





PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

REPORT

on

ORIENTAL ACTIVITIES

Within the Province

Prepared for the  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



## INTRODUCTION

The lack of statistical and other information in a readily available form has been found by members of the Legislature when the question of Oriental penetration of British Columbia has come up for deliberation. The information was known to be in existence but scattered through governmental and municipal records.

When the Advisory Board of the Farmer's Institute was in session during the legislative session of 1925, considering representations to be made to the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture, the need for a survey covering all fields of activity and including city, country, and unorganized territory was a subject of discussion. The members of the Board expressed the opinion that the resolutions presented and statements made from time to time on this important matter could not be intelligently dealt with until a true presentation of the whole situation was available. The following resolution was therefore adopted by the Board:

"Whereas reports appear to indicate that serious and continued inroads by the Oriental are being made into all lines of business activity throughout the Province:

"And whereas there is an absence of accurate information concerning the extent of the hold gained by him in any and every direction in British Columbia:

"Therefore we request that your Committee recommend to the Legislature that a report be prepared on this subject, asking available this desired information, which should cover every phase of activity."

On this resolution being presented to the Committee on Agriculture, that body at once requested the Honourable the Minister of Agriculture to have the necessary data prepared before another session, so that the whole situation might be intelligently placed before the members of the House. The Bureau of Provincial Information and the statistician to the Department of Agriculture were instructed to give effect to the request, and the information contained in the present report was assembled during the recess and placed before the Select Standing Committee on Agriculture as soon as it organized for the session of 1926-7.

Another resolution submitted by the Advisory Board at the same time as that quoted above was in the following terms:-

"Resolved, that the Legislature be requested to investigate as to whether legislation can be enacted to prevent Chinese and Japanese from owning, selling, leasing, or renting land in British Columbia, or, in the alternative, imposing conditions upon their rights of ownership."

In transmitting this resolution to the House with its endorsement the Committee stated the opinion that it was absolutely reasonable and most desirable.

The opinion of the people of British Columbia upon the whole subject of Oriental immigration, land-holding, and competition in trade has been affirmed and reaffirmed several times over a long period of years by the voice of their representatives in the Leg-



islative Assembly. The last occasion upon which this considered declaration was made by the people of the Province which suffers most from the evils of Oriental penetration was December 17th, 1924, when the following resolution was supported from all parts of the House, and was adopted unanimously:-

"Whereas there were in British Columbia, according to the last Dominion census, 25, 532 Chinese and 15,006 Japanese:

"And whereas statistics show that there is a very large natural increase of Orientals in British Columbia, multiplying each succeeding year to an alarming extent:

"And whereas the standard of living of the average Oriental is far below that of the white man, thus enabling him to live comfortably on a much lower wage than our white men:

"And whereas the Orientals have invaded many fields of industrial and commercial activities to the serious detriment of our white citizens:

"And whereas considerable unemployment always exists in British Columbia, partly due to the fact that large numbers of Orientals are filling situations in our industrial and commercial life which could be filled by our white citizens:

"And whereas the Orientals are fast invading the commercial areas of many municipalities and districts of British Columbia, carrying on commercial and industrial pursuits:

"And whereas many of our white merchants are being forced out of business by such commercial and industrial invasion:

"Therefore it is resolved, that this House go on record as being utterly opposed to the further influx of Orientals into this Province; and, further, that this House places itself on record as being in favour of the enactment of such amendment to the 'Immigration Act of Canada' as is necessary to completely prohibit Asiatic immigration into Canada.

"Be it further resolved, that the Government of the Dominion of Canada be respectfully requested to grant adherence on the part of Canada to no treaty or binding international obligation in any form whatsoever having the effect of limiting the authority or power of Provincial Legislatures in respect of the regulation of social and industrial activities within the Provinces; and, further, that the Government of the Dominion of Canada be respectfully requested to forthwith take the action necessary to bring about the denunciation of any and all treaties in so far as the terms and provisions of the same have the effect of depriving the Dominion of Canada of the power of regulation, control, and prohibition of Asiatic immigration.

"Be it further resolved, that this House is also of the opinion that the field of industrial and commercial activities of all Orientals now in Canada and particularly British Columbia should be restricted by legislation.



"And be it further resolved, that an humble Address be presented to his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, praying that he cause a copy of this resolution to be transmitted to the Hon. the Secretary of State or other proper official at Ottawa, for presentation to his Excellency the Governor-General in Council."

A copy of this was sent forward to the Federal Government and its receipt acknowledged in due course.

The facts assembled by the Bureau of Provincial Information from official sources bring out the following, among other, phases of the question:-

(1). That at the beginning of 1927 the Oriental population of the Province is at least 46,500, or in other words, 1 in every 12 persons.

(2). That the Japanese birth rate is 40 per 1,000, as compared with a general birth rate of all races, except native Indians, of 18 per 1,000.

(3). That the increase in the Japanese population through the excess of births over deaths is greater by more than 2 to 1 than the immigration of people of that race.

(4). That the arrivals of Japanese women have greatly outnumbered the arrivals of men for several years past, and that at the present time two women come in for every man that enters.

(5). That of the Oriental arrivals in Canada for the past twenty years British Columbia got 80 percent of the Chinese, over 98 percent of the Japanese, and nearly 99 percent of the Hindus.

(6). That Orientals own land and improved property in British Columbia to an aggregate value of \$10,491,250 and lease property valued at \$1,099,500.

(7). That over 11,300 Orientals are employed in industries of the Province, and that, for instance, while the proportion employed in the lumbering industry generally has been reduced to 20 percent, there are between 30 and 40 percent employed in saw and planing mills and close on 50 percent in shingle mills.

(8). That in 1925, there were 3,231 Asiatics carrying on in licensed trades and callings, and that in the cities they constitute an incredibly large percentage of the total number of licensed in some callings.

(9). That in three years the number of Japanese children in the public schools has increased by 74 percent, while in the same time, the number of white children has increased by 6 percent.

(10). That in the fishing industry upon which the Orientals appeared to have a strangle-hold a few years ago, the policy of a gradual reduction in the number of licences allowed to them is bringing the industry back into the hands of white men and native Indian fishermen.

The statistical branch of the Department of Agriculture brings out the following facts regarding the Oriental in agriculture:-

(1). That in the four years from 1921 to 1925 the acreage of land owned by Orientals increased by approximately 5,000 acres and



the land leased by approximately 1,500 acres.

(2). That of the acreage in small fruits at the present time the proportion held by Orientals is 30.6 percent, while in number they constitute but one-seventh of the growers; the holdings average 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres to each white grower and 4 acres to each Oriental grower.

(3). That with the production under glass, which has been quite marked of late years, the Oriental is more and more increasing his hold on this branch of the industry; that where in 1923 he constituted 9 percent of growers with 28 percent of glass area, in 1925 he constituted 13 percent of growers with 37 percent of glass area.

(4). That while the total increase in glass area between the 1923 and 1925 greenhouse surveys was 22 percent, the increase in white operation was but 8 percent and the increase in Oriental aggregation, 58 percent.

(5). That the handling of produce and garden-truck by peddlers or hucksters is almost entirely in the hands of the Chinese, and that the same applies to the sale of vegetables in stores, to the extent of 91 percent in one city.

#### ORIENTAL POPULATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

There are no official statistics of the present population of the country in any particular. It is possible, however, to get a fairly close approximation of the Oriental population of British Columbia at, say, the end of 1925, by taking the Dominion census and immigration records and the natural increase shown by the Provincial vital statistics.

On this basis it appears that at the date mentioned there would be in this Province 25,216 Chinese, 19,455 Japanese, and 1,103 Hindus, or a total of 45,774 people of Oriental races.

The Census Office estimate of the population of the Province at June 1st, 1925, was 560,500, so that the approximate proportion of Orientals would be 82 in every 1,000.

