

the water system of the Hayes river and the Nelson river on one side and the water system of the Severn river on the other side. That was the idea which actuated us when we came to approach the subject and to decide upon it. Our first intention was to make the height of land between the Hayes river on the one side and the Severn river on the other, the boundary. But when we came to put this line upon the map we found that serious complications might arise if we were to say *ipsisssima verba* that this height of land should be the boundary because we found that the height of land between the Hayes river and the Severn river did not extend all the way to the shore of Hudson bay but that it was met some distance from the shore by another height of land. The height of land between the Hayes river and the Severn river runs north and south, but at some distance from Hudson bay that height of land is met by another height of land which runs east and west. Therefore, while adhering to the same idea we had to express it otherwise and we determined that the boundary should be a straight line from the northeast corner of the present boundary of Manitoba to the east end of Island lake and thence to a straight line to the point where the eighty-ninth meridian of west longitude intersects the shore line of Hudson bay. This practically adheres to the height of land as the boundary so far as it can be done, but we do not put it in so many words for the reason wherein I have stated.

I am aware that the boundary we have laid down has been disappointing perhaps to both parties. Judging by what I have seen of statements made by the premier of Manitoba he expresses disappointment although I do not believe it would be possible for the government or for parliament to concede in full the claims of Manitoba. I have seen some flaming articles in some newspapers stating that the rights of Ontario have been sacrificed in as much as the two harbours of Churchill and Nelson have been given to Manitoba. Well, Sir, I think the province of Ontario has enough of wealth and of territory and of glory to enable her to willingly concede to the sister province what little advantages there may be in that. Moreover, the traditions of history would seem to indicate that the Churchill and Nelson rivers should belong to Manitoba. They were the avenue of the fur trade in the olden times when the fur trade was all the trade there was, and if we were to take away from Manitoba what advantage there may be in this, I think Manitoba would be entitled to complain on sentimental grounds if not on other grounds. At all events I submit these reasons to the fair consideration of the House and I think they will impress themselves on all those who will give this matter impartial consideration.

Mr. R. L. BORDEN. What will be the respective areas of the provinces?

Sid WILFRID LAURIER. The new territory which is to be added to Manitoba will be about 180,000 square miles in round numbers. I had a precise calculation made on the basis of the height of land, but it is sufficient to observe the boundary now adopted will give to Manitoba added territory of about 180,000 square miles. The present area of Manitoba is 73,732 square miles and with the area to be added, her total area will be about 253,000 square miles. The territory of Ungava which is added to the province of Quebec is 180,000 square miles (water) and 266,000 square miles (land), or a total of 456,000 square miles. I have not the figures with regard to the province of Ontario, but I believe the added territory is in the neighbourhood of 140,000 square miles.

I have the figures as to the population which may be in the territory now being added to Manitoba. I made no inquiries as to the population of the territory to be added to Ontario or Quebec because I believe it is admitted that in this territory there is no white population. The population of the territory to be added to Manitoba, according to the last census, is as follows:

Memorandum re population of the parts of Northwest territory added to the Province of Manitoba under the resolution of 1908, as shown by the census of 1901.

	Indian	and White	Total.
	Half-		
	breed.		
Parts of the District of Keewatin containing:—			
Black River.....	..	2	2
Cross Lake.....	55	2	57
Gods Lake.....	368	..	368
Island Lake.....	525	..	525
Nelson House.....	280	7	287
Norway House.....	230	18	248
Oxford House.....	339	6	345
Fort Churchill.....	89	6	95
Split Lake.....	263	3	266
Warren's Landing.....	18	6	24
Yankee Point.....	12	1	13
York Factory.....	242	5	247
Totals from Keewatin..	2,421	56	2,477
Parts detached from Saskatchewan district by the Act of 1905, containing:—			
Cedar Lake.....	118	..	118
Grand Rapids.....	133	11	144
Moose Lake.....	174	..	174
Mossy Portage.....	5	..	5
The Pas.....	793	20	813
Totals from Saskatchewan.....	1,223	31	1,254
Making a total for the new area added to Manitoba of.....	3,644	87	3,731

There is another consideration which must engage the consideration of the government and of the House. We had always understood that the province of Manitoba in making this claim for the extension of her territory was asking for the ungranted