

1875 provided for separate schools upon the demand of the minority, whether Protestant or Catholic. The Act of 1877 provided for the establishment and use of the French language equally with the English in the territorial legislature, in the publication of the territorial laws and in the territorial courts. In 1891 the latter act was amended so as to permit the North West Assembly to regulate its proceedings as it might think fit, and the manner of recording and publishing such proceedings. But this amendment did not affect the use of the French language in the publication of the laws or in the courts.

When Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the Bills for the establishment of the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta it was found that those Bills contained provisions which purported to amend and depart from section 93 of the British North America Act. Notwithstanding this, the Prime Minister declared repeatedly and in the most emphatic terms that in making this departure he stood upon the rock of the constitution. His language seemed to contradict his action in the most remarkable manner because the educational clauses were distinctly designed to amend section 93 of the British North America Act. A dissension arose in his Cabinet which resulted in the resignation of Mr. Sifton and also in that of Mr. Fielding as well, although the latter was afterwards withdrawn. In consequence of this dissension the Government modified the educational clauses in a manner entirely inconsistent with the first declaration of the Prime Minister. It was strenuously argued by members of the Government and their supporters that the new clauses made provision only for national schools and not for separate schools in the ordinary sense. Very little reason was assigned for the change of attitude, but by means thereof the hostility of Mr. Sifton was avoided, the support of the Western Liberal members was secured and the Government was thus enabled to pass the measure in its amended form. Mr. Scott was virtually selected by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to be Prime Minister of Saskatchewan. In 1905 Mr. Scott was a member of the Dominion Parliament and very closely in touch with Sir Wilfrid Laurier and with Mr. Sifton as well. In a recent speech delivered at a banquet in his honour at Regina he has made public the fact that Mr. Sifton drafted the modified educational clauses which were accepted by the Government and which eventually became law. Mr. Scott laid special emphasis