

degree. Indeed several in China referred to it as containing a "joker". This, it was claimed, is the effect of the word "exclusively" in conjunction with the second of the two words "or" that shortly follow. The words quoted, it was claimed, rule out the great bulk of merchants who might have any interest in going to Canada as such. For example: the merchant who deals in the goods of several countries is excluded by that very fact and regardless of his financial position or the size of his business. Even the merchant who handles both Canadian goods and Chinese goods is excluded; he must be dealing solely in the goods of one OR the other of these two countries. One cultured Chinese gentleman who spoke perfect English and was the product of a university in England told the Canadian Trade Mission that he is proscribed under this clause because he is, in his own words, "a world merchant" dealing in the commodities of many countries. He said he is selling more than \$100,000 worth of Canadian products annually and could enlarge that branch of his trade if he had closer personal contacts with Canadian manufacturers, but is prohibited by this regulation from engaging in business in Canada for that purpose. He stressed the point that the widespread character and resultant size of his business, which made it possible for him to be of greater service than if he were dealing solely in the goods of either China OR Canada is the reason for his proscription under this regulation. The Wah On Exporters' Association of Hong-kong advanced the claim that only one person of Chinese origin had been permitted to enter Canada under the status of "merchant" since the Act came into force in 1923.

It may be of interest to quote by way of contrast the definition of "merchant" in the regulations of United States governing the admission of Chinese. It is as follows:

"The term 'merchant', as employed herein and