

Saskatchewan than in Alberta. I was under the impression until I heard the Minister of Justice, that the area in Saskatchewan was also greater. I have figures which were supplied by a surveyor of that country, a man who has been there for twenty-one years, and as he figures it out, Saskatchewan has an area of about 8,800 square miles more than Alberta. His figures are: Alberta, 249,600 square miles; Saskatchewan, 258,400 square miles. I say therefore that in view of the fact that a certain portion of the territory east of Saskatchewan has been set apart for Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario; claims to ownership to be adjudicated upon it, if part of this territory goes to province of Saskatchewan; and negotiations are about to take place, then the difficulty will be avoided of giving Alberta a greater area than Saskatchewan. An objection has been made to this boundary that I suggest. I have understood that the government would not consider any other boundary than a straight line. I would point to the fact that on the western boundary we have the same thing, and on the eastern boundary of Saskatchewan, if their claim is successful, you will not have a straight line.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. I want to ask a question about this map. According to this map, which is published by the Department of the Interior, on one side of it the northern boundary of the province is the 60th degree of latitude, and according to the other side of the map it is the 64th degree. There is a practical difference of four degrees between one side of the map and the other side.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER. It is 60 at all events. That is what is intended.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The degree of longitude is 64.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. It is very misleading.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I admit that.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN. I notice this takes in Athabaska. What becomes of the existing territorial government that we now have?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That disappears, of course.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN. Well then how do you intend to provide for the government of Mackenzie, Yukon, Keewatin and Franklin?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The Yukon is already provided for, Mackenzie will be provided for under a new Northwest Territories Act, and Keewatin is provided for under the Keewatin Act. They are all provided for.

Mr. M. S. MCCARTHY.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN. Then there is to be a new Northwest Territories Act?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. The Northwest Territories Act now, of course, provides for the administration of Mackenzie and for that part of Athabaska that is left out, so that all that will be required will be to adapt the present Northwest Territories Act to the new conditions on somewhat similar lines to those under which Keewatin is now administered. It is a simple matter.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN. There is to be a new Northwest Territories Act, establishing a new government for the Territories and if so there will have to be a new capital selected.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. No.

Mr. W. F. MACLEAN. A new seat of government. I do not think we should take Athabaska out of the Territories at the present time, but we ought to retain the northern boundary of these two new provinces at the southerly limit of Athabaska as it is to-day. I believe there is room in that country, including Athabaska, Mackenzie and the Yukon, to establish a territorial government. That territory ought to be immediately organized, it should have a governor and a council and we ought to begin to develop it just as we have developed the country to the south of it. I believe there will be economic conditions developed when we begin to know that country which will justify the northern boundary of these two new provinces remaining for the present at the southerly limit of Athabaska, but, if, in later years, we see fit to extend the boundary of these provinces to the north, we can do it. I believe the requirements of the country and the development that is now going on would justify the immediate creation of another territorial government with a capital some place in Athabaska, with some kind of representative institutions, a legislative council or a territorial government similar to what they have in the present Territories for that whole country including Keewatin, Yukon and Franklin. I think that country should have a government right away. I spoke here the other day about a proposal of the American Captain Peary, who is going to the north. I read only yesterday a quotation from an article in 'Harper's Weekly' containing a statement by Captain Peary, which shows that he has a very ambitious project in hand and if any one will read this article he will observe that the names that he speaks of are such as Grant Sound, Grant Land, &c. A great deal of the country has been given American names, and apparently they are attempting to exercise jurisdiction. The sooner we organize these territories, establish a new territorial government farther to the north, raise our flag up and put our laws in force over that whole country the better it will be for us. I do not wish to see the