		% of total in Canada
Chinese in British Columbia at census, 1901.....	14,885	86.0
Chinese in British Columbia at census, 1911.....	19,568	70.5
Chinese in British Columbia at census, June 1st, 1921.....	23,533	59.4
Immigration, fiscal year 1921-22 .....	995	
Immigration, fiscal year 1922-3 .....	326	
Immigration, fiscal year 1923-4 ..	341	
Immigration, fiscal year 1924-5 .....	---	
Immigration, April-December, 1925.....	---	
Births, 245; deaths, 227, natural increase, 1923.....	18	
Births, 228; deaths 201, natural increase 1924.....	27	
Births, 212; deaths 194, natural increase, 1925.....	17	
	25,257	



Carried forward.....	25,257	
Births, 197; deaths, 223; natural decrease, 1921..	26	
Births, 216; deaths 231, natural decrease, 1922....	15	41

Estimated Chinese in British Columbia, December,		
31st, 1925.....	25,216	
Increase over census, 1901.....		69.4%

Japanese in British Columbia at census, 1901.....	4,597	97.0
Japanese in British Columbia at census, 1911.....	8,587	95.2

Japanese in British Columbia at census, June 1, 1921...	15,006	94.6
Immigration, fiscal year 1921-22 .....	452	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1922-23.....	350	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1923-24.....	422	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1924-25.....	481	
Immigration, April-December, 1925 (estimated).....	320	
Births, 592; deaths, 142; natural increase, 1921.....	450	
Births, 585; deaths, 190; natural increase, 1922.....	395	
Births, 658; deaths, 161; natural increase, 1923.....	496	
Births, 672; deaths, 153; natural increase, 1924.....	518	
Births, 743; deaths, 178; natural increase, 1925.....	565	

Estimated Japanese in British Columbia, December,		
31st, 1925.....	19,455	
Increase over census, 1901.....		323.21%

Hindus in British Columbia at census, 1901 (none given) .....	-----	
Hindus in British Columbia at census, 1911.....	2,292	98.0

Hindus in British Columbia at census, June 1st, 1921.....	951	93.6
Immigration, fiscal year, 1921-22.....	13	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1922-23.....	21	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1923-24.....	39	
Immigration, fiscal year, 1924-25.....	44	
Immigration, April-December, 1925 (estimated).....	35	

The natural increase is negligible at present

Estimated Hindus in British Columbia, December,		
31st, 1925.....	1,103	

Since the last census the natural increase of Chinese in the Province has practically been at a standstill, an aggregate surplus of 62 births in three years being offset by an aggregate surplus of 41 deaths in the other two years.

It is vastly different in the case of the Japanese. In the same period of time the aggregate increase in the Japanese population of the Province through the excess of births over deaths has exceeded that through immigration. In each year the births have greatly outnumbered the arrivals from Japan, in 1925 the proportion being 15 births to every 8 arrivals by sea.



The birth-rate of Japanese in British Columbia is 40 per 1,000 of the population of that race. The birth-rate of the whole population, excluding Indians, keeps about 18 per 1,000, while the rate of natural increase per 1,000 is between 9 and 10.

There has always been a certain amount of difficulty in securing registrations of Oriental births, and there is some ground for the suspicion that even yet, with the greatest vigilance on the part of officials of the Provincial Board of Health, there are births which are not reported. Comparison of a series of the reports by the Registrar of Vital Statistics will show what a number of births, chiefly Orientals, are not registered until years after. The figures of actual births for the years given above are as they stand at the end of 1925 registration, but are subject to addition every year hereafter as further births in these several years are registered.

For the past twenty years the arrivals of immigrants of Asiatic origin at the ocean ports of Canada, chiefly on the Pacific Coast, segregated as to males, females, and children, and the number destined for British Columbia, have been as shown for the several years in the following tables:-

Fiscal Year	<u>CHINESE</u>				Destined for B. C.
	Males	Females	Children	Total	
1906-7 (9 mos.)	63	9	20	92	68
1907-8	1,719	39	126	1,884	1,554
1908-9	1,695	36	156	1,887	1,539
1909-10	1,866	58	232	2,156	1,948
1910-11	4,859	77	342	5,278	4,794
1911-12	5,776	80	391	6,247	5,480
1912-13	7,029	85	331	7,445	6,691
1913-14	5,230	89	193	5,512	4,679
1914-15	1,147	40	71	1,258	863
1915-16	42	18	28	88	52
1916-17	297	33	63	393	128
1917-18	695	26	48	769	254
1919-20	389	67	88	544	347
1920-21	2,001	135	299	2,435	2,065
1921-22	1,125	114	507	1,746	995
1922-23	232	59	420	711	326
1923-24	59	36	579	674	341
1924-25	---	---	---	---	---
1925 (12 mos)	---	---	---	---	---
Totals	38,319	1,064	4,068	43,452	34,939 80.4%



JAPANESE

Fiscal Year	Males	Females	Children	Total	Destined for B. C.
1906-7 (9 mos.)	1,766	242	34	2,042	2,038
1907-8	6,945	566	90	7,601	7,589
1908-9	312	153	30	495	473
1909-10	104	134	33	271	250
1910-11	170	217	50	437	432
1911-12	322	362	81	765	763
1912-13	252	424	48	724	718
1913-14	354	447	55	856	844
1914-15	191	358	43	592	579
1915-16	148	233	20	401	392
1916-17	301	310	37	648	622
1917-18	459	370	54	883	852
1918-19	584	530	64	1,178	1,137
1919-20	280	389	42	711	686
1920-21	145	338	49	532	514
1921-22	140	300	31	471	452
1922-23	141	197	31	369	350
1923-24	184	233	31	448	422
1924-25	182	269	50	501	481
Totals	12,980	6,072	873	19,925	19,594 98.34%
1925 (11 mos.)	114	214	72	400	-----

HINDUS

Fiscal Year	Males	Females	Children	Total	Destined for B. C.
1907-9 (9 mos.)	2,120	2	2	2,124	2,112
1907-8	2,620	-	3	2,623	2,619
1908-9	5	1	-	6	-----
1909-10	9	1	-	10	6
1910-11	4	-	1	5	1
1911-12	2	1	-	3	1
1912-13	-----	2	3	5	5
1913-14	78	2	8	88	65
1914-15	-----	-	-	-----	-----
1915-16	1	-	-	1	-----
1916-17	-----	-	-	-----	-----
1917-18	-----	-	-	-----	-----
1918-19	-----	-	-	-----	-----
1919-20	-----	-	-	-----	-----
1920-21	7	2	1	10	9
1921-22	5	4	4	13	13
1922-23	12	5	4	21	21
1923-24	25	11	4	40	39
1924-25	21	14	11	46	44
Totals	4,909	45	41	4,995	4,935 98.79%



The total immigration via ocean ports, destined for British Columbia, during these years, and the proportion of this which was Oriental, was as follows:-

Year	Total	Oriental	All Other.
1906-7 (9 mos.)	8,406	4,218	-----
1907-8	22,171	11,762	-----
1908-9	9,341	2,012	-----
1909-10	12,428	2,204	-----
1910-11	26,481	5,227	-----
1911-12	38,958	6,224	-----
1912-13	29,576	7,414	-----
1913-14	23,922	5,588	-----
1914-15	6,549	1,442	-----
1915-16	1,259	444	-----
1916-17	1,505	750	-----
1917-18	1,593	1,106	-----
1918-19	5,565	3,952	-----
1919-20	9,945	1,033	-----
1920-21	10,439	2,588	-----
1921-22	5,722	1,460	-----
1922-23	4,819	697	-----
1923-24	8,190	802	-----
1924-25	7,269	525	-----
Totals	234,318	59,468 25.38%	174,850 76.62%

In view of the greatly reduced percentage of Chinese shown by the census of 1921 as residing in British Columbia when compared with earlier years, and the smaller number of immigrants destined for here since the beginning of the war, the Committee will doubtless be interested in knowing what has become of the number who entered Canada of more recent years. According to the reports of the Department of Immigration and Colonization they have been flocking in the older Provinces.

Speaking generally of the surplus of Chinese immigrants who did not remain in this Province since 1914, they settled in Ontario and Quebec. In 1915-16 Quebec and Ontario got them, with a scattering to the others. In 1916-17 Quebec and Ontario, in that order, got greater part of the surplus, with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta following. Into 1918-19 Ontario and Quebec in reversed order from the year before, got 1,100 of the 1,500 surplus; Saskatchewan, 150; Alberta, Manitoba, and the Maritims, the remainder. In 1919-20 the order was Ontario, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec, Manitoba; in 1921-22, Ontario, Alberta, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Manitoba. In 1922-23 and the year following the order of preference of those who passed through British Columbia was Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba.



