

they located and how many immigrants did they examine last year who proceeded to this country?

Mr. POWER: We have one at Antwerp, one at Hamburg, one at Paris, and two in London; then we make use of panel doctors throughout Great Britain; and there are twelve medical inspectors in Canada.

Mr. HEAPS: How many immigrants who came to Canada were examined last year by these medical men?

Mr. POWER: I would point out to my hon. friend that they do more than examine immigrants. As is well known, the doctors at the Canadian ports have to examine the ships generally; all passengers have to go through some form of examination. I do not mean that they undergo a very severe medical examination, but the passengers have to be looked over, at least, from the medical standpoint. The total of immigrants medically examined, including points in the British isles, Paris, Antwerp, Hamburg, including Gydnia, numbered: 1933-34, 5,814; 1934-35, 5,765; 1935-36, 5,775; 1936-37, 6,407. And upon arriving at Canadian ports about the same numbers were examined, namely, 1933-34, 5,278; 1934-35, 5,323; 1935-36, 4,972; 1936-37, 6,072. A certain number were classed as prohibited. In 1936-37 the number was 305, and at Canadian ports, forty-one. One hundred and sixty-two were prohibited entry.

Mr. STIRLING: Were any of the immigrants who were medically examined on the other side of the Atlantic subsequently turned back on arrival at Canadian ports?

Mr. POWER: My information is that there were forty-one.

Mr. STIRLING: How would that arise?

Mr. POWER: Well, it has happened very often in the past. I am well aware of the controversy which has been going on for many years in Canada as to why we should have examinations both in Europe and in Canada, but it has happened very frequently that people who were passed by our doctors on the other side have had to be rejected by our doctors here. Just why, I do not know. I am informed that sometimes there has been substitution. So now we have to examine both the photograph on the passport and the man who is supposed to correspond with it. Our people must see that in any case he looks something like his passport photograph, although that is very difficult, as my hon. friend well knows.

Mr. STIRLING: Are Japanese immigrants examined before they leave Japan?

Mr. POWER: I do not know of any case where we have had anything to do with the examination. I do not think they have ever asked us to do it.

Mr. STIRLING: Well, upon arrival at Vancouver or Victoria?

Mr. POWER: We have no medical man in Japan. I suppose the immigrants are examined, as anybody else is, upon arrival.

Mr. HEAPS: Do they get the same examination as people who come here from the continent of Europe?

Mr. POWER: The Japanese?

Mr. HEAPS: Yes.

Mr. POWER: I assume so. They do not get it before sailing. We have no medical examiner in Japan.

Mr. HEAPS: I know something of the strictness of the examinations which sometimes take place both on the continent of Europe and in London. I have known people who were rejected and who subsequently came here and were pronounced physically sound in every respect. Of course I understand that mistakes can happen. But I want to know if the same thing happens on the Pacific coast as on the Atlantic.

Mr. POWER: I am informed that the examination is the same. I do not know how such an incident as that mentioned by the hon. member could happen.

Mr. STIRLING: Would the minister consider the advisability of having a Canadian doctor to conduct examinations in Japan, or of employing a Canadian doctor who may be resident there?

Mr. POWER: I am sorry, but I did not follow the debates on Japanese immigration closely enough to know just how many came in from Japan. I do not think there were more than seventy-five, were there?

Mr. REID: One hundred and fifty-five.

Mr. POWER: I do not know that we should keep a doctor in that country to examine so small a number. The original idea of placing our medical men in Europe was to facilitate immigration—not that I think they are doing so at the present time. But the purpose was to make it easier for people to be medically examined upon arrival in Canada.

Mr. DUNNING: And because of the hardship involved in their being sent back.

Mr. POWER: I think it was largely due to the representations of the shipping people.