

the survey, the commission prepared its report, dated May 9, 1963, which includes an atlas showing the position of the surveyed boundary and the monuments which have been placed on the ground to mark it.

The Manitoba-Northwest Territories Boundary Survey was begun in 1957 and completed in 1962. Following completion of the survey, the commission prepared its report, dated August 2, 1965. It also includes an atlas showing the position of the surveyed boundary and the monuments which have been placed on the ground to mark it. This document was tabled in the Senate on February 3, 1966.

The Manitoba-Saskatchewan Boundary Survey surveyed a portion of the boundary north of Township 84. It was begun in 1961 and completed in 1962. Following completion of the survey, the commission prepared a report, dated August 2, 1965. This document also included an atlas which shows the monuments on this boundary. This document was tabled in the Senate on February 22 last.

The problem now facing us is that of declaring finally and definitely that the survey monuments placed by the three commissions on the ground to mark the boundaries shall henceforth in fact mark those boundaries. To clarify this, it is necessary to point out that a survey can never be perfect, regardless of the technical skills that are available to surveyors in this day and age. While the imperfections are small, they might in future lead to uncertainty or dispute as to the true position of the boundary, unless some definite step were taken to forestall such a possibility.

The British North America Act, 1871 enabled this to be done neatly. It provides that the Parliament of Canada may, from time to time, with the consent of the legislatures of any province, increase or diminish or otherwise alter the limits of such provinces, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to by the said legislatures.

By exercising this provision, as we propose now, we can in effect substitute the line of monuments which have been established on the ground for the words "parallel of the sixtieth degree of north latitude" and "the Second Meridian in the system of Dominion lands surveys" contained in the Saskatchewan act and the Manitoba Boundaries Extension Act, 1912.

Towards this end and following the procedure established in the cases of the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba, between

Alberta and British Columbia, and between Alberta and the Northwest Territories, it is now considered necessary and proper that this legislation should be introduced into Parliament to confirm the boundaries between Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories, between Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, and between Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as surveyed and marked on the ground by the means that I have already referred to.

The following bills have been passed by the respective legislatures, namely, the Province of Saskatchewan and the Province of Manitoba, and duly assented to.

Bill 15 passed by the Province of Saskatchewan and given Royal Assent on February 25, 1966 is an act of consent with respect to the adoption of the Manitoba-Saskatchewan boundary as surveyed by the Manitoba-Saskatchewan Boundary Commission during the years 1961 and 1962.

Bill 16 passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature and given Royal Assent on February 25, 1966 is an act of consent with respect to the adoption of the Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories boundary as surveyed by the Saskatchewan-Northwest Territories Boundary Commission during the years 1953 to 1962.

Bill 49, which received Royal Assent in the Legislature of Manitoba on March 29, 1966 is an act respecting the boundary between the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Bill 48, which was given Royal Assent in the Legislature of Manitoba on March 29, 1966, is an act respecting the boundary between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

The conditions imposed by the British North America Act have, therefore, been amply met and I have great pleasure in moving second reading of Bill S-45, an act respecting the boundaries between the Provinces of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Hon. W. M. Benidickson: Honourable senators, I may be the only member of this chamber who has actually flown over the boundaries referred to in these three bills. I support my colleague in the introduction of these three bills for second reading.

I had a most interesting trip with the ministers from Saskatchewan and Manitoba and, as federal minister, I did see a very definite cut-through that could be seen from the air, defining those boundaries.

While the sponsor of this legislation suggests that there might be some slight adjust-