

This copy has been provided by the UBC Archives [or UBC Rare Books and Special Collections] and is to be used solely for research or private study.

III. A. 3

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER²

6-15

FOLDER NO.

6-15
Yamaga

ADAMAY . Y.

PHONIC
PRINTED NAME
OF OWNER OR
COLLECTOR

1941 ADAMAY . Y. HANEY, B.C. LIMITED

Salmon and Powell, Ltd., also, the Canadian
Mining Corp. which makes up about 80 per
cent of the total continental production from British Columbia.

THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE FARMING

IN

BRITISH COLUMBIA

1906 - 1941

During the early days of Japanese farming in British Columbia, there was a great deal of trouble between the Japanese and the white population. In 1906, a Japanese named KANEIJI INOUYE was accused of robbing a white man of his horse and saddle. He was found guilty and sentenced to one year in prison. Inouye then appealed to the Japanese government for help, and they sent him back to Japan. Inouye's wife, YUKO INOUYE, wrote to the Japanese government, suggesting that Japanese immigrants should be allowed to settle on the land in British Columbia.

By
Y. Yamaga
mar 1958

1877 Wards

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

THE HISTORY OF JAPANESE FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The bloody riot of anti-orientals flared up in Vancouver's Chinatown and Powell Street in 1907. Also, the Canadian Pacific Railway shop strikers blamed the Japanese as scabs. The wave of anti-oriental movement became contagious from California to British Columbia.

This situation caused much concern among the leaders of the Japanese community in Vancouver, B.C. Previous to this incident, one JIRO INOUYE, a university graduate, bought 20 acres of land in Haney for his permanent home in 1906, even though he knew nothing about farming except through books. He purchased a horse for \$100.00 from a neighbor and turned it out to the field. The horse took a roll for back scratching and poor Mr. Inouye thought that the horse was about to die, so he rushed to his neighbor to get his money back. The incident ended with ~~good~~ ^{HEARTY} laughter.

Mr. Inouye wrote column after column in the Japanese newspaper suggesting that Japanese common laborers should be encouraged to settle on the land instead of being floating laborers, since the Japanese love the soil, are industrious and since strawberry growing is a highly profitable industry in B.C.

His newspaper write-ups lured many land settlers. However most of them had no money with which to purchase land, so they leased five acres of rough land on condition that the leasee was to clear the whole five acres within seven years, during which time he could plant strawberries free of rent.

An acre of rough land could be bought for \$50 with one quarter down payment and the balance spread over four years with 6% interest.

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

-2-

The settlers soon found out that it was better to work outside and save enough money for the down payment on the land and start off as land owners. *NEEDLESS to say that Mr. Inouye looked after every business transaction as interpreter as those settlers spoke not a word English.*

Thus, the land owner farmer increased year after year in Maple Ridge district as well as in other Fraser Valley points such as Mission, Surrey, Steveston and Langley.

As early as 1912, there were over 50 Japanese settlers in the Maple Ridge district alone. During the first World War, the prices of strawberries took a jump from 5¢ a pound to 21¢ a pound. Since the growers could sell any quantity of strawberry by cash every day, they made a pile of money. This proved to be a very effective advertisement for strawberry farming as proved by the fact that many people sold their business in the city or sold their fishing boat, to become land owners in the Fraser Valley.

When the war ended, the jam manufacturers held large stocks of high priced jam. As a result, the berry growers could not sell berries for jamming the next year even at 3¢ a pound. Friends and neighbors tired of eating free berries and so the crates market was cheap accordingly.

The Japanese are a soil loving people. Once settled on a farm, they never want to move even if they have to pay a high rate of mortgage interest. On the other hand, the land owners were given special consideration in calling relatives or friends from Japan as farm hands within the immigration quota in those days.

Most of

These immigrants themselves became land settlers after two or three years of apprenticeship. According to the Provincial survey made in 1928, the total number of Japanese growers in the Fraser

-3-

Valley was 450 with 1297 acres devoted to strawberries and only 303 acres allotted to raspberries. The same survey revealed that there were at the same time 933 white growers with 579 acres of strawberry and 695 acres of raspberry. It is amazing to examine these figures.

While the white growers were more than double in number to the Japanese their acreage was much smaller than that of the Japanese. Another interesting point is that the white growers grew more raspberry than strawberry while the Japanese had four times as many acres in strawberries as raspberries. The obvious reason for this was that in cultivating strawberries, a great deal of bending was necessary and the Japanese persevered in this back-breaking task.

CO-OPERATION

The home market for strawberries and raspberries is very small and cannot begin to consume the large tonnage (1969 tons of strawberries and 2366 tons of raspberries) grown on Vancouver Island and the mainland. (1926 departmental survey)

As a result, an unavoidable cut throat competition started among the growers, shippers and wholesalers in which the growers were always the victim.

