

other portions of Canada are quite well aware that the hon. gentleman has been delivering this same lecture in different parts of Canada for several years past. While I do not wish to make any comparisons, for I do not think it is the duty of a member of parliament, living in a country of this kind, to make too many comparisons between the different nationalities of this country, may I be permitted after the reference that my hon. friend (Mr. Bourassa) has made to the narrowness of the English-speaking people of Canada to say that I come from the province of Ontario. We had a general election for the local legislature there a few weeks ago and I might say to my hon. friend that the city of Toronto sent a Roman Catholic representative to that legislature and that Roman Catholic has the honour of a seat in Mr. Whitney's cabinet at this moment. And may I be permitted to remind my hon. friends of the French nationality that for the first time in the history of the province of Ontario your own town, Mr. Speaker, has been recognized by the putting into office of the Hon. Dr. Rheame, Minister of Public Works in Mr. Whitney's cabinet. And of course I need not refer to my hon. friend from South Toronto (Mr. Claude Macdonell), who sits on this side of the House, as another example of the generosity of the English speaking people of that important province, I was a little interested to hear my hon. friend (Mr. Bourassa) dealing with those legal questions and I thought I would look up the history of the hon. gentleman to see what knowledge he had to bring to bear in competition with that of the leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden). I find on examination that my hon. friend had one special Act of parliament passed in his own province of Quebec to permit him to study law in that province. Then on further examination, I find another special Act of parliament passed for the hon. gentleman to allow him to pass an examination that he has never yet passed and he has not to this date practised law in his own province, and yet my hon. friend will put his opinion on these legal questions in competition with the opinion of the distinguished leader of the opposition (Mr. R. L. Borden). On February 21, the right hon. the Prime Minister (Sir Wilfrid Laurier) introduced the two Bills that are to constitute new provinces in what is now known as the Northwest Territories. The right hon. gentleman gave to the House a very lengthy history of different matters in connection with those Bills. I have here Bill (No. 69) 'An Act to establish and provide for the government of the province of Alberta.'

Clause 12 of the Act reads:

Until the said legislature otherwise provides, the legislative assembly shall be composed of twenty-five members to be elected to represent the electoral divisions defined.

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Clause 3 of the Bill says:

The said province shall be represented in the Senate of Canada by four members: provided that such representation may, after the completion of the next decennial census, be from time to time increased to six by the parliament of Canada.

Clause 8 says:

Unless and until the Lieutenant Governor in Council of the said province otherwise directs, by proclamation under the great seal, the seat of government of the said province shall be at Edmonton.

Clause 20 of the Bill says:

The Dominion lands in the said province shall continue to be vested in the Crown and administered by the government of Canada for the purposes of Canada.

Clause 24 enacts:

This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of July, one thousand nine hundred and five.

I may be permitted briefly to refer to Bill No. 70 to establish and provide for the government of the province of Saskatchewan. The same number of representatives, 25, are to be elected in that province; the same number of senators, four, are to be appointed to the senate of Canada, with the privilege of parliament increasing the number to six. The capital of the province is to be Regina; and this Act also is to come into force on the 1st of July next. I will now give the areas in square miles of the various provinces:

Amount to be paid annually to each province.	
Support to government.. ..	\$ 50,000
Estimated population of	
250,000 at 80 cents per	
head.. ..	200,000
Interest at 5 per cent. per	
annum on \$8,107,500.. ..	405,375
In lieu of lands retained by	
the Dominion govern-	
ment.. ..	375,000
Construction of public build-	
ings to be paid yearly for	
five years only.. ..	94,500
Total.. ..	\$1,124,875 each.
For two provinces.. ..	\$2,249,750
This to increase from time	
to time until it reaches	
an annual payment of..	\$2,207,875 each.
For two provinces.. ..	\$4,415,750
Prince Edward Island.. ..	2,284
Nova Scotia.. ..	21,428
New Brunswick.. ..	27,985
Quebec.. ..	351,873
Ontario.. ..	260,862
Manitoba.. ..	73,732
British Columbia.. ..	372,630
Total.. ..	1,110,694

New Provinces.

Alberta.. ..	250,000
Saskatchewan.. ..	250,000