

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, 1921-39.

Year.	Calendar Year Data.				Data for Year Ended June 1.		
	Births.	Deaths.	Natural Increase.	Immigration.	Estimated Population of Previous Year.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Increase in Population.
1921.....	257,728	101,155	156,573	91,728	8,556,000	8,788,000	232,000
1922.....	252,571	102,487	150,084	64,224	8,788,000	8,919,000	131,000
1923.....	240,476	105,330	135,146	133,729	8,919,000	9,010,000	91,000
1924.....	244,525	98,553	145,972	124,164	9,010,000	9,143,000	133,000
1925.....	242,388	98,777	143,611	84,907	9,143,000	9,294,000	151,000
1926.....	232,750	107,454	125,296	135,982	9,294,000	9,451,000	157,000
1927.....	234,188	105,292	128,896	158,886	9,451,000	9,637,000	186,000
1928.....	236,757	109,057	127,700	166,783	9,637,000	9,835,000	198,000
1929.....	235,415	113,515	121,900	164,993	9,835,000	10,029,000	194,000
1930.....	243,495	109,306	134,189	104,806	10,029,000	10,208,000	179,000
1931.....	240,473	104,517	135,956	27,530	10,208,000	10,376,000	168,000
1932.....	235,666	104,377	131,289	20,591	10,376,000	10,506,000	130,000
1933.....	222,868	101,968	120,900	14,382	10,506,000	10,681,000	175,000
1934.....	221,303	101,582	119,721	12,476	10,681,000	10,824,000	143,000
1935.....	221,451	105,567	115,884	11,277	10,824,000	10,935,000	111,000
1936.....	220,371	107,050	113,321	11,643	10,935,000	11,028,000	93,000
1937.....	220,235 ¹	113,824 ¹	106,411 ¹	15,101	11,028,000	11,120,000	92,000
1938.....	229,446	106,817	122,629	17,244	11,120,000	11,209,000	89,000
1939.....	-	-	-	-	11,209,000	11,315,000	106,000

¹ Revised since the publication of the 1939 Year Book.

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 is taken on a *de facto* instead of, as in Canada, on a *de jure* 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 9.