The number of juveniles immigrated to Canada in each year since 1901 is given in Table 14.

14.-British Juvenile Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-1930.

Note.—Juvenile immigrants are of course included in the total number of immigrants recorded elsewhere.

Juvenile Immi- grants.	Fiscal Year.	Juvenile Immi- grants.	
1,540 1,979 2,212 2,814 8,258 1,455 2,375 2,424 2,422 2,524 2,622	1916. 1917. 1918. 1919. 1920. 1921. 1922. 1922. 1924. 1925. 1926. 1927.	821 251 251 1, 155 1, 426 1, 211 1, 184 2, 080 2, 090 1, 861 1, 741 2, 070	
	Immi- grants. 977 1.540 1.979 2.212 2.814 8.258 1.456 2.375 2.424 2.422 2.524	Immi-grants. Fiscal Year.	

Nine months.

Oriental Immigration.—The immigration to Canada of the Asiatic races, able because of their low standard of living to underbid the white man in selling his labour, is fundamentally an economic rather than a racial problem, affecting most of all those parts of the country which are nearest to the Orient and the classes which feel their economic position threatened. A record of Oriental immigration since the commencement of the century is given in Table 15.

15.-Record of Oriental Immigrants, fiscal years ended 1901-1930.

Fiscal Year.	Chi- nese.	Japan- ese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chi- nese.	Јарал- езе.	East Indiana.	Total.
1901. 1902. 1903. 1904. 1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910. 1911. 1911. 1912. 1913. 1914.	2,544 3,587 5,329 4,847 77 163 2,234 2,106 2,320 6,581 7,445 5,512 1,258	54 1,922 2,042 7,601 495 271 437 765 724 856 592	45 387 2,124 2,623 6 10 5 3 5 88	2,550 3,587 5,329 4,847 4,457 12,458 2,4607 2,583 5,762 7,349 8,174 6,456	1916	89 393 769 4.333 544 2,435 1,746 711 674	401 848 883 1,178 711 369 471 369 448 401 475 478 478 479	10 13 21 40 46 62 60 56 52 58	491 1,041 1,052 5,511 1,255 2,977 2,230 1,101 1,162 547 483 535 537 497 252
					Totals	61,298	24,220	5,715	91,233

Nine months.

Chinese Immigrants.—Oriental immigration to the Pacific Coast of North America appears to have commenced with the coming of Chinese immigrants about the time of the discovery of gold in California in 1849, and British Columbia appears to have received its first Chinese immigrants some time before 1870. The original occupations of these immigrants were as laundrymen and domestic servants. As early as 1872 Chinese were employed in the coal mines of the province and the Legislature was already considering the imposition of a poll tax on Chinese, the same proposition coming up later in the Dominion Parliament with the design of preventing the employment of Chinese labour in railway construction. A Royal Commission was appointed by the Dominion