

not only the skeptical people in the United States, but on some sceptical people in Canada also, that they are vigilant, and that the home of the brave and the land of the free shall not have a single star obscured or a single stripe displaced in all that glorious banner, in consequence of the admission of the diseased and the immoral, and the disaffected, and the unwelcome and undesirable that are hovering on the frontier of Canada and only awaiting a relaxation of the vigilance of the officials for them to make their descent upon that happy and favoured land. Hamburg is the port whence most of these continental European immigrants start for the western hemisphere, and when once it is reported there that the Canadian officials are extremely sharp in the detection of diseases, the steamship company which transports the immigrants is most vigilant to send back inland any who are afflicted with a disease which may subject them to be returned. These immigrants are collected in large depots, and they are there examined by expert German doctors who are exceedingly particular. It is the interest of the steamship company not to run the risk of their transportation back should they be deported. Neither do the companies desire to break up the homes of those people who leave their farms and other avocations to come to the sea-board to take the ocean voyage. They have increased their vigilance in consequence of the action of this government. Then on board the steamships they have experienced doctors who examine the passengers every day, and those who show traces of disease are set apart from the others and treated for the cure of any disease which may develop. These ships are amongst the largest in the world and have the best accommodation for passengers, and every appliance necessary to present the immigrants in as good shape as possible. At Halifax the immigrants are minutely examined by the port doctors. If they are found with infectious disease they are put into quarantine hospitals, and the ships are fumigated, and the families of diseased persons are carefully separated from the others. Then the immigrants are brought on shore and they are placed in sheds where they are examined by the United States officials and doctors. I have been with these doctors, and frequently there have been disputes between specialists of the ships and the specialists on shore as to whether the disease was really trachoma or as to whether it was some harmless disease contracted on the voyage. Then the question frequently arises as to whether the disease is curable or whether it demands the deportation of the patient. Frequently the doctors differ. Under the Canadian law those who are pronounced by the specialists to be capable of cure are allowed to remain under the treatment until it is determined whether they can be cured or not. If they can be cured they are

allowed to enter Canada and if not they are sent back. When they are cured they are allowed to proceed to their destination. Under the Canadian law the examination is as rigid as that which takes place under the United States law. Every passenger is examined with the minutest care and it frequently happens that on account of one child in the family being afflicted with trachoma, an entire family of five or eight are deported to their country of origin.

Therefore the statistics which my hon. friend from Lennox has exhibited are no index of the number of passengers who were afflicted with diseases and sent back. You can divide the number at least by five. It is often very hard to see a large family sent back after spending a large part of their means, perhaps at the worst season of the year, to the place from which they came, because of the disease of one child. I have often been with the doctors when they saw the disease before it began to spread; and large families have been sent back by the American doctors simply on account of a trifling affection of the eyes of one little child. These people are not paupers, and they are not a diseased people who have been dumped on our shores by the passenger collectors of steamship companies; but they are people who are accustomed to have money sufficient to carry them to their destination and to support them for some time after they arrive there. Any one who has not \$10 is not allowed to proceed. Frequently these people telegraph to their friends who have bettered themselves, and they send them money until they can earn some for themselves. Some of them are possessed of as much as \$1,000. But they are a poor race of people. When they formerly came, they had a very quaint garb; and many of them, after a voyage on a vessel, were dirty and unkempt. But from the sanitary treatment they have received, they are clean and well clothed. I have often admired the care they took of their families, the attention they paid to their wives and children, and their state of morality. They are not at all like beasts herded together; but are neat, orderly and moral, well qualified for the ordinary occupations of citizenship and fully qualified to enter on the state of agricultural labourers who are so much required in the Northwest. We do not want clerks in this country; we do not want a collection of professional men, or men from cities who have no occupation or profession, but live on their wits. What we want are men and women who are accustomed to work in the fields from morning till night; and these people, both men and women, work in a manner which might well stir the emulation of some of our Canada people. Having been acquainted with workmen from my youth up, having been among farmers, farm hands, and workmen of all descriptions, I can say emphatically from my own observation that

Mr. ROCHE (Halifax).