Since April 1, 1924, no Chinese have been admitted into Canada as immigrants. The "Chinese Immigration Act" of 1923 restricts the landing in Canada of persons of Chinese origin or descent, irrespective of allegiance or citizenship, other than those born in Canada, merchants and students. The two classes last named must be in possession of valid passports issued by the Government of China and endorsed by a Canadian immigration officer at the port of departure, and they can land only at Vancouver or Victoria. "Merchant" for the purposes of the Act, means one who devotes his undivided attention to mercantile pursuits, dealing exclusively in Chinese manufactures or produce or in exporting to China goods of Canadian produce or manufacture, who has been in such business for at least three years, and who has not less than \$2,500 invested in it. The designation does not include any merchant's clerk, tailor, mechanic, huckster, peddler, drier or curer of fish, or any one having any connection with a restaurant, laundry, or rooming-house. Persons over 15 must be able to read English, French, or some language.

Answering a question in the House of Commons last session, the Hon. the Minister of Immigration and Colonization stated that the only Chinese entering Canada during the year 1925 came in under permit for a limited stay. Of these there were 80 of whom 33 had already passed out of Canada when the answer was given. According to occupations there were 8 actors and actresses, 10 nuns (nurses), a bank manager and his wife, a consul in training, a secretary to a consul, 2 wives of consuls, 6 members of consul's families, 5 servants of consuls, 2 physicians, an infant, a merchant, a missionary, a professor's wife, 5 servants of tourists, 30 students, 2 wives of students, and 2 teachers.

As the figures for Japanese and Hindu immigration demonstrate, virtually every person of these races who landed in Canada came with the intention of settling in British Columbia. It will be observed that, while Hindu immigration is relatively very small, there has been an increasing number of them each year since 1920, after an entire cessation of the East Indian influx to this Province for six years.

Attention might be drawn to the immigration figures of Japanese, and their bearing on the problems of increase in school population of this race. There has always been a high proportion of female immigrants from that country, but since 1909, with the exception of two years, more females than males have entered the Province annually. In the aggregate, from April 1st, 1909 to March 31st, 1925 the proportions were 5,111 females to 3,957 males. To the end of 1925 this continued in the ratio of 2 to 1 and presumably the same has been true of 1926. This has been chiefly due, no doubt, to the admission of 'picture-brides', and possibly in some cases to wives of men already in the country coming later.

In regard to "children", it must be remembered that this description covers all under 18, which age in the Oriental is marked by a greater advance towards adolescence than in the case of the white



racess. There is little doubt that the great majority of these are not "children" in the sense in which the word applies to most other immigrant races, but are potential competitors in industry from the moment of arrival.

The following comparative figures are taken from the reports of the Dominion census of 1921:-

	Total	British	Chinese	Jap.	Others
Population, Canada	8,677,887	4,869,090	39,587	15,868	3,753,342
Males	4,473,824	2,488,643	37,163	10,520	1,937,498
Females	4,204,063	2,380,447	2,424	5,348	1,815,844
Population, B. C.	502,205	387,513	23,533	15,006	76,153
Males	281,945	205,030	21,820	9,863	45,432
Females	220,260	182,483	1,713	5,143	30,921
Births in Canada	255,307	-----	-----	-----	-----
Births in B. C.	10,120	8,319	173	553	1,075
Rate per 1000, Canada	29.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rate per 1000, B. C.	20.1	21.4	7.6	36.8	14.1
Rate per 1000 of female pop. only in Canada	60.7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Rate per 1000 female pop. only in B. C.	40.5	45.5	100.9	107.5	34.7

Indians are not included in the above computations. At the time of the census there were 110,596 (56,121 males and 54,475 females) in Canada and 23,377 (11,464 males and 10,913 females) in British Columbia. Births totalling 343 gave a birth rate per 1,000 total population of 15.3 and a rate per 1,000 females only of 31.4

#### ORIENTAL LAND-HOLDING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Returns from municipal and provincial assessors, although not complete in all details in a few instances, show that Oriental land-owners hold property in this Province to an assessed value, which in the aggregate is well over eleven and one-half million dollars. The statements which follow account for a total of \$11,590,796.

It is very difficult to say how much land or improved land is held under lease by Orientals, there being no statistics which record this. Municipal officials have given the benefit of their personal knowledge of holdings thus leased, so far as it goes, and while the information so obtained is necessarily very incomplete, it reports the holding under lease of at least 8,097 acres, of an assessed value of considerably over \$1,000,000, besides 6,195 acres leased from the Crown in unorganized districts, or 14,292 acres.

Members of the Chinese race own within municipal limits 782 specified and sundry unspecified lots, assessed value (incomplete) \$6,546,519, and 1,208.875 acres, assessed value \$412,240 (both incomplete).



They lease 6,761.407 acres and 30 lots, assessed value (incomplete) \$567,312, besides 220 (incomplete) stores. So far as the information is contained below, they own or lease property assessed at \$7,526,071.

Japanese owners hold 5,736.639 acres (incomplete), assessed value \$1,003,481, as well as 533 specified and sundry unspecified lots, assessed value (incomplete) \$1,616,911. They lease 764.48 acres, assessed at \$43,790 (incomplete), and 232 (incomplete) stores. The total value of property owned or leased is \$2,664,182.

Hindus are owners of 277.13 acres, assessed value \$61,230, and 211 specified and sundry unspecified lots, assessed value \$130,380 (all figures incomplete). They lease 570.84 acres, assessed value \$18,699 (incomplete), 3 lots and 16 stores (latter figure incomplete). The total value owned and leased is \$210,309.

So far as information has been obtainable, and keeping in mind the deficiencies which render all final totals incomplete, the land-holding represented in municipalities is as follows in assessed value:-

	Owned	Leased	Total
Chinese	\$6,958,759	\$567,312	\$7,526,071
Japanese	2,620,392	43,790	2,664,182
Hindus	191,610	18,699	210,309
Totals	\$9,770,861	\$629,801	\$10,400,562

The aggregate value of property owned and leased in cities, districts, and villages by the several Asiatic races was as follows:-

	Cities	Districts	Villages	Total
Chinese	\$6,237,666	\$1,258,980	\$29,425	\$7,526,071
Japanese	1,505,161	1,104,532	54,489	2,664,182
Hindus	74,030	135,539	740	210,309
Totals	\$7,816,857	\$2,499,501	\$84,654	\$10,400,562

In the unorganized districts Orientals own 11,710.76 acres, assessed value \$720,546, and lease from the Crown 6,195.11 acres, assessed value \$469,688. The grand total in assessed land value of all property in the following statements, so far as the figures have been furnished, is \$11,590,796, owned or leased by people of the Asiatic races.

It is worth while noting in regard to land-holding in rural municipalities that to a considerable extent the Japanese are owners of the land they till, while the Chinese lease from, presumably, white owners. The reason for this, is of course, the well-known fact that Chinese methods of cultivation exhaust the soil, rendering it necessary



for them to periodically to move on to fresh acreage.

REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY ORIENTALS WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITIES AND IN THE UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AT DECEMBER 31st, 1925, WITH AN ESTIMATE OF THE AMOUNT OF PROPERTY LEASED TO ORIENTALS.

