

Table 14 gives the same information from 1929, the first year for which these statistics were compiled on the basis of the calendar year.

14.—Record of Oriental Immigrants, Calendar Years, 1929-39

Year	Chinese	Japanese	East Indians	Total
1929.....	1	180	49	230
1930.....	Nil	218	80	298
1931.....	"	174	52	226
1932.....	1	119	61	181
1933.....	1	106	36	143
1934.....	1	126	33	160
1935.....	Nil	70	26	96
1936.....	"	103	13	116
1937.....	1	146	11	158
1938.....	Nil	57	9	66
1939.....	"	44	19	63

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, 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 last 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.