

should be made—that would be a means of detecting a great deal of this illicit work of shuffling around certificates, because a Chinaman might lend a man a certificate when he was going to court, but he would not give it to him if he himself had to carry it permanently on his person, as he himself might be caught without it and deported. I think such a provision should be inserted in the bill.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I might point out to my hon. friend that if this legislation were admitting any large number of Chinese, probably there would be some force in what he has just said. But the bill contemplates the admission of only the classes mentioned, and they will be very limited classes. They will be either of the student or the merchant class, and in all probability a very complete record will be kept of those individuals. There will, therefore, not be the same need for possession of a certificate on the person of an individual entering Canada under those classes as there would be if the persons being admitted were, for example, coolie labourers.

Section agreed to.

On section 18—Chinese to register within twelve months of date of the act.

Mr. NEILL: I should like in this connection to remind the Acting Minister of Immigration (Mr. Stewart), or more properly the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) that this would be a suitable occasion, when this registration is taking place, to give effect to the recommendation of the Duff Fisheries Commission of British Columbia last year that, as we had found so many cases of fraudulent naturalization papers, an opportunity should be taken to recall all those in British Columbia and revise them. The inference was that where it was found they were patently fraudulently obtained, for instance, if a man who was, say, twenty years old, had a certificate describing him as being fifty-five or sixty years of age, his certificate would be revoked. This would be a good occasion, when the registration by Chinamen is being made general, to have these papers revised as regards both Chinamen and Japanese. The recommendation of the Fisheries Commission in this regard was accepted by the government.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: All right.

Section agreed to.

On Section 19—Number of immigrants to be carried on each ship limited:

Mr. STEVENS: Is there any need of this clause? What is the idea of retaining it?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): It is merely one other restriction on the number who can enter Canada.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is this an old clause?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): In the former act the tonnage was fifty. It is now increased to two hundred and fifty.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is built on the old section. Really, this seems a very absurd way of going at the subject. You might as well say that the number of immigrants must be regulated by the number of hairs on the captain's head.

Section agreed to.

On Section 20—Chinese persons not to leave ship without permit:

Mr. MEIGHEN: What is the explanation of this clause?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This clause prohibits officers of any ship carrying Chinese to Canada permitting Chinese to leave the ship before all the formalities of the regulations have been observed. We have had some difficulty in connection with this in the past. This is to prevent Chinese sailors deserting at a Canadian port, and dishonest captains from permitting stowaways and others to leave the ship, and, in this way, obtain surreptitious or illegal entry into Canada.

Section agreed to.

On Section 21—Conductor to furnish list of Chinese persons carried:

Mr. MEIGHEN: What is the explanation of this clause?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): This is to prevent conductors of railway trains allowing Chinese to obtain surreptitious entry into Canada by such trains.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Are the provisions of clauses 20 and 21 in the general Immigration Act?

Mr. STEWART (Argenteuil): Not in such enlarged form. This is a much stiffer provision as regards both captains and railway conductors.

Section agreed to.

On Section 24—Re-entry:

Mr. STEVENS: As I read this clause, it constitutes really a further extension of this permission to return. If the minister will refer to sub-clause (3), there was a period about 1914 when conditions were pretty bad on the Pacific coast and permission was given