Cities

	Chinese		Japanese		Hindus	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Alberni	8 lots (4 owners)	\$ 3,175	14 lots (1 owner)	\$ 350	3 lots (1 owner)	\$ 75.
Armstrong	16 acres	6,660	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Lots	13,350				
Leased	200 acres					
Chilliwack	Lots	6,100	.....	.....	Lots	125
Leased	25 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Courtenay	Lots	11,150	Lots	1,200	.....	.....
Granbrook	Lots	59,165	Lots	19,195	.....	.....
Leased	4 stores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cumberland	.....	.....	Lots	5,000	.....	.....
Duncan	19 lots	30,850	8 lots & 4 acres	7,730	2 lots	470
Enderby	3 lots	5,575	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fernie	10 lots	31,650	3 lots	2,850	.....	.....
	2 acres	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Forks x	Lots	3,775	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenwood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kamloops	Lots	76,830	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased		8,270	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaslo	1 lot	2,330	1 lot	1,150	.....	.....
	6 acres	3,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kelowna	19 lots (3 acres)	53,350	10 lots (1.5 ac.)	7,725	1 lot (0.14 ac)	125
Ladysmith	2 lots	5,050	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herritt	Lots	17,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	Lots	75,875	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson	97 lots (abt. 35 owners)	59,510	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Westminster	Abt. 60 lots	.....	50 to 60 lots	.....	abt. 50 lots	.....
	Abt. 30 acres	.....	.....	.....	abt 8 acres	.....
Leased	knot known	.....	.....	not known	not known	.....
North Vancouver	Lots	17,041	Lots	33,230	Lots	6,385
Leased	not known	.....	not known	.....	not known	.....
Port Alberni	Lots	2,485	Lots	1,981	Lots	880

x Dining Rooms of two hotels run by Chinese. There are no Chinese on the land in this District.



Cities (cont'd.)

	Chinese		Japanese		Hindus	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Port Coquitlam	10 acres	\$.....	.....	\$.....	.....	\$.....
	2 lots					
Port Moody	5 lots	8,685	4 lots	2,160	16 lots	4,790
	(4 owners)		(3 owners)		(13 owners)	
Leased	2 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince George	Lots	22,555	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(7 owners)					
Prince Rupert	73 lots	118,750	43 lots	60,745	.....	.....
	(4.4 acres)		(2.529 ac.)			
Revelstoke	20 lots	36,100	2 lots	1,825	.....	.....
Rossland	9 lots	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	2 1/2 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	30 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Arm	4 lots	7,400	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(4 owners)					
Slocan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trail	Lots	29,550	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vancouver	Lots	2,468,015	Lots	1,340,720	Lots	56,180
Leased	213 tenants		232 tenants		16 tenants	
Vernon	Lots	53,280	Lots	4,850	.....	.....
Leased	abt. 500				.....	.....
	acres X	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria	300 owners	between about a	14,000	half	5,000	
	(estate.)	2,500,000	dozen	dozen	owners	
		and	owners			
		3,000,000				
Leased	not known	.....	not known	.....	not known	.....
	240 lots	190,325	92 lots	8,695	71 1/2 lots	5,335
	Lots	5,856,371	Lots	1,420,266	Lots	468,570
	73.525 ac.	182,700	8.029 ac.	76,200	8.14 ac.	125
	leased;		leased;		leased;	
	275 1/2 acres	8,270				
	216 1/2 stores		232 1/2 stores	.....	16 1/2 stores	

Districts

Burnaby	23 acres	\$25,735	8.24 ac.	\$40,965	3.20 ac.	\$15,265
	(33 owners)		(153 owners)		(31 owners)	
Leased	200 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilliwack	Lots	11,300	.....	.....	8.20 ac.	800
Leased	1,000 ac.	.....	47 ac.	.....	152 ac.	.....
Coldstream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	235.965 ac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coquitlam	24 lots	4,650	115.59 ac	25,028	2 ac.	800
	4 acres	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	40 acres	400	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delta	202 acres	17,375	253 ac.	33,120	65 ac.	11,980
Leased	590 acres	.....	60 ac.	.....	125 ac.	.....

(X) To 17 Chinese bosses, who sublet to 63 workers.



Districts cont'd

	1 lot	\$ 500	2 lots	\$ 1,000	1 lot	\$ 500
Esquimalt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraser Mills	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glenmore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent	1/2 ac.	600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	20 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Langley (X)	5.25 ac. (2 owners)	500	703 ac. (31 owners)	30,320	19.5 ac. (3 owners)	1,960
Leased	71 acres	5,800	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Ridge	4 acres (4 owners)	3,410	2,378 ac. (192 owners)	339,487	91 ac. (3 owners)	2,450
Leased	6 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Natsqui	.....	.....	680 ac.	45,000	50 ac.	6,800
Leased	50 acres	.....	.....	.....	68 ac.	.....
Mission	.....	.....	803 ac.	101,219	30 ac.	1,170
North Cowichan	2 lots	1,120	6 lots	9,860	.....	.....
.....	8.15 ac.	1,575	21 ac.	3,800	.....	.....
Leased	200 ac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Vancouver	184 lots (110 owners)	65,403	.....	.....	33 lots (27 owners)	7,455
.....	160 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	not known	.....	not known	.....	not known	.....
Oak Bay	2 lots	6,220	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peachland (z)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penticton	8 lots	17,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10.7 ac.	1,900	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	7.242 ac.	2,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pitt Meadows (z)	.....	.....	255.41 ac.	38,890	.....	.....
Leased	.....	.....	.....	.....	235.84 ac.	18,699
Point Grey	lots and	.....	acreage	156,397	lots &	19,880
Leased	acreage	10,855	lots and	.....	acreage	.....
.....	not known	.....	not known	.....	not known	.....
Richmond	310 acres	50,805	97 ac.	28,080	.....	.....
Leased	2,344 ac.	384,667	100 ac.	18,000	.....	.....
Saanich	66 lots (43 owners)	180,125	19 lots (13 owners)	4,600	12 lots (7 owners)	4,780
.....	153.85 ac. (2 owners)	19,140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	275.2 ac.	97,890	147.48 ac.	25,790	.....	.....
.....	30 lots	65,485	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salmon Arm	.....	.....	85.37 ac.	6,100	.....	.....
Leased	250 acres	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Vancouver	230 lots	175,000	400 lots	158,000	91 lots	43,000
.....	105 ac.	105,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	240 ac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spallumcheen	87.9 ac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	400 ac.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sumas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summerland	.....	.....	40 ac.	25,291	.....	.....
Leased	.....	.....	250 acres	.....	.....	.....

- (x) 10 Japanese, 1 Chinese and 1 Hindu are non-resident owners of an aggregate of 283 acres of unimproved land included in figures above
- (z) The C.H.C. states that there is not a single Oriental in this munic.
- (1z) " " " pop. in April 1926 by actual count as 399 whites, 81 Japanese, 6 Chinese, total of 486. 1 person in 6 Japanese.



Districts (cont'd.)

	<u>Chinese</u>		<u>Japanese</u>		<u>Hindus</u>	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Surrey	56 acres	\$ 2,500	246 ac.	\$ 9,500	.....	.....
Leased	575 ac.	.....	160 ac.	.....	.....	.....
Tademeac	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Vancouver	Lots	425	Lots	4,085	.....	.....
	520 lots	450,116	427+lots	177,445	137+lots	55,735
	Lots	22,580	5,655.61	883,197	268.99+	61,105
			+acres		acres	
	1,130.35	229,540	.....	.....	.....	.....
	+ acres					
	leased;		leased;		leased;	
	6,504.407	491,257	764.48 ac.	43,790	570.84	.....
	acres				acres	

Villages

Abbotsford	.....	\$.....	1 lot	\$ 180	3 lots	\$ 740
Leased	2 stores	800	.....	.....	.....	.....
(2) Burns Lake	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Creston	Lots	12,000	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	Store	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mission	.....	.....	73 ac.	44,084	.....	.....
Smithers	20 lots	11,925	13 lots	10,225	.....	.....
Vanderhoof	2 lots	3,200	.....	.....	.....	.....
	22+lots	27,125	73 ac.	44,084	3 lots	740
	.....	.....	14 lots	10,405	.....	.....
	Leased;					
	3 stores	2,300	.....	.....	.....	.....

REAL PROPERTY OWNED BY ORIENTALS WITHIN THE MUNICIPALITY AND IN THE  
UNORGANIZED DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA (continued)

	<u>Unorganized Territory</u>					
	<u>Farm Lands</u>		<u>Improved Lands</u>		<u>Wild Lands</u>	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
	acres		acres		acres	
Alberni	270.60	\$ 13,770	378.80	\$26,584	.....	.....
	(2 owners)	64,400	(84 owners)			
Ashcroft	1,857	64,400	(19 owners)	44,150	.....	.....
	(6 owners)					
Leased	1,968	205,498	.....	.....	.....	.....
	(12 lessees)					

(2) The clerk states that the only Orientals in the village are three employed by hotels.



