

in the acts of which this is amendatory, shall have the following meaning and none other: A merchant is a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, which business is conducted in his name, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of any manual labor, except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant".

It was also urged - on compassionate and moral grounds - that the wives and minor children of merchants should be permitted to accompany them to Canada. This was so prior to enactment of the existing legislation in 1923 and is still permissible under the legislation of United States.

More Definite Status for "Tourists"

Still another representation is associated with the class called "Tourists". Prior to 1923 tourists were listed among classes exempt from the restrictive provisions of the Chinese Immigration Act and whose admission to Canada was specifically authorized. This class, however, was omitted in the revision of 1923. It is true the stated policy of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is to provide every facility for bona fide tourists desiring to travel through Canada. But the dropping of this class from the authorized list in 1923 and the entire absence of any reference to tourists in the present legislation, coupled with more or less exaggerated reports of certain cases in which Chinese tourists were subjected to delays in entering Canada, have caused an impression in China that the presence of Chinese tourists in Canada is not desired. It was claimed also that individual inspectors of immigration have consciously or unconsciously subjected certain Chinese tourists to unnecessary embarrassment and indignity. As a means of clarifying the situation and ensuring prompt and courteous treatment by inspectors it was urged that "tourists" be restored to the list of classes specifically stated to be admissible to Canada under the Chinese Immigration Act.