

Alberta and Saskatchewan by about 78 miles and they run farther east too than the proposed boundary line, so that when he was considering community of interest only a year ago, the hon. gentleman's views then did not coincide with his views to-day. When this redistribution was taking place a year ago, did the Minister of the Interior make any demand for representation for Athabaska? I asked the hon. gentleman that question before, and his answer was that he was representing the whole of Alberta then, but no, he was representing the constituency of Edmonton and it might just as well, have included as one of the ten constituencies Athabaska if they were entitled to representation a year ago. And if they were not then entitled to representation there should be some reason assigned to the House for giving them representation now. The hon. member for Western Assiniboia has stated that he thinks he is in the best position to know where the dividing line should be, because it runs through his own constituency, and he says he is representing the views of his constituents. Let me point out that at a meeting called at Medicine Hat by the mayor of that town—the largest town in Western Assiniboia—presided over by a Liberal, and attended by the Liberal member of the local house, a resolution was passed and sent to the hon. member (Mr. Scott) and two or three weeks after he got it the First Minister rose in this House and said that no objection had come from that country on any clause of the Bill except the educational clause. If I presume to state what the people of Medicine Hat think as to the dividing line, I believe I am not only representing the views of the constituents I have the honour to represent, but the views of some of the constituents of the member for Western Assiniboia as well. I have read the resolution before, and it concludes thus:

We would respectfully suggest that the government appoint a commission to inquire into all these circumstances, and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the principal newspapers of the country, to the Prime Minister, the leader of the opposition, and also the premier of the Northwest Territories and Mr. W. Scott, M.P.

This resolution protested against the proposed boundary line, and it was held in the largest town in the constituency of Western Assiniboia. In taking the position I now do in regard to the boundary line I feel I am not only representing the views of the constituents I have the honour to represent in this House, but the views as well of a great many people in the constituency of Western Assiniboia. Without detaining the House longer, I shall propose the amendment which I may say shifts the eastern boundary line further east to the eighth range, and then runs north for a very short portion up to the Saskatchewan river, and along the Saskatchewan river and along

Mr. M. S. McCARTHY.

on range twenty north, so that it takes in very little more area than was originally intended, and it gets over the objection of splitting the ranching country. I therefore beg to move:

That section 1 be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

The territory comprised within the following boundaries, that is to say, commencing at the intersection of the international boundary dividing Canada from the United States of America by the west limit of range eight west of the third meridian; thence northerly along the centre of the road allowance forming the west boundary of the said range eight to the centre of the South Saskatchewan river; thence westerly along the centre of the South Saskatchewan river to the centre of the road allowance forming the west boundary of range twenty west of the third meridian in the Dominion lands survey; thence northerly along the road allowance for the west boundary of the said range twenty, as the same may hereinafter be defined in accordance with the said system to the parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude; thence westerly along the said parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude to the northeast corner of the province of British Columbia; thence southerly along the eastern boundary of the province of British Columbia to the southeast corner of the province of British Columbia; thence easterly along the international boundary to the point of commencement; is hereby established as a province of the Dominion of Canada, to be called and known as the province of Alberta.

Amendment negatived, and section agreed to.

On section 2—British North America Acts, 1867 to 1886, to apply.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. This is clause 3 of the Territorial Bill as it was prepared and presented to us by those representing the Northwest Territories. I may say in addition that it will be found in section 2 of chapter 3 of the Dominion Statutes of 1870, the Manitoba Act, and the same provision will also be found in the Orders in Council under which Prince Edward Island and British Columbia came into the Dominion.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. It may be in substance the same as the second clause of the Bill submitted by the territorial government, which for convenience we may call the Haultain Bill; but I do not think it is in the ipsissima verba.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. It may not be. Then the memorandum attached to the section of the Haultain Bill reads: 'This is the provision adopted on the incorporation of each of the provinces since the union.'

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. My hon. friend the Minister of Justice was to give us an explanation at some time during the progress of the Bill in committee of the difference between section 16 as originally drafted and that which is to be proposed when we reach it. That question is pretty intima-