Unorganized Territory (cont'd)

	Chinese		Japanese		Hindus	
	Farm Lands Amount	Improved Lands Value	Farm Lands Amount	Improved Lands Value	Wild Lands Amount	Value
Atlin	.....	.....				
Comox	728.23 (10 owners)	18,036	94.16 (15 owners)	24,525	26 (1 owner)	260
Timber Lands	2,252 (3 owners)	128,699	.....	.....	..	...
Cowichan	.....	.....	22 (7 owners)	5,250	..	...
Fort Steele	.....	.....	511.49 (9 owners)	13,870	..	.....
Galiano Is. (see Saltspring Is.)	.....	.....	2.58 (14 owners)	16,650	..	...
Leased	.....	.....	40 (2 lessees)	3,100	..	.....
Kanloops	751.17 (9 owners)	15,800	.....	.....	..	...
Leased	1,194 (2 lessees)	128,200				
Kettle River & Princeton	470.70 (3 owners)	15,126	(11 owners)	7,900	37.65 (1 owner)	40
Lillooet	400 (3 owners)	7,100	3.06 (12 owners)	16,400	.....	.....
Leased	1,987.78 (14 lessees)	79,255	148 (1 lessee)	500	.....	.....
Hayne Is. (see Pender Is.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nanaimo	.....	.....	51.87 (22 owners)	61,375	5.60 (1 owner)	400
Nelson	9.77 (1 owner)	1,400	(4 owners)	3,300	.....	.....
New Westminster	45 (owner 1)	1,907	(7 owners)	5,680	57.55 (3 owners)	600
Nicola	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	430 (9 lessees)	41,565	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omineca	.....	.....	(9 owners)	6,525	.....	.....
Pender Island	699.50 ( owners)	23,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	257 (1 lessee)	4,200				
Pouce Coupe	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prince George	.....	.....	2.50 (1 owner)	75	263.81 (32 owners)	2,807
Prince Rupert	179.34 (4 owners)	3,020	(10 owners)	13,670	160 (1 owner)	800
Queshnel Forks	.....	.....	1,281 (32 owners)	67,993	.....	.....
Leased	.....	.....	80 (1 lessee)	250	.....	.....



Unorganized Territory (cont'd.)

	<u>Chinese</u>		<u>Japanese</u>		<u>Hindus</u>	
	<u>Farm Lands</u>		<u>Improved Lands</u>		<u>Wild Lands</u>	
	Amount	Value	Amount	Value	Amount	Value
Revelstoke	168 (2 owners)	\$ 7,800	(5 owners)	\$ 2,900	.....	....
Leased	8.33 (1 lessee)	2,800	.....	.....	... ..	.....
Saltspring Is.	50 (1 owner)	3,500	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leased	82 (4 lessees)	4,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Slocan	.....	.....	0.16 (3 owners)	1,225	.....	.....
Telegraph Creek			(1 owner)	400	.....	.....
Vancouver	6.7 (1 owner)	1,875	206.99 (11 owners)	5,680	.....	.....
Vernon	322.89 (18 owners)	52,800	4 (4 owners)	5,355	.....	.....
Victoria	77.14 (6 owners)	22,400	163.50 (2 owners)	3,600	180 (1 owner)	1,500

76	owners hold	6,086.04	acres of farm land, valued at....	\$252,333
282	"	"	2,722.11 " plus town lots improved	
			land, valued at....	333,107
40	"	"	730.61 " wild land, valued at.....	6,407
3	"	"	2,252 " timber land valued at.....	128,699
43	lessees hold	5,927.11	acres farm land, valued at.....	465,838
4	"	"	268 acres improved land, valued at.....	3,850

In other words; 449 Orientals occupy 17,905.87 acres in the un-organized districts, of an assessed value of \$1,190,234. By leased is to be understood leased from the Crown. There is no estimate of the amount of Crown-granted land which is leased by the owners to Oriental tenants, but it is known to be very considerable.

There are no lands owned or leased by Orientals within the cities of Greenwood or Slocan, the district municipalities of Coldstream, Fraser Mills, Glenmore, Peachland, Sumas or Tadanac, or the village of Burns Lake.

Any lands in this Province owned by Chinese have been acquired by them from white owners, by whom, or by some predecessor in title, they were obtained by Crown grant. The "Land Act" contains a proviso against the pre-emption of purchase of Crown lands by any person of the Chinese race, and this has been the law for more than forty years. Section 137 enacts: "It shall not be lawful for a Commissioner or any other person to issue a pre-emption record of any Crown land, or sell any portion thereof, to any Chinese. Any record of grant made contrary to the provisions of this section shall be void and of no effect."



ORIENTALS IN INDUSTRY

On the closing day of the session of 1925 the Honourable the Minister of Labour filed answers to certain questions regarding the number of Orientals in industrial employment over a series of years. The question calling for statistical reply were as follows:-

(1). At what figure does the Department of Labour estimate the number of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus employed in British Columbia industry in the first six months of 1925; in 1924; in 1923; 19 1922, in 1921, in 1920, etc. down to 1900?

(2). How many Chinese were employed in sawmills, in shingle-mills, in mines, in fishing, in agriculture, and in other industries in the first six months of 1925, in 1924, in 1923, in 1922, in 1921, in 1920, in 1910 and in 1900?

(3). How many Japanese were employed in sawmills, in shingle-mills in mines, in fishing, in agriculture, and in other industries in the same years?

(4). How many Hindus were employed in sawmills, in shingle-mills, in mines, in fishing, in agriculture, and in other industries in the same years?

The replies were as follows:-

(1). Chinese: 1925 (six months), 2,556; 1924, 6,391; 1923, 7,241; 1922 6,484; 1921, 5,691; 1920, 5,917; 1919, 5,347; 1918, 5,928. Japanese, 1925, (six months), 1,512; 1924, 3,809; 1923, 4,536; 1922, 3,832; 1921, 3,368; 1920, 3,001; 1919, 2,514; 1918, 2,759. Hindus: 1925 (six months), 392; 1924, 980; 1923, 1,151; 1922, 1,134; 1921, 784; 1920, 685; 1918, 567.

(2). Sawmills: 1924, 1,797; 1923, 1,956; 1922, 1,264; 1920, 1,487; 1919, 1,515; 1918, 1,071. Shingle-mills: 1924, 903; 1923, 1,233; 1922, 1,113; 1921, 1,019; 1920, 870; 1919, 801; 1918, 806. Mines: 1924, 621; 1923, 622; 1922, 795; 1921, 855; 1920, 948; 1919, 923; 1918, 1,126; other industries: 1924, 3,070; 1923, 3,430; 1922, 2,739; 1921, 2,443; 1920, 2,612; 1919, 2,198; 1918, 2,607.

(3). Sawmills: 1924, 1,384; 1923, 1,287; 1922, 1,180; 1921, 973; 1920, 916; 1919, 972; 1918, 861. Shingle-mills: 1924, 133; 1923, 417; 1922, 331; 1921, 323; 1920, 200; 1919, 241; 1918, 231. Other Industries: 1924, 2,115; 1923, 2,632; 1922, 2,142; 1921, 1,950; 1920, 1,666; 1919, 1,121; 1918, 1,103.

(4). Sawmills: 1924, 609; 1923, 862; 1922, 583; 1921, 445; 1920, 392; 1919, 476; 1918, 226. Shingle-mills: 1924, 21; 1923, 24; 1922, 37; 1921, 8; 1920, 45; 1919, --; 1918, 5. Mines: 1924, --; 1923, 59; 1922, --; 1921, --; 1920, 1; 1919, --, 1918, --. Other Industries: 1924, 150; 1923, 209; 1922, 514; 1921, 331; 1920, 304; 1919, 182; 1918, 336.

Note:- No statistics are available in respect to years prior to 1918.



