

will continue to have a legal existence after the provinces are formed.

Mr. SPROULE. And what about the members of that society who happen to be in the other province?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is one of the embarrassing things. Of course the corporation is an entity that represents the individuals, and the corporate existence continuing, the individual members of the corporation would simply continue to have the same rights in the corporation as they now have.

Mr. FOSTER. And if the head office is in one province and its business in another?

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Would that be the case?

Mr. FOSTER. The business would extend over both provinces.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Exactly, and the solution of that difficulty is that under the Northwest ordinance with reference to a foreign corporation they could be registered in the other province—that ordinance is continued in force—and carry on business in the two provinces, the head office being in one and the registration in the other, absolutely as if they had corporate existence in each.

Mr. FOSTER. They might be refused registration in the other province.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is quite true. I must confess that this clause has given me as much trouble as any in the Bill. I would be glad to have the practical experience of those who have considered this question. This is an exceedingly important clause and will affect a multitude of interests in the Northwest. This clause is the solution I suggest, but I do not ask to commit the House to it.

Mr. FOSTER. Something like this would occur in a great many instances: A company which is organized under the Dominion or under a province, has taken out a license and has authority for doing its work all through the Northwest Territories, nearly all the loan and trust companies have business in the Northwest. At the present time they are obliged to have an officer who represents them as a head office on whom documents can be served. You will have the head office in one province, but the division of business might make it so that the larger part of their business will be in the other province. They have paid all their fees and they have their rights under existing legislation, and you will still continue them where the head office is represented, but they seem to have no status at all in the other province in which their head office is not represented, and will fall under whatever penalties, fees, registration laws and so on, which may be adopted by that province. I do not see why it cannot be pro-

vided that existing societies should be protected in their right to do business under present conditions in both provinces.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. I first drew a clause which I thought met the difficulty suggested by my hon. friend (Mr. Foster), but after having submitted it to one who was more competent to deal with it than I am, the present clause was suggested to me. I want to elicit discussion on this point, that I may see if I have met the difficulties I had in my mind, and if this clause is not sufficiently comprehensive it might be amended again.

Mr. SPROULE. In the case of members of the medical profession, veterinary surgeons, and members of dental associations, it is usually provided in organizing an association that it should include those who are practising their profession at the time of the organization. Could the difficulty in this case not be gotten over by providing that all those who now have authority to practise their profession might continue to practise in any portion of either of these two provinces. Then, in the future each province could establish its own standard for those who enter afterwards.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. That is exactly the difficulty I had in view when I drew section 4 and I think it meets the difficulty.

Mr. LENNOX. If I may be allowed to go back to the beginning of section 15 I would like to have an explanation from the minister to the first few words of that section as now proposed:

Except as otherwise provided by this Act all laws (including the provisions of the North West Territories' Act and amendments thereto notwithstanding the repeal thereof by this Act) and all orders and regulations made thereunder—

And so on, shall be continued. The Northwest Territories Act, I presume refers to the Act of 1875 and the amendments thereto. What I would like to know from the minister is how far that affects the question of the school laws. If by section 15 we are virtually perpetuating the Northwest Territories Act of 1875 and its amendments, and all orders and regulations made thereunder, which would I presume include the ordinances, we may by section 15 be virtually settling the question that we are later on proposing to discuss. It is suggested by a gentleman on this side of the House that that is subject to repeal by the legislature, and I notice that it is also subject to be abolished or altered by the parliament of Canada. I would like to have the benefit of the minister's explanation as to what effect he thinks that has.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Section 24 of the Bill provides for the repeal of the Northwest Territories Act, so that our desire is to get rid of that Act absolutely and at the