

**Oriental Immigration.**—The immigration to Canada of Orientals 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 1901-34.**

Fiscal Year.	Chi- nese.	Japan- ese.	East Indians.	Total.	Fiscal Year.	Chi- nese.	Japan- ese.	East Indians.	Total.
1901.....	2,544	6	-	2,550	1919.....	4,333	1,178	-	5,511
1902.....	3,587	-	-	3,587	1920.....	544	711	-	1,255
1903.....	5,329	-	-	5,329	1921.....	2,435	532	10	2,977
1904.....	4,847	-	-	4,847	1922.....	1,746	471	13	2,230
1905.....	77	354	45	476	1923.....	711	369	21	1,101
1906.....	168	1,922	387	2,477	1924.....	674	448	40	1,162
1907 <sup>1</sup> .....	291	2,042	2,124	4,457	1925.....	-	501	46	547
1908.....	2,234	7,601	2,623	12,458	1926.....	-	421	62	483
1909.....	2,106	495	6	2,607	1927.....	-	475	60	535
1910.....	2,302	271	10	2,583	1928.....	3	478	56	537
1911.....	5,320	437	5	5,762	1929.....	1	445	52	498
1912.....	6,581	765	3	7,349	1930.....	-	194	58	252
1913.....	7,445	724	5	8,174	1931.....	-	205	80	285
1914.....	5,512	856	88	6,456	1932.....	-	195	47	242
1915.....	1,258	592	-	1,850	1933.....	1	115	63	179
1916.....	89	401	1	491	1934.....	2	105	33	140
1917.....	393	648	-	1,041					
1918.....	769	883	-	1,652	<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>61,302</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>5,933</b>	<b>92,080</b>

<sup>1</sup> 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 is thought to have received its first Chinese immigrants some time before 1870. The original occupations of these immigrants were laundry workers 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 Government in 1884 to investigate Chinese immigration, and this Commission recommended the imposition of a head tax of \$10 upon Chinese entering Canada, together with registration and special legislation regulating the entry of Chinese domestic servants. This led to the passage of legislation in 1885 (48-49 Vict., c. 71), providing that thereafter Chinese of the labouring class should be required, as a condition of entering Canada, to pay a head tax of \$50 each. On Jan. 1, 1901 (63-64 Vict., c. 32), this tax was increased to \$100, and on Jan. 1, 1904 (3 Edw. VII, c. 8), after another Royal Commission had reported on this matter, the head tax was further increased to \$500. This tax was paid by all Chinese immigrants except consular officers, merchants and clergymen and their families, tourists, men of science, students and teachers. In spite of this restrictive legislation, the number of Chinese enumerated at the decennial censuses rose from 4,383 in 1881 to 17,312 in 1901, to 27,774 in 1911, to 39,587 in 1921 and 46,519 in 1931. Of this latter number, 43,051 were males and only 3,468 females. Over 58 p.c. of all the Chinese in Canada, *viz.*, 27,139 were residents of British Columbia.