

creation of a park at all or the expenditure of a dollar upon it, the Government expended the sum of \$46,000, we should have some general notion of what the scheme of the Government is with reference to the expenditure, because, if you begin, without having authority to spend a dollar, by spending \$46,000 in a few months, for which you have to ask the authority of Parliament afterwards, if that is the beginning, what is the middle and what is the end to be? It is reasonable to suppose that the Government formed some sort of estimate, some sort of conjecture as to the nature, the character, and the extent of the expenditure which they proposed to make. I agree that it may be extremely difficult to estimate within \$5,000 or \$10,000, if you go into an expenditure of a great amount on a matter of this kind, what the expenditure is to be; but we might have some idea, in a general way, of what the expenditure is to be when we are asked to foot the bill. Are we going to expend \$100,000 or \$150,000 more, or what? To what extent are we going to commit ourselves in the future? We ought to know something about this, if we are to be told that Parliament practically agreed to go to any reasonable extent based upon the theories on which the Government acted before they came down and approached the House for authority at all. It, therefore, appears to me that we are still wanting in one of those elements which we ought to have before any of this expenditure is proposed. As to the general area, I would be very sorry, from the very scanty information that we have on the subject, that, even with the great desire to create a park as a permanent object of attraction, and to preserve in all their purity and with all their conveniences the springs themselves, it should be suggested for a moment that the economic minerals which are actually found in that part of the country should have any prevention placed in the way of their working; but, while that is so with reference to the timber, I should suppose that nothing would be more important than that, at the earliest practicable moment, arrangements should be made to prevent the cutting down of a single stick by persons who may be doing it for purposes of commerce. I do not suppose that anything which the hon. gentleman may propose to do, involving the expense of hundreds of thousands of dollars, will be likely to compensate for the loss of the pine and the smaller timber which in the course of ages may grow into valuable forests in this place. In rocky places we know the difficulty of growth and the practical impossibility of replacing what is cut down, whether it be from necessity or for personal convenience. So, if there be no great commercial necessity that any further timber should be cut on the premises, I think that all those considerations which alone justify the creation of the park will justify steps being taken to prevent its being despoiled of the timber. As to the expenditure to which the hon. gentleman has alluded, it may be proper that that work should have been performed by day's work; I do not know; but the hon. member for East York (Mr. Mackenzie) points out that the Public Works Act forbids it being done by day's work; and it is evident that a great deal of it must have been done by tender. For instance, I do not suppose that the bridge, the iron bridge to which the hon. gentleman has referred, was made by day's work, whether it was put up by day's work or not. I am sure it is gratifying to know that the hon. gentleman has found out that it is much cheaper to do this by day's work than by contract. I know that, at certain epochs and seasons, in the immediate neighborhood of the building in which we are now assembled, it was so considered, but I would ask the hon. gentleman to pause before he comes to the conclusion that what may be very desirable and cheap in the neighborhood of this building can be done in that way as cheaply in the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. HESSON. There are persons who are not settled with yet at these springs, persons who were the real discov-

erers of these springs. They were young men from the county of Perth, and I believe they are more particularly constituents of my hon. friend from South Perth (Mr. Trow). These young men, the McArdle brothers, have been something like four years in possession there, one of them, I believe, sitting with his rifle to protect that famous property which they had discovered, while the other poor fellow was away hunting grub. They have been struggling there for four years, and the Government have gone so far as to appoint Commissioners, who have made a report. I presume the best way, as suggested by the Minister, is to ask for that report. No doubt the hon. Minister knows best what should be done, but I think something should be done at once to compensate these poor fellows who have been struggling for the last four years to hold the fort. They have rights, no doubt, and the Government do not think it necessary to eject them. They feel that they ought to be protected, and I have no doubt the Government will do something for them. They are not very wealthy, and they went into the mountains as pioneers to make discoveries, and I believe they had a contract for getting out ties for the railway when they made the discovery. Now it turns out that one Woodworth, who was not so poor as these young men, has been compensated for something he appears to have done in the matter. It may be that he was entitled to it, no doubt he was; but these young men who have been there for years have not received a dollar, and they ought to be provided for in some way, and very speedily. I think I am in a position to say a word on their behalf, for they have written to me several times about the matter since I have returned from the mountains. I trust that the Minister will put something in the Estimates to compensate these men, for I think they are entitled to it.

Mr. CASEY. The hon. gentleman told us, if I understood him aright, that it was only an additional part of the reservation, which it was subsequently determined to take in, which came within the railway belt; I suppose he meant that part which includes Devil's Head Lake. I find, by the map laid on the Table, that the western boundary of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt passes west of both the plots of ground for coal-mining, and follows the boundary of the town site; but whether it includes the springs I do not know, because he has not marked the springs on this map, and I cannot get anybody to mark the exact site of the springs for me. But, at all events, the railway belt goes up to the boundary of the town site, which town the hon. Minister told us was being built on the opposite side of the river from the springs, and, therefore, must come in the immediate neighborhood of the springs. That is on the map. The hon. gentleman shakes his head—probably he knows more than the surveyor of his Department. There can be no dispute in the matter. The western boundary of the Canadian Pacific Railway belt follows the boundary of the town site, going around the two sides of the section which is laid out for it, and includes all the land north of Bow River, east of the points where the curve occurs in the railway. Then, the claims of the Canadian Pacific Railway come right up to the town site. Now, as to the matter of the probable cost of the park, it is no use to affect a dignified silence in regard to that point. We have a distinct right to ask for information as to the probable cost before we make the reservation, and if the Minister continues to refuse to give us information in regard to the probable cost, we must infer either that he has made no estimate, that he is asking us to incur an expense which he does not know anything about, or else that he believes it would be so considerable that the House would refuse to grant it.

Mr. KIRK. This is a question that ought to interest every member of this House, and the Government ought to inform the House what is likely to be the cost of the undertaking. Hon. members from this side of the House have a right to