The report of the Deputy Minister of Labour for the year ended December 31st, contained the following paragraphs:-

"The proportion of Asiatic workers in our industries also shows a decrease, and the 11.30 percent of Orientals is the smallest percentage recorded in any year since 1918, when the compilation of these returns was begun. In that year 20.37 percent of our industrial workers were of Asiatic origin. In the following year the percentage fell to 18.35, in 1920 to 16.64, and in later years it was 14.45 in 1921, 14.61 in 1922, 13.85 in 1923, 11.97 in 1924, and now 11.30. It is an odd circumstance that, while the Chinese in our industries have increased their numbers and kept up their proportion, both the Japanese and all the Hindus are a smaller factor than in 1924. From this it would appear that, while there is a reserve of Chinese labour in the Province which can be drawn upon when times are busy, the Japanese and Hindus are not in a position to respond so readily to a demand for extra help....

"Lumbering employed more Chinese and fewer Hindus, as also did the manufacture of food products, the miscellaneous group also showing a larger number of Chinese employed. The lower percentage of Japanese employees was chiefly accounted for in the manufacture of explosives and chemicals, food products, and the metal trades, little variation from the previous year being witnessed in the lumbering industry. The latter, which employed 22.34 percent of Asiatics in 1923 and 21.78 percent in 1924, reduced the proportion to 20.46 percent last year. This proportion differed greatly in the various branches of the industry. Thus, logging had 7.53 percent; sawmills, 33.73 percent; planing-mills, 36.85 percent; and shingle-mills, 46.89 percent."

The statistical tables in the report of the Department of Labour show the following figures regarding Orientals in the several industries during 1925:-

	MALE			FEMALE	
	Chinese	Hindus	Japanese	Chinese	Japanese
Lumber Industries	63,865	728	2,437		3
Other wood manufacturing	99	23	63		
Pulp and paper	83	1	554		1
Manufacturing food products	1,272	8	72	1	111
Coal-mining	522		71		
Metal-mining	54		73		2
Smelting	46				
Builders' materials	260	1	1		
Coast Shipping	413		71		
Contracting	93	13	53		
Chemicals, etc.	116		76		
Garment-making	28		9		7
House furnishings	1				



Report (cont'd)

	<u>MALE</u>			<u>FEMALE</u>	
	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Hindus</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>
Jewellery	1				
Laundry, cleaning, dyeing	47	1	14		5
Leather and fur	1	1	3		
Metal trades	1				
Oil-refining	1				
Printing and publishing	1		23		2
Street-railways, gas, power and telephones	24	4			
Totals	6,974	788	2,560	7	131

These statistics are obtained from the returns submitted by 4,138 firms of employers and do not include Orientals who are employed by wholesale and retail firms, railway, express, and ocean steamships, coal and wood yards, delivery and cartage services, or in agricultural or domestic occupation.

On January 17th the Hon. the Minister of Labour gave the information following, replying to the question given:-

1. What is the percentage of employment of Orientals in the major industries of the Province for the years 1900 to 1926 respectively?

2. What is the proportion of Chinese and Japanese for the corresponding period?

1. No information prior to establishment of Department of Labour in 1918; figures for 1926 not yet available.

Lumbering:- 1918, 39.58 percent; 1919, 40.71 percent; 1920, 30.10 percent; 1921, 27.15 percent; 1922, 25.63 percent; 1923, 22.34 percent; 1924, 21.78 percent; 1925, 20.46 percent;

Mining:- 1918, 14.52 percent; 1919, 15.62 percent; 1920, 11.55 percent; 1921, 15.46 percent; 1922, 8.56 percent; 1923, 8.04 percent; 1924, 6.73 percent; 1925, 6.18 percent.

Fishing: 1918, no information; 1919, 24.09 percent; 1920, 27.79 percent; 1921, 32.56 percent; 1922, 30.58 percent; 1923, 35.48 percent; 1924, 31.65 percent; 1925, 37.29 percent.

2. Lumbering: Chinese: 1918, 24.18 percent; 1919, 25.47 percent; 1920, 18.16 percent; 1921, 15.49 percent; 1922, 14.46 percent; 1923, 12.68 percent; 1924, 11.40 percent; 1925, 11.06 percent.



(2). Mining: Hindus: 1923, 0.54 percent. Japanese: 1918, 3.13 percent; 1920, 1.34 percent; 1921, 4.02 percent; 1922, 1.02 percent; 1923, 1.84 percent; 1924, 1.17 percent; 1925, 1.18 percent.

Fishing: Chinese: 1918, no information; 1919, 16.18 percent; 1920, 22.41 percent; 1921, 12.35 percent; 1923, 15.35 percent; 1924, 14.98 percent; 1925, 22.23 percent. Hindus: 1918, no information; 1919, nil; 1922, 0.41 percent; 1923, 0.48 percent; 1924, 1.35 percent; 1925, 0.18 percent. Japanese: 1918, no information; 1919, 7.84 percent; 1920, 4.65 percent; 1921, 19.71 percent; 1922, 19.60 percent; 1923, 17.86 percent; 1924, 15.42 percent; 1925, 14.78 percent.

No information in Department concerning agriculture.

### ORIENTALS IN THE FISHING INDUSTRY.

The regulation of the deep-sea fishing coming under the control of the Federal authorities, anything being done to reduce Oriental participation in that great industry of this Province, which had gradually assumed very large proportions as compared with whites and native Indians, is in their hands. Since 1922 a policy of reduction has been in effect. In regard to this policy the Chief Inspector of Fisheries for this Coast, Major J. A. Motherwell, Vancouver, speaks as follows in the annual report of the Fisheries Branch of Marine and Fisheries for 1923-24:-

"The gradual elimination of the Orientals from the fisheries of the Province is primarily for the purpose of providing greater encouragement to white men and Canadian Indians to take up fishing for a living. By reference to the very interesting statement attached the results in connection with the salmon gill-net operations in the several areas will be observed. Extending over the whole Province the increase in the number of whites was 9.5 percent, and in the case of Indians, 7.4 percent, and in the case of Orientals, a decrease of 40 percent, which was recommended by the 1922 Fisheries Commission. The total number of fishermen of all nationalities decreased 534, or 11.9 percent. On the Fraser River there was an increase of 6.2 percent in whites, but a decrease of 20.6 percent in the case of the Indians. On the Skeena River the increase in whites was 11.9 percent, and 16.2 percent in Indians.

"In the case of salmon-trolling, while the reduction in Orientals licences was 25 percent, the increase in Indians was 13.9 percent, but there was a decrease in whites of 6.1 percent. Out of 1,446 trolling licences issued for the Province, 1,154 were issued by District No. 3, 579 for the east coast and 575 for the west coast of Vancouver Island.



"It is interesting to note that on the east coast the increase in whites amount to 69.7 percent and in the case of Indians 343.4 percent, but on the west coast, where operations are considerably more difficult and hazardous there was a decreased percentage of 22.6 in the case of the whites and 14.1 percent in the case of Indians in spite of the reduction of 25 percent in Orientals.

"Cod-fishing by means of lines was not licensed prior to 1923, but for the purpose of including this method of fishing in the general reduction in the case of Orientals licences were required of all nationalities. It is the intention during 1924 to include cod hand-line licences in the general policy of a 40 percent reduction in the case of Orientals.

"Owing to the desirability of eliminating or greatly reducing the quantities of grayfish and the necessity of every encouragement to this end, and which policy was recommended by the Fisheries Commission of 1922, there is no limitation to the number of grayfish licences which may be issued to Orientals or other nationalities providing they are British subjects.

"The policy of the elimination of the Orientals in salmon-seining operations naturally resulted in the development of this class of fishing by whites. The experience has been that white seine crews can be just as efficient, if not more so, than the Oriental and this applies very largely to the Oriental as well."

The following is the statement referred to by Major Motherwell:-

#### SALMON GILL-NET LICENCES ISSUED IN 1923

	<u>Licences Issued, 1923</u>			
	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whole Province	1,642	1,122	1,193	3,957
Percentage (see below)				
District No. 1	414	27	523	964
District No. 2				
Nass River	33	116	95	244
Skeena River	178	337	385	900
Rivers and				
Smith Inlets	614	463	95	1,172
Outlying	349	120	66	535
Totals				
District No. 2	1,174	1,036	641	2,851
District No. 3	54	59	29	142



SALMON GILL-NET LICENCES ISSUED IN 1923 (cont'd.)Increase or Decrease From 1922 and Per Cent.

