

Deportations.—Persons unable to meet the requirements of the Immigration Act and Regulations may be refused admission to Canada upon applying at ports of entry, and certain classes not considered suited to the Canadian way of life may be deported. Regulations covering rejections and deportations are given in the 1957-58 Year Book, pp. 173-174.

10.—Refusals and Deportations, by Cause and Nationality, 1957-59

NOTE.—Figures from 1903 are given in the corresponding table of previous Year Books.

REFUSALS				DEPORTATIONS AFTER ADMISSION ¹			
Cause and Nationality	1957	1958	1959	Cause and Nationality	1957	1958	1959
	No.	No.	No.		No.	No.	No.
From Overseas—							
CAUSE				CAUSE			
Mental and medical.....	4	15	7	Mental and medical.....	55	81	107
Civil.....	67	125	132	Public charges.....	13	7	10
NATIONALITY				Criminality.....	145	170	232
British.....	20	54	51	Misrepresentation and stealth.....	262	338	317
Other.....	51	86	88	Other causes.....	34	68	85
Totals from Overseas.....	71	140	139	NATIONALITY			
From United States.....	765	988	1,221	British.....	155	155	204
Grand Totals, Refusals.....	839	1,128	1,360	United States.....	98	132	175
				Other.....	256	377	372
				Grand Totals, Deportations.....	509	664	751

¹ Includes deserting seamen deported.

Returning Canadians.—The numbers of Canadians returning to Canada during each of the ten years 1950-59 after having resided in the United States were:—

Year	No.	Year	No.
1950.....	3,518	1955.....	3,942
1951.....	3,635	1956.....	4,740
1952.....	4,707	1957.....	5,426
1953.....	4,606	1958.....	5,297
1954.....	4,516	1959.....	5,243

Section 3.—Emigration Statistics

Emigration from Canada is an important factor tending to offset to some extent present and past immigration activities. The major outward movement has always, of course, been to the United States and that movement, both of native-born Canadians and of Europeans who originally migrated to Canada, has attained considerable proportions at certain periods. No Canadian statistics on emigration are available but Table 11 gives figures taken from the annual reports of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Justice. These figures show the numbers of persons entering the United States from Canada during the years 1949-58 with the expressed intention of establishing permanent residence in that country. They do not include persons travelling for pleasure, even for extended periods of time, holders of border-crossing cards (normally issued to persons living in border areas of Canada but working in the United States) or casual tourist crossings in these same areas.

Of the 45,143 persons entering the United States from Canada in the year ended June 30, 1958, 30,055 were native-born Canadians—13,403 males and 16,652 females. Only about one-quarter, or 7,678 of the total native-born emigrants were males in the productive age group 20-59 years. By occupation, the largest group of the total of 30,055 native-born persons was the professional or technical group which numbered 3,564; clerical or kindred workers numbered 3,435, and 1,950 were classed as craftsmen or