

sult in proving our contention, namely, that undue representation has been given to the north and that the south has been discriminated against. As I pointed out, on the vote enumerated on the list, if you take the eleven seats from the international boundary, it will be found, totalling them up and comparing them with the eleven seats north after Red Deer, excepting Peace river and Athabaska, that there are over 200 more names on the lists for each of the eleven constituencies in the south than for the eleven in the north. As has been already pointed out, a large number of settlers who have gone in there the last three years have had no votes, the influx of settlement has been south, and the southern country suffers in comparison with the north by reason of the settlers not being there long enough to qualify and have their names put on the lists. As I have pointed out, in the calculation of homestead entries, the lands sold by the Great Northwestern Irrigation Company would not appear, and it is quite apparent to anybody who considers the matter at all that the influx of population has been largely to the south. I need only point out one instance in connection with that southern irrigation block, and that is that in the one town of Raymond—the hon. member for Alberta will bear me out in this—there was a population last fall of 2,500 people and yet less than 200 names appear on the enumerator's list. People who went in there a couple of years ago were not in the country a sufficient length of time to enable them to be placed upon the list.

Now, let us make some comparisons between the constituencies in the south and those in the north. Take, for example, the city of Calgary, with 2,184 votes polled, and compare it with the city of Edmonton, with 1,340 votes polled, or 2,682 names on the list in Calgary as compared with only 1,689 in Edmonton. The same representation is given to both. Compare the constituency of Pincher Creek, with 1,678 names on the list, with its coal mines at Frank, Blairmore and Coleman, and a ranching and farming country in the constituency, with Stony Plain, where there are only 748 names on the list. If the right hon. the First Minister will do me the honour of looking at the map published by the Department of the Interior on the 1st of January, 1905, he will find that in this proposed constituency of Stony Plain practically no townships are shown as surveyed and ready for permanent settlement. On this map I find this explanation 'Townships coloured buff are the townships for which township plans have been printed.' It will be apparent to any person who looks at that map that in this proposed constituency of Stony Plain there are practically no townships for which plans have been printed up to the 1st of January, 1905, which, I think, is very good evidence as to where the permanent settlement is.

I venture to state that there is not in the constituency of Stony Plain a village or hamlet of 300 people. There is nothing there that requires special representation. If you look at the map you will observe how the constituencies of the south are permitted to run right across to the boundary of British Columbia; and when we get up to township 38, we find that an additional constituency, Stony Plain, is added in this unsurveyed country, in which there is practically no permanent settlement. There is no reason why that constituency could not be represented, as it always has been, by parties living farther east or by one of the members for Edmonton. In that connection, I may say that I observe in the local papers that two, if not three, citizens of Edmonton have already been nominated for three constituencies in the north—Messrs. Cross and Boyle and another—showing that that section of the country could be properly looked after by a member residing at or near Edmonton. Take the constituency of High River in the south, with 1,605 names on the list, and with the thriving villages of High River, Okotoks, Nanton and Cayley, and with two banks chartered at High River and at Okotoks, and compare that with St. Albert, with only 950 names on the list. What I have said with regard to the land not being surveyed in the constituency of Stony Plain applies equally to the constituency of St. Albert, showing that there is a lack of permanent settlement there. Contrast Medicine Hat, in the south, with 1,640 names on the list, with Vermilion, with only 1,092 names on the list. In comparing these two constituencies I desire to point out that the old constituency of Medicine Hat has been enlarged by the addition of at least forty townships, for no reason presumably but that it is in the south; because no person could contend that there has not been a considerable development and influx of population into that constituency since the distribution of seats by the local assembly in May, 1902. I have already pointed out that no additional representation is given in the constituencies of Cardston, Lethbridge or Medicine Hat, all of which happen to be in the southern part of the province; that no parallel case has been pointed out in the north; that then additional representation has been given all along the line, constituencies being cut in two when there has been absolutely no necessity for it. In giving the calculations which I read a few moments ago, I omitted the constituencies of Athabaska and Peace River, for no other reason than that there was no vote cast there in the last election. There has never been an election there, and it was utterly impossible for anybody to make a calculation which would be at all authentic or definite. For that reason I prefer to take for the calculation those constituencies in which votes were cast last November, and in which voters' lists have been