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total all Nationalities</u>
Whole Province	+172	+90	-796	-534
Percentage	9.5	7.4	40.0	11.9
District No. 1	+ 24	- 7	-349	-332
Percentage	6.2	20.6	40.0	25.6
District No. 2				
Nass River	+ 1	+ 2	- 63	- 60
Percentage	3.1	1.7	39.9	19.7
Skeena River	+ 19	+47	-257	-191
Percentage	11.9	16.2	40.0	17.5
Rivers and				
Smith Inlets	+ 47	- 4	- 62	- 19
Percentage	8.3	0.9	39.5	1.6
Outlying	+114	+41	- 45	-110
Percentage	48.5	51.9	40.5	25.9
Totals				
District No. 2	+181	+86	-427	-160
Percentage	18.2	9.1	40.0	5.3
District No. 3	- 33	+11	- 20	- 42
Percentage	36.9	22.9	40.9	22.8

SALMON-TROLLING LICENCES ISSUED IN 1923Licences Issued in 1923

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whole Province	698	499	249	1,446
District No. 1	25			25
District No. 2	162	104	1	267
District No. 3				
East Coast	336	139	104	579
West Coast	175	256	144	575
Totals				
District No. 3	511	395	248	1,154

Increase or Decrease From 1922 and Percent.

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total All Nationalities</u>
Whole Province	- 45	+ 61	- 83	- 67
Percentage	6.1	13.9	25.0	4.4
District No. 1	+ 8			+ 8
Percentage	47.1			47.1
District No. 2	-140	- 5	- 1	- 146
Percentage	46.4	4.6	50.0	35.3
District No. 3				
East Coast	+138	+108	-34	+212

(cont'd.)



SALMON TROLLING LICENCES ISSUED IN 1923 (cont'd.)Increase or Decrease From 1922 and Percent.

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total all Nationalities</u>
Percentage	69.7	343.4	24.7	57.8
West Coast	-51	-42	-48	-141
Percentage	22.6	14.1	25.0	19.7
Totals				
District No.	3+87	+66	-82	+ 71
Percentage	20.5	20.1	25.0	6.6

BOAT LICENCESLicences Issued in 1923

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whole Province	74	6	96	176
Percentage	(see below)			

Increase or Decrease From 1922 and Percent.

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total all Nationalities</u>
Whole Province	-3		-69	-72
Percentage	3.9		41.9	29.0

BUYERS' LICENCESLicences Issued in 1923

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total</u>
Whole Province	132	5	25	162

Increase or Decrease From 1922 and Percent. (All nationalities)

Whole Province	+47	-5	-16	+36
Percentage	55.3		39.0	28.6

Chief Motherwell in his report for 1925 has the following to say on the same subject:-

"The Department's policy of eliminating the Oriental from the fisheries of the Province with a view to placing the entire industry in the hands of white British subjects and Canadian Indians appears to be working out well, as is shown by attached statements, which covers a very large proportion of the total number of licences issued which Orientals were permitted to hold. In the salmon gill-net operations the Orientals during



the year 1925 held only 24 percent and in the salmon-trolling 10.5 percent of the total number issued in the Province.

"In the herring dry-salting operations a further reduction of 25 percent was made during the year, making a total of 50 percent, and in the case of salmon dry-salting, a first reduction of 25 percent went into effect, and it is the intention to continue this percentage each year until these industries are entirely in the hands of whites or Canadian Indians."

A statement showing the number of salmon gill-net licences in District No. 2 using power-boats gives the following information:-

Division	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total
Nass	1	8		9
Skeena	48	16		64
Central	1	7		8
Bella Coola	9	3		12
Rivers Inlet	95	9	6	110
Smith Inlet	38	1		39
Totals	192	44	6	242

The statement showing the effect of the Department's policy of eliminating Orientals from the fisheries, similar to that given above for 1923, gives the following details as to the increase or decrease in the number of licences issued in 1925 over the number issued in 1922:-

#### SALMON GILL-NETS LICENCES ISSUED IN 1925

<u>Licences Issued in 1925</u>				
	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total
Whole Province	1,963	1,247	1,015	4,225
District No. 1	485	39	445	969
District No. 2				
Nass River	12	117	81	210
Skeena River	339	401	327	1,067
Rivers and				
Smith Inlets	643	403	81	1,127
Outlying	278	128	56	462
Totals				
District No. 2	1,272	1,049	545	2,866
District No. 3	206	159	25	390

#### Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent

	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total all Nationalities
Whole Province	+493	+215	-974	-266
Percentage	33.5	20.8	49.8	5.9
District No. 1	+ 95	+ 5	-427	-327
Percentage	24.4	14.7	48.9	25.2



SALMON GILL-NETS LICENCES ISSUED IN 1925 (cont'd.)Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent.

	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total all Nationalities
District No. 2				
Nass River	-20	+ 3	-77	-94
Percentage	62.5	2.6	48.7	30.9
Skeena River	+180	+111	-315	-24
Percentage	113.2	39.3	49.1	2.2
Rivers and Smiths Inlets	+ 76	- 64	- 76	-64
Percentage	13.4	13.7	49.4	5.4
Outlying	+ 43	+ 49	- 55	-37
Percentage	18.3	62.0	49.5	8.7
Totals				
District No. 2	+279	+ 99	-523	-145
Percentage	28.1	10.4	48.9	4.8
District No. 3	+119	+111	- 24	-206
Percentage	136.3	231.3	49.8	111.9

SALMON-TROLLING LICENCES ISSUED IN 1925Licences Issued in 1925

	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total
Whole Province	1,091	539	191	1,821
District No. 1	50			50
District No. 2	328	182	510	510
District No. 3				
East Coast	503	103	80	686
West Coast	210	254	111	575
Totals				
District No. 3	713	357	191	1,261

Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent.

	Whites	Indians	Japanese	Total all Nationalities
Whole Province	+482	+200	-313	+369
Percentage	79.1	58.9	62.1	25.4
District No. 1	+ 26	- 1		+ 25
Percentage	108.3	100.0		100.0
District No. 2	+104	+ 49	- 5	+148
Percentage	46.4	36.9	100.0	40.0
District No. 3				
East Coast	+265	+ 38	-113	+190
Percentage	111.3	58.4	58.5	38.3
West Coast	+ 87	+114	-195	+ 6
Percentage	70.7	81.4	63.7	1.1



SALMON TROLLING LICENCES ISSUED IN 1925 (cont'd)Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent.

	<u>Whites</u>	<u>Indians</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Total all Nationalities</u>
Totals				
District No. 3	+352	+152	-308	+196
Percentage	97.5	74.1	61.7	18.4

BOAT LICENCES

	<u>Licences Issued in 1925</u>			<u>Total</u>
Whole Province	123	12	82	217

Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent.

Whole Province	+46	+6	-83	-31
Percentage	59.7	100.0	50.3	12.5

BUYERS' LICENCES

	<u>Licences Issued in 1925</u>			
Whole Province	41		20	61

Increase or Decrease from 1922 and Percent.

Whole Province	-44		-21	-65
Percentage	51.8		51.2	51.6

ORIENTALS IN SCHOOLS

The Following figures in regard to Oriental children attending the public schools of British Columbia from the school-year 1922-23 onward, figures for earlier years not being obtainable:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Chinese</u>	<u>Japanese</u>	<u>Hindu</u>
1922-23	92,120	1,346	1,422	16
1923-24	93,156	1,423	1,725	30
1924-25	94,228	1,312	2,414	26
1925-26	97,794	1,397	2,477	20

From these figures it appears that Orientals were 2.9 percent of the school population in 1922-23, 3.3 percent in 1923-24, 3.19 percent in 1924-25, and 3.83 percent in 1925-26. These percentages were more than double the rate of increase



in the total school population, which was 1.55 percent in 1923-24 over 1922-23 and 1.7 percent in 1924-25, and slightly greater than the rate of 3.8 percent in 1925-26.

