

for his timber limit and who could not have obtained it by ordinary competition, if there were two persons who wanted it. But, sir, we are to be told that the fact that people outside will sometimes purchase from a man who gets possession of a limit is an evidence that the man in the first instance has got it improperly? What shall we say, then, of a celebrated lumber company with which, if I mistake not, the gentleman from Simcoe has something to do? What are we to say of that company? It is quite true that the unfortunate people who put their money into it did not find that it was quite as valuable as they were led to believe when they invested. But, Mr. Speaker, they could have come to Canada if they had thought proper, under this magnificent Ontario system; they could have got their timber limits in the ordinary way; but they seemed to have preferred to purchase from the hon. gentleman opposite, on his representations, though God knows what there was in him to commend him to them. They seemed to prefer to take his recommendation, and they gave him an enormous sum of money for the limits he controlled. Now, that was a transaction where the money really passed.

Mr. COOK—I just wish to correct the hon. gentleman. The statement that he is making is false.

Mr. WHITE (Cardwell)—Well, Mr. Speaker, I will not answer that. The hon. gentleman's business matters are not matters that concern me; but I do not think his statement that that is false will go down outside this house—of course here it must be accepted. (Cheers.) Then finally we had

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referred to. We were told those companies were an enormous source of corruption in connection with this Government, and the extraordinary thing is that we were told that those companies had actually obstructed settlement in the Northwest. The hon. gentleman ought to have known, and could have known if he had made enquiries or had visited the country, that but for the colonization companies the settlers to be found on those tracts never would have been there. The result in connection with those companies has been this: in that case, as in the case of the timber limits, there were a large num-

ber of applications for colonization companies, a large number of applicants for the privilege—for that is all they obtained—of placing settlers in the Northwest, and obtaining payment for doing that by a grant of land at a lower price than the ordinary price. Let me say this—that hon. gentlemen opposite adopted this principle; they recognized the importance of securing outside influence in settling the country to such an extent that they actually passed an order-in-council by which they gave to people eighty acres of land for every settler they brought into the Northwest and put upon a homestead. That is the policy they adopted; that is to say, taking the land at \$2 an acre, they gave \$160 for every settler brought into the Northwest. There was, as I have said, a large number of applications for colonization companies, no less than 260 applications, of which only 117 were authorized by order-in-council. But, as in the case of the timber licenses and timber limits, the order-in-council did nothing. It required before anything was done that a contract should be signed by the company under which they undertook to perform the duties imposed on them; and the number of contracts entered into, that is the number of colonization companies which actually went into operation, was twenty-eight out of two hundred and sixty applications. (Hear, hear.) I do not think those gentlemen should be charged with anything wrong in having applied for the privilege of colonizing the Northwest. That certainly is not the ground of complaint made against them. The number of contracts, I say, is twenty-eight, and the number of members of the House of Commons whose names appear as incorporators or shareholders of those companies is, so far as the records of the department show, six; and curiously enough they are equally divided between the two sides of the house, three to each. And if my friends on this side will not consider that I reflect unduly on them, I venture to say that the great influence was on the other side of the house. I find that one of these members was Hon. Alexander Mackenzie; and yet the hon. gentleman, not satisfied with having turned the hon. member for East York out of the leadership, not satisfied with having brought him down to sorrow, and to what, I fear is very nearly his grave, he insults him in this house to-night by intimating