

are also chosen by the Chinese. Were we to establish a good system of responsible government among our Chinese populations and employ a sufficient staff of interpreters, we should be relieved from apprehensions on their account, and they from the dread of the consequences with which we are apt to visit them under the influence of that apprehension."

The exemplification of these views was carried out after the capture and during the occupation of Canton, At page 169, he says: Oliphant, 169.

"During the first week of occupation, bodies of men were marched through the different quarters of the city as patrols, it was found, however, that this served rather to alarm than to re-assure the population, while a lawless rabble following close in rear took advantage of the confusion created, to shoplift with a dexterity worthy of the swell mob. An allied police was, therefore, substituted for these patrols, composed partly of Chinese and partly of English or French. Natives and foreigners were alike amused to observe a file of marines walking amicably side by side, the one headed by a sergeant and the other by a petty Mandarin gracefully fanning himself. This scheme proved eminently successful. European offenders were brought up and punished by the tribunal. While "Pehkwei" bastinadoed his own countrymen with an unsparing vehemence to prove his desire of cordial co-operation. As in the course of his explorations, Mr. Parkes discovered some proclamations intended to inflame the population against the foreigners, which evil disposed persons were beginning to post up extensively; Pehkwei was ordered to issue notices to the headmen of the districts making them responsible for insulting or incendiary proclamations. The system of responsibility thus introduced is thoroughly in accordance with the Chinese plan of government. It was that pursued in the government of Canton with perfect success; it served the two-fold purpose of keeping Pehkwei constantly in check and of proving to the inhabitants the absolute supremacy of our power," Successful result of Conjoint system.

We thus have the principles defined and the proof of its success—a system of conjoint supervision creating both confidence and supremacy in the dominant power, and responsibility on the part of those who are governed. It ensures to the Chinaman a conviction that his case is thoroughly understood—that his wants, his feelings, his position, will be explained by those who from their mastery of his language, and their knowledge of his customs, are thoroughly competent to do so: while it affords to the Local Authorities, a certainty that their views and objects in any contemplated movement, in the enforcement of any local law, or the carrying out of any sanitary arrangement, will not be misunderstood, and in consequence erroneously resisted or evaded. The details of a proposition to this effect will hereafter be more fully considered—not only as embracing the considerations above mentioned, but as covering the enforcement of sanitary regulations—cleanliness of "Chinese quarters" and places of residence—and also as preventing the introduction of paupers—diseased or deformed Chinamen into the Province. Conjoint tribunal and authority.

All these matters come clearly within the powers of legislation by prevention in the first instance—or in the second by remedy in the way of proper sanitary and remedial measures, enacted with prudence and enforced with strictness. Advantages of.

There can be no doubt of the truth of the charge, that about their residences and in their mode of living in their own domiciles the habits of the lower classes of the Chinese, as a rule, are most objectionable and filthy. The air is polluted by the disgusting offal with which they are surrounded, and the vile accumulations are apt to spread fever, and sick- Comprehensive extent.

Filthy state of residences.