Startling are the figures of increase in the school population of the various Oriental races.

The attendance of children of Japanese parents was 21.31 percent greater in 1923-24 than it was in 1922-23; there was an increase of 39.94 percent the next year, but the increase for the school-year ended June 30th last was only 2.61 percent over the previous twelve months. In three years the school attendance of this race has increased by 74 percent.

The attendance of Chinese children in 1923-24 showed an increase of 5.72 percent over the year before, but dropped off in 1924-25 to a point a little below the attendance of 1922-23. In the school-year closing last June, however, there was an increase of 6-1/2 percent over the previous year.

The Hindu population appears negligible in point of numbers alongside the two other races, but there was an increase in pupils of 87-1/2 percent in 1923-24 over 1922-23. While there has been a falling-off in both 1924-25 and 1925-26, the attendance in those years over 1922-23 still was 62-1/2 percent and 25 percent respectively.

The attendance of children of Oriental parentage at the public schools during 1925-26 was as follows:-

	Chinese	Japanese	Hindus
City Schools	1,185	1,244	12
Municipal Schools	113	951	7
Rural Schools	99	282	1
Totals	1,397	2,477	20

#### SMALL-FRUIT ACREAGE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

##### Summary of persons engaged in the industry and acreage, 1926

	Whole Province	Lower Fraser Valley	Vancouver Is.
White growers			
Numbers	2,041	876	585
Acreage	3,176-1/2	2,124	855
Oriental Growers			
Number	344	321	23
Acreage	1,401-1/2	1,366	35-1/2

(cont(d))



Summary of persons engaged in the industry and acreage, 1926

(Continued)

	Whole Province	Lower Fraser Valley	Vancouver Island
Percentage of total growers	14.5%	26.8%	3.8%
Percentage of total acreage	30.6%	39%	4%

BRITISH COLUMBIA GREENHOUSE SURVEY, 1923

District	No. of Growers	No. of Houses	Area in Square Feet
Lower Mainland (whites)	45	237	690,480
Lower Mainland (Chinese)	2	28	163,670
Total area			854,150
Vancouver Island (whites)	51	218	570,930
Vancouver Island (Chinese)	9	92	382,382
Total area			953,312
Okanagan	8	35	67,770
Kootenays	5	16	29,948
Totals	120	626	1,905,180
White growers	109	506	1,359,128
Oriental growers	21	206	863,458

Oriental, 13 percent of growers, 37 percent of glass area.

Total increase in glass area, 1925 and 1923 survey	22%
White increase in glass area, 1925 and 1923 survey	8%
Oriental increase in glass area, 1925 and 1923 survey	58%

LAND OWNED AND LEASED BY JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN B. C., 1921

	No. of owners or Lessees	Total Acreage	Small Fruit Growing	Orchard
Land owned by Japanese	492	8,385.78	2,096.21	176.00
Land owned by Chinese	116	5,664.61	25.81	14.50
Totals	608	14,050.39	2,122.02	190.50
Land Leased by Japanese	103	1,781.26	155.00	139.00
Land Leased by Chinese	369	11,087.12	64.00	37.50
Totals	472	12,868.38	219.00	176.50
Grand Total, lands owned and leased	1,080	26,918.77	2,341.02	367.00



LAND OWNED AND LEASED BY JAPANESE AND CHINESE IN B. C. 1921

	Truck Farming	Dairy Farming	Mixed Farming
Land owned by Japanese	281.50	80	631.28
Land owned by Chinese	1,632.93		1,228.00
Totals	1,914.43	80	1,859.28
Land leased by Japanese	560.25	435	236.75
Land leased by Chinese	8,814.55		1,581.00
Totals	8,744.80	435	1,817.75
Grand Total, lands owned and leased	10,659.23	515	3,677.03

ORIENTALS IN COAL-MINES

The late Chief Inspector of Mines reported that during the year 1925 there were employed underground in the coal-mines of the Province 288 Orientals, 226 of whom were Chinese and 62 Japanese. There were employed above ground 244, all Chinese. Employed in and about coal-mines during the year mentioned there were, therefore, a total of 512 Orientals, 450 Chinese, and 62 Japanese.

Recapitulation

	Chinese	Japanese	Total
Underground	226	62	228
Above ground	224		224
Totals	450	62	512

NO ORIENTALS ON PUBLIC WORKS

The Deputy Minister of Public Works reports that in so far as public works are concerned no Oriental labour is permitted, either directly or indirectly, on any contract or day-labour work on roads, bridges, buildings, or any public works whatsoever. Clause 45 in the Department's form of contract agreement reads as follows, in specific language:-

"The contractor shall not, directly or indirectly, employ any Asiatic upon, about, or in connection with the works; and in the event of his so doing the Minister may declare forfeited to His Majesty all moneys due or to accrue the contractor."



No goods for use in the Department of Public Works are purchased from Oriental firms. Once in a while small purchases have been made by new or subordinate officials who were ignorant of the rule, but generally speaking this restrictive regulation is rigidly enforced.

### ORIENTAL TRADING ACTIVITIES

A survey of the trading activities of the Oriental races in British Columbia shows that in the entire Province, in 1925, there were 3,231 Asiatics licensed to carry on business in the various professions, commercial pursuits, trades and callings for which licences are required. Of these, 2,122 were Chinese, 1,034 Japanese and 75 Hindus. In the cities, 2,647 licences were held, in the rural municipalities 354, in unorganized territory 142.

In the appendage table is summarized the information received from the several municipal licensing officials and the Provincial police regarding the number of licences held by each of the Asiatic races in the year mentioned, with the trades which they carry on. In some cases the classification of "general store, retail store, or general merchant" covers some of the trades segregated under individual headings in other municipalities, but the figures in the recapitulation give the minimum engaged in each calling.

In the case of the City of Vancouver, where 56 per cent of the Oriental licence-holders in the whole Province are found, it has been possible to make an analysis of the proportion they bear to other races, thanks to the very full information furnished by the civic authorities. It is thus evident that in 1925 Orientals constituted the given percentage of the total number of licensees in each of the classes of trades as follows:-

	<u>Percent</u>		<u>Percent</u>
Laundries and laundry offices	82-1/2	Grocers	25
Greengrocers	91	Wood-dealers	25
Hawks and peddlers	72	Hardware	20
Paulterers	62	Lodging-houses	23
Fish-dealers	45	Candy and fruit dealers	25
Restaurants	33	Dressmakers	16
Bath-parlours	53	Shoe-repairing	15
Cleaners and dyers	39	Men's clothing	12-1/2
Barbers	32	Printers and publishers	12
Dry-goods	29	Pool-rooms	12
Tailors	31	Licensed vehicles	14
Jewellers	26	Taxicabs	10
Tobacconists	26	Auto-drivers	9



Taking the Province as a whole, the Chinese are to the Japanese as 2 to 1 in the holding of trade licences. In Victoria nearly all are held by Chinese. In Vancouver the Japanese licence-holders are to the Chinese 5 to 6. Among the district municipalities Richmond has 87 out of the total of 122 trade licences issued to Japanese in all districts, while the adjoining municipalities of South Vancouver and Burnaby have between them more than one-third of the trade licences issued to Chinese in all districts.

No trading licences of any kind are held by Orientals within the cities of Alberni or Slocan, the district municipalities of Coldstream, Peachland, Slamon Arm, Spallumcheen, Sumas, or Tadanac, or the village of Burns Lake.

The fact is pointed out that particularly in Vancouver and Victoria that whereas until recent years Chinese stores were only to be found in those quarters of the two cities which have for many years been occupied by people of this race, stores and laundries conducted by Chinese are now to be found spread over all parts of the cities, in addition to the still existing Chinese quarters. Municipal officials state that in numerous instances these stores, selling confectionery, soft drinks, fruits, cigarettes, vegetables, canned goods, or small groceries, have replaced or driven out white storekeepers who were formerly making a livelihood, or supplemented the earnings of other members of the family, in this manner. Chinese residence in other quarters than their own has followed this business penetration.