In 1925, an effort was made to organize all the lower mainland growers into the B.C. Berry Growers Co-Op Association to solve the chaotic condition in the berry industry. A majority of the growers signed a five year iron clad contract. It was unfortunate that the highly salaried officials of this newly organized co-op had not enough business experience to handle such a big enterprise. For instance, the co-op had 400 tons of strawberries packed with sugar in wooden barrels in New Westminster. At a time when the market was

-4-

very slow, a U.S. firm made an offer to purchase all the berries at 8 cents per pound. However the co-op officials refused on the grounds that it cost 9 cents a pound to grow the berries, according to an university professor of economics. In the meantime, the jam market took a slump and the berries could not be sold until three years later, when the grower was paid one cent a pound after deductions for storage and barrels. This association went out of existence in 1928 and the berry industry again returned to its chaotic condition.

Uncontrolled consignment shipment poured into the prairie market which upset the price in no time. Farmers had to pay express charges to the C.P.R. to have their berries shipped to the incinerator. *because, his berries did not realize anything & hence*

In 1928, the Maple Ridge Co-op was organized in Haney and the Pacific Union was organized in Mission City, by the growers themselves after their hard *costly* experiences. The majority of the members of the co-op were Japanese. Strenuous efforts were made to organize small districts on both sides of the Fraser River. The Vancouver Island growers had been well organized by then and were shipping their berries by carloads to the Prairie markets, where the Lower Mainland growers used to ship by C.P. express on consignment.

Japanese leaders with governmental assistance spent the winter months of 1928 organizing the unorganized district into a shipping Federation which was called the B.C. Coast Berry Shippers' Federation. *A coop broker of Okanagan fruit* This Federation appointed the Canadian Fruit Distributors Ltd. as the sole distributing agent for B.C. berries. Through this Shippers' Federation, all shipments of carload lot and less than carload lots were distributed through one channel thus eliminating all cut throat competition.

-5-

On the other hand, the jam market was still under the mercy of the manufacturers. The jam market was a "buyer's market" as there was no other outlet. Much credit is due to the Maple Ridge Co-op of Haney which pioneered in exporting jam berry to England, packed in sulphur dioxide solution in wooden barrels. In the 1934 season, Maple Ridge Co-op ventured to ship 50 long tons of jam strawberries packed in sulphur dioxide, payment subject to inspection on arrival. This was a big gamble in the life or death struggle of a grower owned co-op.

Fortunately, the berries arrived in good condition in England. From 1935 onwards, all surplus B.C. berries were shipped to England, ^{Some year exceeded 2000 tons,} and the B.C. growers were in a position to name their price on jam berries for the first time. Nearly 2000 tons of ^{Raspberry & Grangages.} ~~Straw~~berries, and other fruits were exported yearly until 1941.

Here is a survey of Japanese farmers on the Lower Mainland taken in 1940. Total population 3068 on 561 farms. Total land owned 8806 acres. Total land leased 514 acres.

Total acreage cultivated by Japanese in Fraser Valley shows 5226 acres of which:

Berries	2419 acres
Rhubarb	241 acres
Asparagus	162 acres
Vegetables	517 acres
Hops	54 acres
Chicken, hay, pasture, green house	1729 acres
<hr/>	
Number of chickens	100,055
Number of greenhouses	62

Well over one and a half million dollars industry was carried on by the Japanese.

(10)

山家安太郎
記

一九四〇年六月

日本近世農業史

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

の間で、この善後集が宣要として現
れ、左の如く、佐賀商人で早稻田
の助兵多めの本士会の指導者達
が起つた。時の帝室飲食所矢田長
門人街や日本街は生臭い暴動
が不キヤヅ吉や左近など、ハラの支
トがおり、何ゆ知り奈川曰本人
の尊火炉と赤、ハラの支
那人街や日本街は生臭い暴動
が起つた。元助兵多めの本士会の指
田中氏上枝と左近が死んだ。
今後の日本人民指導方針は、個人との
済助商尚は間際を起すやうだ。
第一年は農業方面に發展させら
る。日本人は農業常民であ
恒系勤勉であるから、貧農常帯がある
事である。

卷之三

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

△ 3 △

と思ひ。て、死病にて、倒れ走つて、大笑ひ。
 左のたゞと思ひ。倒れ草立花ばしも。
 落馬は死に。代金而後しに左信ひ。ある。
 落馬は死に。モードの白人が二、三人落馬。
 土地は新しく。肥料は、十斗買
 #上氏の移住記は出た。十斗買
 一万布帛に残る計草立左の了
 は曰せかり持参の柳原季次外は
 小宅、左木柱
 いだり害板で建てたゆうで
 井上氏の家をたがは買つ左板で達
 て左二階付で、ペレタリして左
 左かたなが、外来者は白人の家と
 思つて、よく通過して左ゆうあ
 家は塙立小屋はき半つて左の了。

