

and proceeded to the United States. The following are payments made to this Company.

1901-2.....	\$33,482
1902-3.....	34,553
1903-4.....	38,933
1904-5.....	77,482
1905-6.....	56,287
1906-7.....	24,333

In addition payments were made to the Company for advertising and other purposes, bringing the total up \$367,245. After all these payments had been made, and after the whole transaction had been exposed in the committees, so far as the Government policy of concealment allowed, the Minister of the Interior found himself forced to cancel the contract, which he did on the alleged ground that the company "did not carry out the agreement in good faith."

THE BONUS CONTINUED

But the policy of bonuses has been continued. In January 1908 the bonus on immigrants from the European continent, which had been 10 shillings for adults and 5 for children, was doubled. The same bonus is now paid on these foreigners as on immigrants from Great Britain and Ireland. Government agents are paid \$3 for each man, \$2 for each woman and \$1 on each child of the farming class brought from the United States.

GROUND'S OF CHALLENGE

The Opposition challenges the Government policy and practice respecting immigration on the following and other grounds:

Immense sums are wasted on the maintenance of officials and employees many of whom give little or no value.

There is enormous waste and corruption involved in subsidies to the party press.

The time has come to abolish altogether or to restrict to very narrow limits the payment of bonuses. The best and most desirable immigrants are those who come to Canada without inducement of any sort and who settle upon the land, whereas those who are persuaded by agents, or procured by the payment of bounties are usually the least independent, the least capable, and the most likely to gather in the cities and become a burden upon public charity. The United States get all the immigrants they want, not only without paying bonus but in the face of a tax on all immigrants of \$4 per head, and of the most rigid medical examination and inquiry into their character, capacity and means of support.

The Government has been entirely too lax in the admission of undesirable immigrants. It has admitted and even paid for immigrants who could not maintain themselves and were physically and morally unsuitable. It has allowed agents to send to Canada artisans and mechanics for whom there is no work and who will not farm. For instance, it brought to this country 7,500 Doukhobors, who have cost the Dominion about \$75,000, and have been and still are a cause of anxiety and trouble to the community.

The Government has miserably failed to deal in any adequate or consistent way with the problem of Oriental immigration.

THE LOST IMMIGRANTS

Lastly, it is proved by official statements that the number of immigrant-settlers is far below that

claimed by the Immigration Department. The Government claims an immigration from January, 1898, to January, 1906, of 1,170,000. It is doubtful if 60 per cent. of that number can be found today in Canada. Apply the test of the census of 1906 in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta with the claims of the Department. On December 17th, 1906, and January 14, 1907, the Minister of the Interior, replying to Mr. Lake, gave a statement of the number of immigrants who had arrived in Canada in the 5½ years ending June 1906, and the number of these who had settled in the three Western provinces. The following are the figures:

1901 to 1903.....	141,671
1904.....	75,308
1905.....	74,676
1906.....	90,553

Total..... 382,208

Now the census of 1906 gives the number of persons found in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, who had come there from January, 1901, to June, 1906, a period three months longer than that covered by Mr. Oliver's statement. Here are the figures, giving the year of their arrival:

1901.....	17,069
1902.....	33,104
1903.....	50,115
1904.....	40,228
1905.....	44,552
1906.....	48,389

Total..... 233,457

Here is a loss of 148,751 alleged settlers in the West, more than one third of the total number. If we allow for the additional three months in the census period the loss will be over 40 per cent.

THE SAME IN ONTARIO

Another illustration is afforded by a return of farm labourers and their families represented as having been placed in West Kent by immigration agent James S. Waugh. The number returned as so placed with farmers was 628, representing 265 single persons or families for whom he received \$2 per head, or \$1,256. It was charged in Parliament by the Member for the riding that these returns were incorrect or fraudulent, and the Immigration Commissioner sent out inquiries to the farmers with whom these agricultural immigrants were supposed to be located. Replies concerning 117 of the 265 were received. It was found that 44 of the 117 were never heard of by the men returned as having employed them, and that 17 others were not farm labourers but sought work in some trade, and 13 either did not go to work at all or quit within two or three days. This small return had been stuffed by at least 40 or 50 per cent or about the same proportion as that of the Western settlers.—(See Return to the House).

It may be safely stated that the number of immigrants who have settled in Canada in the last ten years and who are annually settling here is not more than 60 per cent of the number claimed by the Immigration Department, while a large proportion of those who come are unsatisfactory and dissatisfied immigrants, some of them allured by false pretences, some incapable of making a living anywhere, and far too small a proportion able and willing to go upon the land and assist in the development of the country.