

Every person qualified to vote at the election of a member under this Act shall be a bona fide male resident and householder, of adult age, who is not an alien or an Indian, within the electoral district, and who has resided in such electoral district for at least twelve months immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election.

The qualifications under the law of 1895, chapter 2, section 1, are :

Every male person shall be qualified to vote at the election of a member under this Act who, not being an Indian, is a British subject and of the full age of twenty-one years, and has resided in the Northwest Territories for at least twelve months, and in the electoral district for at least three months, immediately preceding the issue of the writ of election.

The only change I see there is that the required residence of twelve months is applicable to the Territories and the residence in the district is limited to three months, and there is no household qualification.

Mr. M. S. McCARTHY. The polling subdivision is the point I raised. He only has to reside three months in the electoral district ; that is, if his name is not on the list he can demand that the oath be put to him without inquiring whether he lives in the polling subdivision.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Of course, this is the law of 1895, and I am quite prepared to consider it and see how far the difficulties suggested by my hon. friend can be remedied.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. The difficulty is that unless we have some restriction of that kind there are great opportunities for fraud. It does not seem unreasonable that a man desiring to vote at a particular poll should have lived at least three months in the polling division. You would not exclude many people if you should adopt a qualification of that kind: and, on the other hand, if you do not, the result is that people may come in who do not really reside in the electoral district at all. I had information of a great many cases of that kind when we were discussing this matter a few years ago, but it escaped my attention until I was reminded of it by the hon. member for Calgary (Mr. M. S. McCarthy). I think on the whole some amendment of that kind ought to commend itself to the government.

Section, as amended, agreed to.

On section 15,

Until otherwise provided by competent authority, and subject to the provisions of this Act, all laws and ordinances not inconsistent with this Act in force in the territory comprised in the said province on the thirtieth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and five, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers and authorities and all officers, judicial, administrative and ministerial existing or holding office at that time shall continue therein as if such

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territory had not been established as a province.

Mr. FITZPATRICK. This section is intended to give effect to the same provision as is contained in section 129 of the British North America Act, but after having prepared the section and considered it in connection with those who represent the Northwest Territories, it has been deemed advisable to make an amendment, which I shall read :

15. Except as otherwise provided by this Act all laws (including the provisions of the Northwest Territories Act and the amendments thereto, notwithstanding the repeal thereof by this Act), and all orders and regulations made thereunder, and all courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and all commissions, powers, authorities and functions and all officers and functionaries judicial, administrative and ministerial, existing immediately before the coming into force of this Act in the territory hereby established as the province of Alberta, shall continue in the said province as if this Act and the Saskatchewan Act had not been passed ; subject, nevertheless, except with respect to such as are enacted by or existing under Acts of the parliament of Great Britain, or of the parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to be repealed, abolished or altered by the parliament of Canada, or by the legislature of the said province, according to the authority of the parliament, or of the said legislature under this Act.

Then there is a proviso to this effect :

Provided that all powers, authorities and functions which under any law, order or regulation were before the coming into force of this Act vested in or exercisable by any public officer or functionary of the Northwest Territories shall be vested in and exercisable in and for the said province by like public officers and functionaries of the said province when appointed by competent authority.

That is to provide for provincial officers under territorial ordinances.

2. The legislature of the province may, for all purposes affecting or extending to the said province, abolish the Supreme Court of the Northwest Territories, and the offices both judicial and ministerial thereof, and the jurisdiction, powers and authority belonging or incident to the said court.

3. All societies, incorporated by or under the authority of the legislature of the Northwest Territories existing at the time of the coming into force of this Act which include within their objects the regulation of the practice of or the right to practice any profession or trade in the Northwest Territories, such as the legal or the medical profession, dentistry, pharmaceutical chemistry and the like shall continue, subject, however, to be dissolved and abolished by order of the Governor in Council and each of such societies shall have power to arrange for and effect the payment of its debts and liabilities and the division, disposition or transfer of its property.

4. Every joint-stock company incorporated by or under the authority of any ordinance of the Northwest Territories shall be subject to the legislative authority of the province in which its head office is situated at the date upon