58,902
By Nationalities— British United States Other	11,946 6,370 4,157	330	351	297	1,083 294 587	2,983 228 752			331	319	199	157 146 307	202 167 202	33,826 9,571 15,505

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.