

sentation because it only cast 178 votes at the last election. Any one who knows anything about that district, knows that two years ago a German settlement went into Humboldt from the United States numbering 4,500 people, and, as has been pointed out by my hon. friend from Humboldt (Mr. Adamson), there is to-day in that district a population of from 8,000 to 10,000 people.

Mr. LAKE. How does the hon. gentleman get at that calculation? Is he just accepting the statement of the hon. member for Humboldt?

Mr. LAMONT. Just wait a moment and I will show you how I arrive at that. The census population of Humboldt in 1901 was 582. But since that time there have been made 2,274 homestead entries. Following the same principle of allowing three persons for each homestead entry that gives as far as homestead entries are concerned a population of 6,822, and including the population of 582 as set out in the census of 1901, a total population of 7,304 without counting any of the town population, and everybody who has gone over the main line of the Canada Northern Railway knows that there are very considerable towns growing up along that line. Therefore, I think that my hon. friend from Humboldt is well within the mark when he says that there is a population in the district of Humboldt of between 8,000 and 10,000 people. My hon. friend from Qu'Appelle thinks that population is not entitled to one representative and that Humboldt should be added to Batoche. Now, I have here the figures which my hon. friend has read showing the homestead entries for the different districts, and I find that in Batoche in 1901 there was a census population of 1,970 and in Humboldt a census population of 582. In addition, in Batoche, according to this list, there have been since 1901 2,594 homesteads entered and in Humboldt 2,274, making a total of 4,868. Following the same principle of allowing three persons to each homestead, we have a present population in the district to which my hon. friend would only allow one member of over 16,000 people.

Mr. LAKE. I had better say right here to my hon. friend from Saskatchewan that I think he certainly is not correctly describing the boundaries of any of the districts which he has referred to as my distribution.

Mr. LAMONT. In order that I shall not misrepresent my hon. friend I will put his map on the table so that it may be seen by any one who wishes to refer to it. I think, Mr. Chairman, I ought to call the attention of the committee to this map and to show the committee the beautiful redistribution of my hon. friend. Whether or not he felt that the member for the Cannington district would have some difficulty in getting to Regina I cannot say, but he has built a beautiful series of steps that look as if they were calculated to assist him very ma-

Mr. LAMONT.

terially in getting there. It seems to me that the only difference between my hon. friend from Qu'Appelle and hon. members on this side of the House is that he refuses to consider that these citizens who are from the United States or from Europe and who had not been in the country for three years before last fall so as to be able to get their names on the voters' list should be entitled to representation. We think they should be entitled to representation. They are there on the ground and developing the resources of the country, and the fact that they are yet American citizens is not in my opinion a sufficient reason, although it may be a sufficient reason in the opinion of my hon. friend, for depriving them of a voice in the affairs of this country.

Mr. LAKE. I have no intention of depriving American citizens of fair representation. They are scattered through the whole length and breadth of the country from north to south.

Mr. LAMONT. My hon. friend cannot deny, as the homestead entries prove beyond a doubt, that the number of new settlers who have gone into the north far exceeds the number who have gone into the south.

Mr. LAKE. I do not think it does.

Mr. LAMONT. Well, I submit that the homestead entries demonstrate that the ten northern districts, according to Mr. Haultain's redistribution which my hon. friend says is fair, shows 30,000 entries as against 18,000 for the southern districts. To my mind that is conclusive. Even though a very large number of these 30,000 people had not been in the country for three years last fall, yet we know that they are improving their farms, they are improving the country, they have come here on our invitation and they require roads and bridges and schools to as great an extent and perhaps greater than the settlers in the older districts of whose interests my hon. friend has been so solicitous. In the older districts the settlers have better roads than in the newer districts. Their interests have been looked after in the past; their schools are established and their roads and bridges are practically built, and they will not require the same amount of attention on the part of the government that the newer settlers will. It seems to me that this ground of difference is the only one between us. The hon. gentleman has made a calculation of the voters on the lists, but there were thousands and thousands of settlers in that northern country who had not been there three years and were consequently not entitled to have their names on the lists. The hon. gentleman cuts out Humboldt and Prince Albert. As the member for West Assinibola (Mr. Scott) has said, we have adopted the principle of giving to incorporated cities a member, and if we