

completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway would have been indefinitely postponed. Canadian Pacific Railway.

What effect the construction of this Road will have upon the immediate further development and settlement of the Province may be judged from its effect upon the Northwest Territories, and will hereafter be referred to.

It has been strongly urged however, that white immigration has been deterred from coming into the Province from a disinclination, to compete with Chinese labor. Effect upon white immigration.

The evidence shows that this has not been so to any material extent, if at all. Other causes have been mainly instrumental to that end. Causes.

1st. The very great expense of reaching British Columbia from the great sources of labor supply. Expense.

2nd. That in coming to British Columbia from Europe, the British Isles, and the Eastern parts of America, emigrants had to pass principally through the United States, where greater inducements and better prospects were held out to them to remain, and where the field of labor was quite as large and quite as productive. Detering inducements.

3rd. That from about 1864, after the first collapse, as it might be termed, of the great Mining expectations formed of British Columbia, and the consequent departure of large numbers who had come into the Province in 1858, up to and until about 1877, people abroad, and people in the Province had very little confidence in its future. There was a long period of depression, of little enterprise, and great shrinkage of values, its history was a succession of disappointments, and very many left it to better themselves elsewhere. The lands for settlement, both on the Island and the Mainland, were locked up by the twenty mile belt concession to the Dominion Government, granted as a consideration or inducement for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, of which the construction itself up to 1877 or 1878, was most uncertain and a source of continued conflict between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. When properly analyzed and understood, it will be found that these several causes had more to do with preventing white settlers coming into the country, than any fear or dislike of the Chinese, to which might be added the fact, that of the resources of British Columbia very little was known abroad, or even in Canada, of which it forms an important part. Uncertainty as to future of B. C. up to 1877-78.

This conclusion is materially strengthened by the fact that immigrants are now coming into the Province in large numbers though the Chinese are there in greater numbers than ever before, and engaged in almost all the pursuits requiring manual and unskilled labor.

A return from the immigrant agent at New Westminster, under date of the 18th August, 1884, states:—The number of immigrants settled on the mainland since the opening of the railway belt in June, 1883, a little over twelve months, is 3,795 persons. Out of this number, 3,295 have settled in the New Westminster district; 590 have settled chiefly in Shuswhap, Okanagan, Spilgacheen and Kamloops country." He further remarks that "they are all a very desirous class of settlers, and with considerable means." Emigrants in one District in one year between June 1883 and June 1884, 3795.

It may be well questioned whether a single industrious *bonâ fide* intending white settler was ever prevented from coming to British Columbia from fear of Chinese competition alone: some other cause prevented; and, as was well known and repeatedly and publicly stated, the inability of obtaining proper land for settlement, or even information as to when or where it could be obtained, was, up to 1883, the principal