

plaint was made as to representation until the change affected an English province. I can tell him that there has never been a time since 1882, when the first reduction was made in our representation, that we have not complained. Quebec has no cause of complaint. Quebec has been well looked after with the addition of an immense territory for which we paid our share as a province. That great increase of territory was made to the province which furnishes the unit under the present system. That increase of territory affects relatively the representation of other provinces.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY (Speaker)—Does the hon. gentleman contend that the population of Ungava is to be counted as fixing the unit.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY—I do not say that, but I want to tell him that the population which accrues to Quebec as the result of the addition of that territory puts Quebec in a position relatively unfair to us, under the terms of the Confederation Act, in so far as Quebec gets representation for the extra inhabitants that come to it by the addition of that territory.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—The province of Quebec has a fixed representation of sixty-five members. Those sixty-five divided into the population of the province of Quebec at the time of Confederation decide the unit.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY—Yes.

Hon. Mr. LANDRY—The outside population does not count.

Hon. Mr. MURPHY—The population that Quebec received as a result of that increase of territory counts in the relative representation of the other provinces. I want to place before the Senate once more, the intention of my province when it entered the union. In 1873, at the time Prince Edward Island entered Confederation, the Secretary of the Colonies advised the then Government of the day that they should be not only just but generous to Prince Edward Island in order to round off the Confederation. Now here are some of the telegrams that passed between our representatives at the conference, and our Government at the time, showing that it was in the minds of the parties to the contract that we should have a minimum representation of six, and they conveyed the idea that we were receiving that irreducible minimum. The following telegrams passed between R. P. Haythorne, Premier at the

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time, and the Lieutenant Governor of the province:

Telegram from Robert P. Haythorne to Lieutenant Governor Robinson, February 26, 1873:

Held two conferences. Increase of annual allowance. Probable yield six representatives.

Telegram from Robert P. Haythorne to Lieutenant Governor Robinson, March 6th, 1873:

Highly probable get six representatives; try and send reply council as soon as possible.

Telegram from Lieutenant Governor Robinson to Robert P. Haythorne:

Council will concur in advising dissolution. We hope six representatives will be conceded.

Telegram to the Hon. Edward Palmer from Robert P. Haythorne, March 6, 1873:

Except modifications stated and interest difference old debt, better terms allowed. Six members conceded.

In the face of that, how can hon. gentlemen expect anything else but dissatisfaction at the way we are penalized by a clerical error in the written federation contract. The word 'readjusted' is placed in that contract instead of the word 'increased.' In all the other component parts our federation contract is a fac-simile of the Federation Act of British Columbia written the year before. The word readjusted was never supposed to mean a cutting down of representation, but in the optimism of those gentlemen who were piloting the contract through, they never thought of any readjustment in this way. In the light of these facts I do not see how anybody can say the representatives of Prince Edward Island were unreasonable in standing up and saying that, as a result of a compromise, they are not receiving justice.

Hon. Mr. KERR—Is this Bill not going to redress those grievances?

Hon. Mr. MURPHY—That was just what I said.

Hon. Mr. KERR—Does the hon. gentleman agree that this Bill does not redress those grievances?

Hon. Mr. MURPHY—Not to the full extent. It does not do justice according to what was understood in those telegrams that I have read. I feel that the hon. gentleman's question is facetious, although I have no right to say that, because he has intelligence enough, and has been long enough a member of the House to have heard these things gone over more than