

16.—Record of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1912-34, with Totals 1886-1900 and 1901-11.

Fiscal Year.	Paying Tax.	Exempt from Tax.	Percentage of Total Arrivals Admitted, Exempt from Tax.	Registrations for Leave.	Total Revenue.
	No.	No.	p.c.	No.	\$
Totals (1886 to 1900, Inclusive)	28,637	394	1.36	15,853	1,454,239
Totals (1901 to 1911, Inclusive)	25,160	3,655	12.69	29,409	6,147,260
1912.....	6,083	498	7.57	4,322	3,049,722
1913.....	7,078	367	4.93	3,742	3,549,242
1914.....	5,274	238	4.32	3,450	2,644,593
1915.....	1,155	103	8.19	4,373	588,124
1916.....	20	69	77.53	4,064	19,389
1917.....	272	121	30.78	3,312	140,487
1918.....	650	119	15.47	2,907	336,757
1919.....	4,066	267	6.16	3,244	2,069,669
1920.....	363	181	33.27	5,529	538,479
1921.....	885	1,550	63.66	6,807	474,332
1922.....	1,459	287	16.44	7,532	743,032
1923.....	652	59	8.30	6,682	434,557
1924.....	625	51	7.54	5,661	334,039
1925.....	-	-	-	5,992	308,659
1926.....	-	-	-	3,947	25,969
1927.....	-	-	-	5,987	14,844
1928.....	2	1	33.33	5,087	25,679
1929.....	-	1	100.00	5,480	30,795
1930.....	-	-	-	5,682	30,799
1931.....	-	-	-	5,783	28,846
1932.....	-	-	-	4,387	11,584
1933.....	-	1	100.00	3,626	9,152
1934.....	-	2	100.00	2,156	7,237

The Chinese Immigration Act of 1923 (13-14 Geo. V. c. 38),* limits the entry to or landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, to the following classes:

- (a) Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- (b) Children born in Canada of parents of Chinese origin or descent, who have left Canada for educational or other purposes, on substantiating their identity to the satisfaction of the controller at the port or place where they seek to enter on their return;
- (c) Merchants as defined by such regulations as the Minister may prescribe; students coming to Canada for the purpose of attending, and while in actual attendance at, any Canadian university or college authorized by statute or charter to confer degrees;
- (d) Persons in transit through Canada;

the last two classes to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer. As a result of this legislation no Chinese were admitted to the country as immigrants in the fiscal years ended 1925, 1926 and 1927; three are shown by the above table to have been admitted in 1928, one in 1929, none in 1930, 1931, 1932, one in 1933 and two in 1934.

Japanese Immigrants.—Japanese immigration to Canada commenced about 1896, and a total of some 12,000 came in between then and 1900, but at the Census of 1901 the total number enumerated as domiciled in the Dominion was only 4,738; in 1911, 9,021; in 1921, 15,868; in 1931, 23,342—22,205 of these latter being domiciled in British Columbia. The immigration of Japanese was especially active in the fiscal years 1906 to 1908, in which three years a total of 11,565 entered the country. In the latter year an agreement was made with the Japanese Government, under which the latter undertook to limit the number of passports issued to Japanese immigrants to Canada. The statistics of Table 15 show that Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929. Only 105 Japanese immigrants entered Canada in 1934.

*R. S. C. 1927, c. 95.
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