

17.—Record of Revenue Receipts and Registrations for Leave of Chinese Immigrants, fiscal years ended Mar. 31, 1931-33, with Totals 1886-1909, and by decades, 1901-30.

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).....	26,637	391	1.34	15,853	1,454,230
Totals (1901 to 1910, inclusive).....	29,645	2,850	12.13	25,453	3,885,294
Totals (1911 to 1920, inclusive).....	29,476	2,768	8.58	38,809	15,198,518
Totals (1921 to 1930, inclusive).....	3,623	1,949	33.00	58,857	2,422,795
1931.....	Nil	Nil	-	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
1935.....	"	Nil	-	2,103	6,506
1936.....	"	"	-	2,138	6,501
1937.....	"	1	100.00	2,059	9,893
1938.....	"	Nil	-	792	2,359

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:—

- Members of the diplomatic corps or other government representatives, their suites and their servants, and consuls and consular agents;
- 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;
- 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.
- Persons in transit through Canada.

Classes (c) and (d) are to possess passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer.

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 1908 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. Japanese immigration has been very restricted since 1929, only 139 Japanese immigrants having entered Canada in the fiscal year 1938.

East Indian Immigrants.—The immigration of East Indians, like Japanese, did not become active until the fiscal years 1906-08, when 5,134 arrived (see Table 15, p. 206, of the 1938 Year Book). However, as a consequence of the operation of the Immigration Regulations, East Indian immigration has for years been comparatively small. A resolution of the Imperial War Conference of 1918 declared that "it is the inherent function of the Governments of the several communities of the British Commonwealth that each should enjoy complete control of the composition of its own population by means of restriction on immigration from any of the other communities". However, it was recommended that East Indians, already

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