

Mr. ROCHE: There is no trouble in keeping track of them. We have our immigration officials.

Mr. KNOWLES: The minister is optimistic.

Mr. MARCIL: Are these people required to report to the department as to their residence and the institutions they attend?

Mr. ROCHE: Certainly.

Mr. MARCIL: Do they report to the department periodically?

Mr. ROCHE: We have a record of what institutions they attend.

Mr. MACDONALD: The minister mentioned my having brought up a matter with regard to this legislation at an earlier stage in the session. The minister will recall the case that I brought to his attention at that time, namely the case of a young man who was the son of Mr. Corsbie, who had originally been born in China, but who had been educated in Canada and had gone to Trinidad. This gentleman was a British subject; his son had come to Canada for the purpose of getting an education, and his case was not that of a Chinese person in the sense in which the term is used in this legislation. When this Bill came up a few minutes ago I asked the minister if he had the statute before him, so that we might know exactly what was the legislation on this subject. Confusion and difficulty arose in the case of this young man, who was a British subject, and the circumstances of his treatment were unfortunate. Complaint was made by many clergymen interested in the matter, and the case attracted special attention by reason of the fact that the father of the young man was a commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. I mentioned at the time that it would be well for the Government to deal with this question. I would like to know what the minister says on the point raised by the hon. member for St. John.

Mr. ROCHE: The case to which the hon. member refers was that of a young man who was subject to the head tax under the statute which I read a few moments ago. The statute applies to "every person of Chinese origin," and as this young man was of Chinese origin he was properly subjected to the head tax.

Mr. PUGSLEY: As I recollect the case, while the young man had been a resident of China he was a native of Trinidad and a British subject, both his father and moth-

er being British subjects, but it happened that his grandfather on one side, was a Chinaman. For this reason the absurd contention was made by the department that he was "of Chinese origin." It would be as reasonable to say that a Canadian one of whose grandfathers was born in Ireland was of Irish origin.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: What is the meaning of "origin"?

Mr. PUGSLEY: It depends on how far you go back.

Sir GEORGE FOSTER: Would it be the same as "descent"?

Mr. PUGSLEY: No, clearly not. This young man was a British subject and born in a British country, and therefore was of British origin. If the boy's father and mother had been Chinese it might be said that he was of Chinese origin. But this section does not profess to deal with the special case of one who may have had a Chinese ancestor, yet it opens the door wide to young men from China to come into Canada without paying the head tax by saying that they are coming to this country for the purpose of securing a higher education. Under any fair or reasonable interpretation of this section, a boy from China coming to Canada, attending a common school and then afterwards getting employment on a farm or in a shop in order to earn money to put him through college would be complying with this law. He would have the intention of entering a university—he comes to Canada "for the purpose of securing a higher education." There may be great trouble and dissatisfaction unless you surround this provision with safeguards. The person concerned should satisfy some official as to his position, or otherwise we may have a great deal of trouble. I think it better, on the whole, to leave the section as it is.

Mr. ROCHE: The hon. gentleman seems to be conjuring up imaginary difficulties that, up to the present, have not been met with. The existing Act has no safeguard as to the time within which one affected by this section shall attend college. The only safeguard is the head tax of \$500. Under the operation of the Act, the party concerned would be expected to enter college within a reasonable time—almost immediately upon coming to Canada; otherwise, he would not be allowed to remain in Canada unless by payment of the head tax. The effect of this change is only to