

of the members, you will find that a large number are Conservatives. You will find that the presidents of the Board and the vice-president are both strong Conservatives. Well, what do these people say? This is what they say in their report:

The work of this department of the Dominion government is being prosecuted vigorously, and its splendid results are shown in the large number of 38,324 added to the population of the west, during the year 1900. Of these, 14,000 were Canadians, and 5,136 came from the United States, and are principally well to do farmers, who have a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the country, and can adapt themselves to the state of affairs existing here. They bring with them a large amount of money and personal effects, and in most cases either enter directly upon land previously selected by them, or purchase improved farms, and engage at once in the cultivation of their new properties.

It is reported by the department that the foreigners who have come to our country are rapidly becoming self-sustaining, and exhibit a keen desire to remain upon and cultivate their farms, and it is evident that they will prove a valuable addition to our population.

I think, Sir, you would rather have that authority than the authority of politicians, and a very low order of politicians, too.

There have been 8,827 government land entries and sales during the year, aggregating nearly two millions of acres and in addition to this the Canadian Pacific Railway have made 2,283 contracts, covering 432,000 acres, and amounting in value to \$1,377,715.48.

The very question raised by the hon. member for Lisgar (Mr. Richardson) and others about taxing the Canadian Pacific Railway land, is going to be solved in a most satisfactory manner by having these lands sold to bona fide, actual settlers.

There is one other point which I have partially forgotten. The hon. gentleman stated that one out of every four of these people remain in the cities and towns. I do not know where the hon. gentleman got his figures, but I do know that out of the immigration which has come into this country in the past four years, not one-tenth of one per cent has remained in the cities or towns. Winnipeg is the only place where they would be likely to remain, and I do not believe that you can find one hundred foreigners in that entire city out of all those who came in during the last four years. I know every street and lane of that city, and speak from personal knowledge. It is true that some who came out in the winter season, when they could not go on to farm lands, remained in Winnipeg during the winter, but even those who remained sometimes a whole year in that city, are gradually moving out on to the lands. The only people among these foreigners who come to the cities and towns are what are called the Pollaks.

The hon. gentleman spoke of the American immigration problem. Well, I could show him something that would astonish him. I could show him that out of 330,000 immigrants to that country, only 16,000 went

Mr. McCREARY.

on the farms, and the rest went to the thickly settled manufacturing states, such as Ohio and Indiana, where labour is congested. The United States got 84,000 southern Italians and 90,000 Slavs last year, and 60,000 Galicians of the worst kind—those who go to the cities and towns. The hon. the minister will recollect that two or three years ago I went to Milwaukee to see about the advisability of bringing into this country 1,700 Galicians who had settled on an island in Lake Michigan. It did not take me very long to find out that these people had come from the towns of Galicia, some twenty years ago, and had gone into the cities and towns of the United States and would not go on land. I immediately advised our agent that these were not suitable people to settle on our prairies and to have nothing to do with them. The Galicians taken from the land in Galicia and transplanted on the land in the Territories, are the raw material of very good settlers, fit physically and in every way, but the Galicians who have lived twenty years in the cities of the United States and were never accustomed to farming, would not make suitable settlers at all. We have none of that class coming to the west. I think I have shown sufficient to warrant this House in coming to the conclusion that the immigration policy of this government is one most satisfactory to the people of Canada.

At six o'clock, House took recess.

After Recess.

House resumed at eight o'clock.

OTTAWA AND HULL POWER AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

House in Committee on Bill (No. 25) to incorporate the Ottawa and Hull Power and Manufacturing Company, Limited.—Mr Champagne.

On section 13,

Mr. HENDERSON. We were told this afternoon by the First Minister that the proper course for this House was to accept the judgment of the committee on a private Bill. It will be within the recollection of hon. gentlemen who were there that the Railway Committee, the other day, struck out a clause identical with this in the Bill relating to the St. Lawrence Lloyds. I can scarcely consent to giving power to this company which was refused to another, unless some very strong reason is assigned for so doing. For one, I am opposed to this class of legislation. It is simply an invitation for this company to go to the Ontario government or the Quebec government and ask for a grant of land. Now, it is quite evident to those of us who are watching legislation, more particularly of the province of Ontario, that all the valuable pulp wood of Ontario is rapidly passing