

must have given to a man of such keen appreciation and fine feeling as Mr. Borden some embarrassment. His argument was long. Summarized in a few words He was opposed to clause 16 as originally drafted, and also to the substituted clause. He thought, following Mr. Haultain's contention, that it was sufficient to apply section 93 of the B. N. A. Act without variation. As it stood clause 16, as proposed, attempted to amend the B. N. A. Act. If it was imperative to apply the B. N. A. Act to the new Territories in respect of education why was it not imperative to apply it to the Maritime Provinces? He forgot that he had just admitted that the B. N. A. Act does apply to the new Western provinces. Mr. Borden's principal argument was to leave all matters of education to the provinces, subject to section 93. He declined to declare himself on the merits or demerits of separate schools. He would leave that to the new provinces. In amendment he moved a motion to that effect.

Mr. Fielding the leader from Nova Scotia, rose to speak after eleven o'clock, and made the most stirring speech of the day. He is a Baptist, and like all Baptists strongly in favor of one common school, and said so. But, he added, they had to remember that 41 per cent of the population did not agree with that view. They could not govern this country by saying, we the 49 per cent being the stronger will impose our view upon you. He pictured the outcry if the Protestant minority in Quebec were invaded. Then, he asked did

the minority elsewhere not possess the same rights. He stated that Mr. Haultain in his letter spoke only for himself, and that the government of the Northwest Territories had made no protest against the bill or the education clause. One of the best points made by the minister of finance was to describe the kind of a separate school they had in the Northwest. It was really a national public school. It was established by public authority, inspected by public authority, had qualified teachers, and the same text-books as the other public schools. From the hour of opening until half-past three the two schools were absolutely alike. There was then a half hour for religious instruction under the general school law. He did not see very much to quarrel over in that, and he deprecated strongly resolving this question into a religious issue, because that would lead to a critical stage where government would be impossible and instead of harmony, development and prosperity as at present there would be strife and bitterness. Mr. Fielding closed at midnight a speech which drew from the Liberals a tremendous volley of cheers. The public galleries were crowded all day and evening in a way they have not been since the days of the Remedial Bill in 1896.

Dr. Sproule resumed the debate on Thursday, opposing the education clause and contending that the matter should be left entirely to the provinces.

It is understood that the bill as it will be amended has the support of Mr. Sifton.

