Government immigration officers have been instructed to take note of such Canadians returning from the United States. This group, of course, covers the greater part of "returning Canadians".

Estimates of Canadian emigration based on United States and British returns, supplemented by the known figures for "returning Canadians" are made by the Social Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the process of working out the annual estimates of population. These estimates are the closest available but are naturally subject to a margin of error because of the incomplete data upon which they are based and the fact that they are calculated for a period of time ahead of actual experience. Moreover, the annual estimates of population are not calendar year statistics but are from June 30 to July 1, respectively, and naturally such emigration estimates as are made are on the same basis.

It will be clear, therefore, that, while the *trend* of emigration can be obtained by the interested reader from the statistics given in Table 8, he would not be justified in adding together natural increase and immigration for any year and expecting the total, when subtracted from the estimated increase in population, to represent the emigration for that year.

8.—Summary of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase, and Immigration, calendar years, with Estimated Population as at June 1, 1921-38.

| Year. | Calendar Year Data. | | | | Data for Year ended June 1, | | |
|--|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| | Birthe. | Deaths. | Natural Increase. | Immi- gration. | Estimated Population of Previous Year. | Estimated Population. | Estimated Increase in Population. |
| 1921 1922 1923 1924 1924 1925 1926 1927 1928 1929 1930 1931 1932 1932 1933 1934 1936 1937 1938 | 267, 728 252, 571 240, 476 244, 525 242, 388 232, 750 234, 188 236, 757 236, 415 243, 495 240, 473 225, 666 221, 303 221, 451 220, 371 219, 988 | 101, 155 102, 487 105, 330 98, 553 98, 777 107, 454 105, 292 109, 057 113, 545 109, 306 104, 517 104, 877 101, 988 101, 582 107, 050 113, 694 | 156, 573 150, 084 135, 146 145, 972 143, 611 125, 296 128, 896 127, 709 121, 900 134, 189 136, 956 131, 289 120, 900 149, 721 115, 884 113, 321 106, 294 | 91,728 64,224 133,729 124,164 84,907 135,982 158,886 166,733 164,933 104,806 27,530 20,591 14,382 12,476 11,277 11,643 10,101 | 8,556,000 8,788,000 8,919,000 9,101,000 9,143,000 9,451,000 9,451,000 9,637,000 10,208,000 10,356,000 10,356,000 10,356,000 10,356,000 10,355,000 11,028,000 11,028,000 | 8,788,000 8,919,000 9,010,000 9,143,000 9,294,000 9,481,000 9,481,000 10,208,000 10,208,000 10,208,000 10,566,000 10,681,000 10,681,000 11,028,000 11,129,000 | 232,000 131,000 91,000 133,006 151,000 157,000 136,000 179,000 188,000 139,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 143,000 |

Section 2.—Sex Distribution.

Throughout the older countries of the world there is usually found an excess of female over male population, more especially as in most of these countries the census at taken on a defacto instead of, as in Canada, on a defure basis. The causes of this excess of female population are: (1) the normally higher rate of mortality among males; (2) the greater number of males who travel; (3) the effects of war; (4) the employment of males in the army, navy and merchant marine; and (5) the preponderance of males among emigrants. In the newer countries of the world, however, the preponderance of males among immigrants results in a general excess of male over female population. These phenomena are exemplified for both the older and the newer countries in Table 10.