

Mr. Purcell, however, represents that he brought out some thirty families besides some single men from Ireland to the Northwest, who were enticed away from this tract by agents of other companies.

Now here is a straight admission that while he claimed to have brought a certain number of immigrants to this country they did not settle on that land at all, but were enticed away from his tract by agents of other companies, and he furnished a statutory declaration that

No less than \$7,000 would pay him for his labour, trouble and expenditure in and about these lands, and the minister is of opinion that in settling with Mr. Purcell this expenditure should be taken into consideration. Had Mr. Purcell succeeded in retaining on his tract the settlers he brought out, he would have been entitled to an allowance of \$160 for each settler.

According to the original contract he was to receive this for a certain number but he gets it when he has none.

And a proportion of his expenses, based on the settlement with other companies.

But according to Mr. Purcell's own admission he does not prove that any settlers were placed on this land by him. Anyway he tries to make a claim of \$7,000 for expenses.

In the settlement with Messrs. Scott and Hay, those gentlemen claimed for forty settlers—

You will notice that Scott and Hay claimed they had placed forty settlers, and I want you to notice the kind of evidence submitted in proof of this settlement, no evidence at all.

—forty settlers taken up or ready to be taken up, but could only furnish evidence of having purchased from the Grand Trunk ticket agent at Forest, Ontario, eighteen tickets.

The only evidence that there were about forty settlers placed on the land by Messrs. Scott and Hay was that Scott and Hay proved by some means or other that they had bought eighteen tickets at Forest, Ontario, not immigrants at all, but good Ontario farmers, able to pay their way out. No doubt the people bought their tickets and no evidence is given that even these eighteen settlers who bought tickets at Forest, Ontario, ever settled on the land of this company. That is the kind of business that was done by our friends opposite when they were in power. He goes on to say :

And on the recommendation of the late Minister of the Interior they were allowed to count one-half of that number.

That is, they got an allowance of \$160 for twenty settlers, and the only evidence was that they bought eighteen tickets in Forest, Ontario.

Upon the same principal Mr. Purcell might be credited with fifteen settlers at \$160 each, equal to \$2,400.

Mr. CRAWFORD.

What for? Not for any settlers placed on any lands set apart for him to colonize. He does not attempt to say or prove that he ever put a settler on them but he gets a rebate of \$2,400 for something he never did. And the settlement made with Purcell it as follows: He is allowed \$2,400 for fifteen settlers that he never placed on the land and \$4,000 for travelling expenses. For what? For taking trips across to the old country, back and forth, and doing nothing in the interests of this country; he never placed a settler on the lands of this western country, but he got an allowance on account of expenses of \$4,000 and \$2,400 for placing settlers on the land whom he never placed. This order goes on:

This would entitle Mr. Purcell under the terms of the order in council of the 30th June, 1886, to receive scrip to the amount of \$30,976.

I shall now, Mr. Speaker, give you a little information in respect to some other companies that were doing business for the late Conservative government. We will take the Qu'Appelle and Long Lake Land Company. This is in the country north of Regina and east of Long Lake near Lumsden, in the territory that we hear so much about in connection with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company deal. This company had set aside for their particular colonization schemes, 71,706 acres of land. They paid in cash to the government \$14,000; they were allowed a credit of \$14,000; they got scrip to the extent of \$14,000, and they did not place a settler on the land, not one settler did this company place on the land in that country.

We will take the William Sharples Company near Hanley, another town referred to in connection with the Saskatchewan Valley Land Company deal, a portion of that district supposed to be undesirable. No doubt that was the reason that no settlers were placed on the land, it was not considered fit for settlement. 40,960 acres of land were set aside for this gentleman and he got \$8,200 in scrip and did not place a settler on any land.

Let us take some of the larger deals. Take the Farmers' Northwest Land and Colonization Company, north of Regina in this territory about which we have heard so much, 116,960 acres of land were set aside. They paid \$24,976 on account of land, they got an allowance of \$7,360 on account of placing forty-six settlers on those lands and they were allowed for their expenses. This government were very liberal during their time. They allowed this company \$17,210 for their expenses incurred in connection with their immigration work.

We have another company here, the Dominion Lands Company, File Hills, a fine district where 230,000 acres of land were set aside. The government got \$90,253.41. The company finally got 56,672 acres of