

settled and married, and probably watch around for several years.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN. If the company had to do that, the propaganda would soon end and the energies of the company would soon be exhausted. Now this is my illustration—my hon. friend (Mr. Foster) was once engaged in a prohibition or temperance propaganda in this country, and a very honourable occupation it was, and I have no doubt that the hon. gentleman did good service; it was a creditable service for him to engage in. I have no doubt that when the hon. gentleman was engaged in that work, I hope at least he was a good enough financier in these days not to travel up and down this country speaking upon temperance subjects in halls and school houses without some remuneration. But supposing the temperance organization said: Now, Mr. Foster, we don't know whether you are saving any souls or whether many people are signing the pledge; you must count noses, you must furnish us some proof that this propaganda of yours is effective and producing good results. What would happen then? The hon. gentleman would have to go around testing breaths and what would become of the propaganda.

Mr. BARKER. On the principle of this contract the hon. gentleman (Mr. Foster) would get paid for every man, woman and child in his audiences.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN. The one case is the converse of the other it is true, but my illustration is good, and I hold that if Mr. Foster went around testing breaths the propaganda would have to come to a standstill and the people would have gone back to drink. But let us suppose that the chief officer of the temperance body would say further: Mr. Foster you must not only give us a count of those who really cease drinking but you must give us the number of those whom you drove to drink by your lectures so that we may dock them off.

Some hon. MEMBERS. Hear, hear.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN. That would be worse still. The propaganda under such circumstances would cease; and if the North Atlantic Trading Company and all their agents were to watch every man who came from the Danube and the Elbe and from the fjords of Norway and Sweden, and watch every man, woman and child from the day they left their homes to cross the ocean, and landed on Canadian soil, and thence over this broad continent to the west, I submit the propaganda would soon end and we would get no immigrants.

Well, at one time the department did insist, foolishly, I think, upon the company making this statement; and the company wrote a letter to Mr. Smart and they referred to the fact that Mr. Preston was also

pressing them to submit a statement. I will just read this extract from the letter.

Mr. Preston has said to us: make out a statement of the passengers and the department will consider your case stronger, but our reply to that is we make a general propaganda, we do not book all the emigrants.

If we tried to book all the emigrants, any other booking agents not working with us, might work against us in Canadian work. So we do not try to do that, and so without much labour and much expense, we could not get together a list of sailings, and that is why we trust to your department to make up the list from your books of arrivals.

To use a phrase that is commonly used, the company were certainly 'dead easy' they were to be paid so much a head and they trusted to the accounting of the government; they were willing to accept whatever statement the government made out and surely in that respect the contract is not open to criticism.

To show that all the immigrants entering Canada from these continental countries did not receive a bonus, I shall give a few figures which I have compiled from the documents on record. Annually, and sometimes oftener, statements were made by the government showing the number of immigrants who had arrived in Canada and the number upon whom the bounty had been paid. In 1900-1 there came to Canada from the countries mentioned in the contract 17,599 immigrants and the bonus was paid on only 3,152. I think that is fair, if not conclusive, evidence of a careful selection on the part of the government. In 1901-2 there came to Canada 21,938 immigrants and the bonus was paid upon 8,977; in the following year 34,484 emigrants reached Canada and a bonus was paid on some 13,000; in the following year 25,000 emigrants reached Canada and a bonus was paid upon 12,000, in the following year 28,000 emigrants reached Canada and the bonus was paid on 12,000. During these five years a total of 128,108 emigrants reached Canada, a yearly average of 25,621, and the total number upon whom the bonus was paid during the five years was 49,871 or a yearly average of 9,974. I submit that in all fairness that is a fair indication of great care on the part of the government in selecting these immigrants of the agricultural classes and deciding as to whom they should pay the bonus on.

Mr. FOSTER. Did I understand my hon. friend rightly in that—the figures that he read were the figures of all who came from these countries.

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN. Yes, all the countries mentioned in the contract.

Mr. FOSTER. Of all classes?

Mr. A. K. MACLEAN. Yes, and then the number paid on.

Mr. FOSTER. And the number that were paid on were of the agricultural and servant girl class?