Y. YAMAGA

◆ 4 ◆

は漢語	通訳	され	で借地	の判	たし	レニ	毎	ち	あつ	た	て	これ	る	け	開	人	寓	て	屋	て冬	お
英語	で	に來	。土	者	が唯	下	順	番	た	の男	金を	は	官	と	蘇	馬	馬	あ	商	に帰	金
百性	で	白人	買ひ	は安	心	騒	番	に	はば	か	詰め	も	華	開	植	廬	か	店	つて	か	
に	は	人	井上	で井	しる	立	立	小	か	り	て土	ふ	華	望	え	華	か	店	開	金	
は誰解	方	かん	の	上	た	た	た	居	。	の世	地を	く	華	た	收	華	五	華	借	か	
5	英語	か	か	かん	が	た	た	集	。	界	買	く	華	馬	蘇	華	英	馬	地	か	
		力	世	の	語	氣	ド	は	は	日	う	く	華	廬	植	華	加	廬	食	か	
			の										華	華	華	華	位	廬	糧	古	
													華	華	華	華	七	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	年	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	写	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	白	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	通	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	白	華	地	古	
													華	華	華	華	通	華	地	古	

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

△ { 5 } △

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

△ { 6 } △

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

近京市場ノアルハ、マニトハ、三カタ、
 依託販売を送り込む、雪崩の矢張統制の
 命は再び混亂の石破暗渠にて、各農家は競争を
 競合に成る。一方で、小売商人の間には競争が
 一九二五年、農業は自被政の外なるものとし、農家は増
 加する。一方で、地元の市場では競争が激化する。
 前述の通り、日本人海農家は増加する。一方で、小売商人の間には競争が激化する。
 前述の通り、日本人海農家は増加する。一方で、小売商人の間には競争が激化する。
 前述の通り、日本人海農家は増加する。一方で、小売商人の間には競争が激化する。

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
 NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
 Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
 The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

△ { 8 } △

市場は次かう次ぎにと山崩^モれて、市の徵
焼場に送らし、CPRの運賃は農
家の松は此る。一方排日屋は此
機会を決して見通さなかつたの
特にハレク^トハ島の英系莓農家は
全部組合組織で冷蔵して毎年五、
六十貨車を近東市場へ出して好成
績を収め、反左のを、フレヤハレ^ト
の日本人が多量の生産品を十日も
フで市場を左端から漬すので、丁
洋人の土地所有及び統制に依託販売を
交加の排日本土地法上同文の「東
莞く出し、左統制に依託販売を
といふ法案を議會に持ち出し、
に此の運動を知った日本系農家の指
導者連は、財政府農務省當路の当
張援助乞ひ、フレヤ一商業一帶
の聯合販売を組織し、ハレク^トハ南業一帶

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

◆ 9 ◆

島に掛け出掛けで英系紹合宣う者と交
 欲し協調の誠意を示しビシ
 市場占統制する事に依つて、排
 日案力議会に出席して、
 には市場販賣官の薦
 場の混亂に自己の生活を直接費を
 北在レサーバ各地の日白農家は、
 が結束して、一ノルリックヨーロッパく立ち上つた
 一九二八年にへネーでは七十名
 白堺時に協同するべく立ち上つた
 令が紅緑会北、各地区の日白農家は、
 同じ年にフレサーバ各地及び喫食
 始さ此近東市場への聯合販賣機関が創
 仁統制を小市場の安定を得る事に
 此此で箱緒華の販賣統

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
 NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
 Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
 The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

△ { 10 } △

利は出来上つたが、ジヤム苺一周年の
産二三千トノは依然競争売りで
キヤナリの思ふがまゝに毎年翻
弄され、み左。一九二九年春には
ジヤム市場が、が左落ちで其年の
シヤム苺は半分もキヤナリが買
は無い事が判つたので、日白農家
は代表がピクトリヤニ出掛け、窮状
を陳情し、政府から政産費資金を五万布借り
各組合で砂糖漬けにしてモ翌年有
利に壳剥の左。此れが日白農家の
協同提携レナル事一々業者、日白農家
の無い吾々も選舉権を持つ白人同業
者と協同する事に依つて産業市民
としての特権と利益を得た事であ
る。斯ふした特別の場合は別
してジヤム苺は一賈ひ手の値段と
してジヤム苺は、
り一が買はない。
ム苺は柔軟貨物だと
であり就中罕種ダレラツウのジヤ
と言ふ理由をキヤナリのジヤ
り一アリがヤナリアリが
ム苺は柔軟貨物だと
り一が買はない。

**FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION**
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

はる、共壳捌きに行結つた・百トノ以上あ
り。ナガ紅令だけでも百トノ以上あ
る、シヤム苗を腐らす訳に行かぬ、
思案の末英語へ要疏駁済けにて
のシヤム苗を腐らす訳に行かぬ、
輸出する事在思付、ロードンの
シヤム今社に兎本を送リ研究文
荷検査の上で代價反松ル条件が
紅合の支配人に相談したが、一着
ので、危険を懼れて対手にしなり
の壳買交際をする為めには餘剰苗
捌き口を持つ外に裁ふ武器は余の
。その武器がしでは何叶迄もキヤ
。ナリ一と對当の立場で
ムは煙で腐らさねばなる。早種の
達の産業の自由を得る為めには、
生乍がけの危険も冒さねばならん
は二十九年十一月廿五日

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

◆ 12 ◆

し 左連中也
 対句に左連中也
 は、大成功！遂貨手出しが来たと
 数様の外金額を払はれました。
 人から電話で快報が来たと
 連絡の希望一ヶ月半目に送荷は
 て、大成功！遂貨手出しが来たと
 連絡が猛烈に届きました。
 今組合の悪宣傳も輸出が成功して
 いた。此の輸出が成り立つたと宣傳
 され、あれは赤道通過の時にあ
 り、船便にて念入りに作られ、
 宣傳も手出しがありました。
 は、あれは赤道通過の時にあ
 り、船便にて念入りに作られ、
 て送り出しました。
 技師庄屋つて念入りに作られ、
 輸出する予定を決議しました。
 三四四年の春、メルル
 宣傳会は約一万弗の亞硫酸
 漬を作り、組合

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
 NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
 Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
 The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

◆ 13 ◆

百英加、野菜約一千英加、作物はハツナツ	借地八名其所有地は八千八百六十六英加	地に亘り五一の一角で始め左苺作りが、	家は政治的此の組合蓮運安定期に左。流域各	上大さを貢献せん。	壳化する物は成つた事は家産備	に在る所は豆硫酸漬にして	水過壳化され木の下で腐らせて	トロベリラム類華ジヤムの原料	かくあつ左が、結極農家の言ひ値を払ふ外	外鳴走峯げ政府に泣きついたり	外輸出されたる。斯くして毎年二千噸内外
一九四〇年迄に、一九年六月、	、一九〇六年、井上次郎氏が農	、や、安定期に左。流域各	、も、蓮運動に左。安定期に左。	、上大さを貢献せん。	、成つた事は豆硫酸漬にして	、水過壳化され木の下で腐らせて	、トロベリラム類華ジヤムの原料	、かくあつ左が、結極農家の言ひ値を払ふ外	、外鳴走峯げ政府に泣きついたり	、外輸出されたる。斯くして毎年二千噸内外	
八千八百六十六英加	、五百六十英加	、一角で始め左苺作りが、	、蓮運動に左。安定期に左。	、上大さを貢献せん。	、成つた事は豆硫酸漬にして	、水過壳化され木の下で腐らせて	、トロベリラム類華ジヤムの原料	、かくあつ左が、結極農家の言ひ値を払ふ外	、外鳴走峯げ政府に泣きついたり	、外輸出されたる。斯くして毎年二千噸内外	
八千八百六十六英加	、五百六十英加	、一角で始め左苺作りが、	、蓮運動に左。安定期に左。	、上大さを貢献せん。	、成つた事は豆硫酸漬にして	、水過壳化され木の下で腐らせて	、トロベリラム類華ジヤムの原料	、かくあつ左が、結極農家の言ひ値を払ふ外	、外鳴走峯げ政府に泣きついたり	、外輸出されたる。斯くして毎年二千噸内外	

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

Y. YAMAGA

◆ 14 ◆

に	牛	八	廿	、	四	四	無	百	、	不
履	馬	千	三	ア	三	、	量	五	養	五
分	、	八	ニ	ボ	十	ス	な	〇	鷄	四
セ	自動	百	、	ツ	二	ト	力	万	十	英
ラ	車	六	オ	レ	ト	ス	カ	布	万	加
ル	革	英	ン	オ	ロ	ト	、	羽	、	グ
清	と	加	七	、	ヤ	、	ヨ	一	ケ	リ
し	共	手	〇	ト	リ	、	レ	九	年	ハ
た	の	所	合	ド	五	ハ	八	四	の	ウ
の	を	有	計	五	、	、	〇	〇	生	ス
で	當	地	五	、	、	、	年	年	產	六
あ	時	は	五	、	、	、	現	、	總	二
る	法	家	六	、	、	、	在	、	方	棟
。	下	財	十	、	、	、	ビ	、	、	。
		。	三	、	、	、	レ	、	、	。

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES ONLY
NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION
Rare Books & Special Collections and University Archives
The University of British Columbia

