

They are compelled to contribute to the support of these parks throughout the country. I do not object to the parks in the slightest degree; but we cannot all go where these parks are. We have to keep them up, and I thought I would endeavour to present the claims of the maritime provinces to have parks. I am quite sure the government of New Brunswick would be willing to sell to the Dominion such lands as would be necessary to make the parks, and the same privileges should extend to all the provinces of Canada. The whole object now is to increase the attraction of the west and to develop the west as against the east. It must strike every one, particularly those coming from the province in which I live, that the development, notwithstanding the industry of the people, and all their efforts, is not productive of as much benefit to them as we could wish, and that consequently a large number of people are leaving the maritime provinces and going out west. Perhaps they want to live in the vicinity of these parks. I think the whole matter ought to be considered by the government in a more generous spirit than is done by the Department of the Interior now, and another principle should prevail altogether, that if parks are given to one part of Canada they should be given to all.

Hon. Sir MACKENZIE BOWELL—I would suggest that a hundred copies of this blue print map should be made in the same type for distribution in the Senate. The only additional expense would be the press work. It could be done in an hour, and it would obviate the difficulty we are experiencing to-day. Questions of this character must be considered from a Dominion standpoint, and there is scarcely any law that is passed that does not affect one section of the country to a greater extent than it does another. Therefore, while we are dealing with questions of this magnitude I do not think the question of locality should be considered at all. It is only a matter of a few dollars, anyway.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—The House is treating the Senate in a most contemptible way, and I think it is treating the right hon. leader of the House very badly. The idea

of so many important Bills being placed in his hands with the expectation that he can put them through in one day, is ridiculous. Protests have been made against Bills being brought down the last days of the session. There is only one remedy, and that is to throw them out and let Mr. Oliver or Mr. Government, whoever has charge of them, present them to the Senate in time to be considered.

The SPEAKER—The Senate is not obliged to adopt these Bills now. The session is not over. It is a question with us to determine whether we shall adopt them or leave them over until we meet again. It is only a question of the public convenience. Mr. Oliver, for the last month or more, has been struggling to get this Bill before the House of Commons. If for one reason or other members bring forward other questions and occupy the time of the House of Commons, it simply means delay caused by gentlemen who think what they have to bring forward is of more importance than public business like this. It is hardly fair that the minister or the government should be held responsible for the present condition of affairs, particularly as we are not proroguing. Because we are in a hurry to get away we must not blame the government for not bringing these Bills down sooner.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL—How many Bills have we passed through three readings to-day?

The SPEAKER—The House was not obliged to if objection had been taken. The right hon. gentleman said repeatedly that he would not press the Bill, and there is no reason why we should not come back next week and deal with this measure. If it is passed now, it is for our own convenience. We do it because the Commons have got through their Bills, and we are dealing with these measures in a summary way. I have no doubt the Bills are all right, but I do not think we should complain simply because we are in a hurry to get away that they have not been brought up in time.

Hon. Mr. POWER—I should like to suggest that we have not the practice here that they have in the United States. There