

only the people of Manitoba, not only the people of Saskatchewan, where my children are living, not only the future of Ontario, but it is a question affecting the whole Dominion. Therefore, every province is interested and has a right to be consulted in the question of the extension of the boundaries of Manitoba, inasmuch as every province has an interest in the opening up of a Hudson Bay route. As the eloquent member for Pictou (Mr. Macdonald) pointed out last night, the people of the province of New Brunswick have, through their legislature, drawn attention to the immense accretions of territory that have been given to Ontario and Quebec, until we in the maritime provinces are beginning to fear for our future representation in this parliament. While we do not wish to ask for any infringement upon the clauses of the constitution, still it is nothing but natural that we should call the attention of parliament to the result which may come about through the great influx of population into the western provinces, inasmuch as that result may leave us in the future unrepresented or insufficiently represented in the parliament of Canada. Therefore, I think I am voicing not only my own sentiments but the sentiments of my fellow-citizens of New Brunswick; and I believe the minister of our province, the Minister of Railways and Canals, will bear me out in this declaration that it is only natural and right that the government of Canada, in its laudable desire to promote the prosperity of the people of the west, should not take a step of such vast importance without consulting the other provinces, which are all equally interested in our national development. I think, Mr. Speaker, my view is supported by the speech of the member for West Assiniboia (Mr. Scott), who says that the people of the eastern portion of Saskatchewan would have objected to being brought into the province of Manitoba because they would be deprived of the immense benefit which they will receive by remaining within the limits of Saskatchewan, and would be deprived in the very first year of the sum of \$202,687, besides being exposed to share the debt and possibly the responsibilities of another province, which has made much progress, no doubt, but which is already calling for better terms. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I regret to have heard this evening, and on former occasions, the statement that the non-extension of the boundaries of Manitoba was due to other reasons than the best interests of the people of the Northwest as a whole, and especially of the people of Saskatchewan.

But this question has another aspect. A great deal has been said about the school question. I will not attempt, Mr. Speaker, to make an appeal to your sentiment. We have heard very eloquent appeals in this

House made to sentiment. We have heard from the member for Labelle (Mr. Bourassa), from the Solicitor General (Mr. Lemieux), from the member for Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk), not forgetting the junior member of this House, and from my hon. friend from Beauce (Mr. Bédard). These hon. gentlemen have certainly delighted and astonished this parliament as well as their constituents, by their eloquence and their lofty sentiments. I have not had the honour nor the advantage of remaining in my native province, but I have spent thirty-three years of my life in another province looking after the interests of a people to whom I always speak in the language of my heart. If the scene of my activity has been laid in another sphere my sentiments have perhaps become more expanded, and the result has been no detriment to my citizenship as a fellow-Canadian. Meanwhile I have never forgotten the province of my birth, and I certainly desire to pay my compliments to the orators from Quebec who have preceded me on this question. If I have mentioned more particularly my hon. friend from Labelle (Mr. Bourassa), my hon. friend the Solicitor General (Mr. Lemieux), and my hon. friend from Jacques Cartier (Mr. Monk), none of whom, I am sorry to say, is here at the present time, it is because these honourable gentlemen have been the guests of the people of my county, who have been particularly impressed with the eloquence and wisdom of their remarks, and I can assure them that all the classes of the people of the county of Gloucester, Scotch, Irish and French, still reflect upon what they have said, and still consider the counsels which have been so eloquently given them by these three honourable members. Meanwhile, as I have said, I have not forgotten my worship to my native province, nor have I forgotten the old-time loyalty and devotion of my fathers in the province of Quebec, loyalty and devotion spoken not merely by word of mouth in the parliament of Quebec or in the public meetings of the people, but spoken in the prayers of our mothers every evening, loyalty and devotion spoken at the altars of the Canadian people, in the prayer of the Catholic priest and bishop rising to heaven for the maintenance of the British flag in Canada, loyalty and devotion at the call of the British people in time of danger, whether it was a Fenian invasion or an American invasion in days gone by, but spoken more gloriously than ever on that memorable day, the 26th of October, 1813, on the border of Lake Champlain, when 300 French Canadians and 50 Scotchmen achieved the most heroic deed of modern ages, witnessed only by 7,000 American soldiers hastily retreating, and the heavens above rejoicing.

This question of education certainly requires the greatest wisdom on the part of every Canadian, on the part of every mem-