

the Government Regulations in Hong-Kong, and these surgeons each reported to me favorably on the health of their passengers. Probably not over eight men, out of the number I have given, died at sea. The men were landed on arrival and at once despatched to the interior, to different parts of railroad construction.

3. None, except benevolent societies; and I have never heard of a Chinese resident having received relief from any of such societies. Do not burden charities.
4. I think the Chinese are industrious, and are always ready to accept employment. With regard to their sobriety, I have never seen an intoxicated Chinaman. They are more or less addicted to opium-smoking, which is carried on in their dwellings. They are frugal in their habits, and as a class they are law-abiding. Industrious, sober and frugal.
5. I have never heard of any violations of their contracts with white men, although amongst the Chinese themselves I have known of fraudulent transactions. How they fulfil contracts.
6. No. Do not interfere with prospects of white population.
7. and 8. I was not in British Columbia when the Chinese first arrived here, and am unable, therefore, to answer these questions.
9. About nine or ten years since, to the best of my recollection; and politicians must be credited with both initiating and continuing the agitation. Agitation commenced ten years ago by politicians.
10. The Chinese have a habit of huddling together in very limited quarters, and the surroundings of their habitations are dirty and disgusting. Although their mode of living cannot be said to interfere with the public peace, it is certainly not conducive to public health in towns or cities where they reside. I think, however, most Chinese are cleanly in their persons. Over-crowding and filth.
- 11—16. The presence of Chinese has afforded a source of cheap labor not otherwise procurable, and has, therefore, to a certain extent, assisted in the development of the province. I am interested in several large canning establishments on Fraser River, and at this industry (salmon canning) the Chinese are largely employed. This employment is of a very fluctuating character during a fishing season, and the Chinese seem peculiarly adapted to it. As far as my experience goes, no other class of laborers could be found ready to accept such employment; considering its fitful nature during a fishing season. If steady employment could be assured at the industry I speak of, white labor at a reasonable cost would be doubtless preferred. As domestic servants Chinese have proved useful, owing to the fact that white servants have not been obtainable in the colony. Several lots of girls brought out from England to fill such places have mostly married shortly after arrival. It would be difficult to say what proportion (if any) Chinese immigration should bear to the immigration of white people, in order to advance the best interests of the colony and provide for the comfort of the people now here. This depends upon the amount of cheap white labor likely to be procurable. At the present the colony cannot depend upon a sufficient supply of domestic servants coming from Europe or other parts of America, and until this is forthcoming Chinese domestic help will have to be relied upon. Developed country. No other laborer fit for the country. Useful as domestic servants. Until a sufficient supply of domestics come from Europe Chinese must be relied on.