

AREA AND POPULATION.

Juvenile Immigration.—Progress continues to be made with the emigration to Canada of children by various philanthropic institutions of the United Kingdom¹. Their receiving and distributing homes now number 17 and are situated in Ontario (12), Quebec (2), Nova Scotia (1) and Manitoba (2). The Chief Inspector of British Immigrant Children and Receiving Homes reports that in 1912-13, 2,642 children were received in Canada through 16 different agencies and were placed in foster homes or situations. Applications for the services of these children remain largely in excess of the supply, as appears from Table 46. This shows the number of British Juvenile immigrants—not members of families—and the number of applications for their services received by the various agencies during the fiscal years 1901 to 1914. Altogether about 75,000 children have been placed out in Canada since the organization of this class of immigration in 1868. Of the total, about 25,750 have come from the Dr. Barnardo Homes.

Oriental Immigration.—Tables 49 and 50 relate to Chinese immigration and give a record of such immigration since 1886 and the number of Chinese in Canada at the Censuses of 1901 and 1911. In 1885, owing to the heavy influx of Chinese into Canada, legislation (48-49 Vict. c. 71) was passed providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring classes be required as a condition of their entry into the Dominion to pay a head tax of \$50 each; on January 1, 1901 (63-64 Vict. 1900, c. 32), this amount was increased to \$100 and on January 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, 1903, c. 8), to \$500. The exempt classes have varied slightly from time to time; but, generally speaking, have included consular officers, their wives, children and suites, Chinese merchants, their wives and children, and Chinese belonging to the learned professions. Practically all of those who have been admitted as exempt have been merchants and members of merchants' families. Chinese are allowed under the Act to register out of Canada for absence abroad for a period of twelve months, which registration allows them the privilege of free return within the period specified. For each of these registrations a fee of \$1 is charged. The total revenue under the Chinese Immigration Act is made up of head taxes, registration fees for leave of absence and fines collected for infringements of the Act. From 1886 to 1902 one quarter of the net proceeds of the revenues under the Chinese Immigration Act was paid to the provinces wherein they were collected. From 1903 the proportion so paid to the provinces has been one-half, in accordance with an amending Act of 1902 (2 Edw. VII, c. 5).

Table 51 shows the total number of oriental immigrants arriving in Canada since 1901. It will be seen that the numbers have increased from 2,437 in 1910 to 8,174 in 1913. Owing to the present overcrowded condition of the labour market in British Columbia, an Order in Council of December 8, 1913, made under the Immigration Act (9-10 Edw. VII, s. 38, ss. 3) prohibited the landing at ports in British Columbia of artisans and skilled or unskilled labourers until March 31, 1914, on which date a further Order in Council extended the prohibition until September 30, 1914. As a consequence, the total number of oriental

¹ See Canada Year Book for 1906, p. xl, and for 1908, p. xlvii.