

doing, the bone and sinew of our country, our best and most enterprising young men—because it is the enterprising who leave home to seek their fortunes in the west—and when we thereby find our representation diminished in this parliament, it seems unfair that we should suffer both the loss of these young men and the consequent decrease in our representation, and be given nothing in return. I would have been in favour of a resolution which would provide that when the boundaries of these provinces—I am not confining my remarks to the province of Quebec—but when the boundaries of any province are enlarged, provision should be made that to the maritime provinces should be restored the same federal representation which they had at the time of confederation. That would put us on a fair basis. I want the House to distinctly understand that I have no desire to discriminate against the province of Quebec in any shape or form; my sole desire is that the equilibrium established at confederation should be maintained. That is an important question which is bound to be agitated in the future. It is important to the eastern provinces that the present representation of the east at least should not be disturbed.

I understand from what the right hon. gentleman has said that while Manitoba is to have its territory extended it shall not receive the new lands in fee. They are not to be Crown lands of the province but are to remain subject to the control of the Dominion parliament, whereas in the case of Quebec and Ontario the lands given them are to become Crown lands of the province and be administered by these provinces. And in order to make up to the province of Manitoba for the loss of authority over these new lands, and put it on an equal footing with Ontario and Quebec, it is to receive a money grant. Evidently the First Minister regards these lands as belonging, in the first instance, not to the Dominion but to the several provinces which they adjoin. But surely they belong to the Dominion as a whole. They were purchased by the Dominion. They form part of the purchase by the Dominion at the same time we bought out the Hudson Bay Company. If that be recognized, how is it that Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia are to receive no compensation? Suppose the government were to bring down a resolution to increase the money subsidies now given Ontario, Manitoba and Quebec, and that the province of British Columbia and the maritime provinces were to be left entirely out of the reckoning, would that be considered just and equitable to these other provinces? Well, what is the difference between a money and a land subsidy? Surely these lands are worth something. Surely this territory of Ungava, some 466,000 miles in extent, is of some value. As was pointed out by my hon. friend from Queens, P.E.I. (Mr. McLean), the territory purchased by

the United States from Russia, known as Alaska, was not considered of much value at the time of its purchase. The United States paid only \$5,000,000 for it, but it would take a great many times that amount to purchase it back from the United States to-day—not on account of the desire of the Americans not to lose any territory but because of the very great money value of Alaska itself. What reason have we to expect that Ungava shall be less rich in mineral wealth? If it should turn out to be as rich in this respect you are by one stroke of the pen adding to the province of Quebec a tremendous extent of valuable territory and leaving the poor little provinces down by the sea without any compensation at all for the loss they suffer as part of the Dominion. I am surprised that the members of the government from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and British Columbia did not oppose this thing in council. Perhaps they did; but if they did, I am still more surprised that they did not carry their opposition into effect and refuse to accept such a proposition at all and resign from the government rather than see the provinces they represent suffer such an injustice. We form a part of confederation, we are assisting in bearing the burdens of Canada—why then should we be singled out? The two leading provinces of Canada, Quebec and Ontario, are to be given this additional territory. Manitoba has been spoken of as the postage stamp of confederation. But let me remind you that that province is considerably larger than the three maritime provinces taken together. It is larger by one-fourth at least. It comprises 47,000,000 acres as against 32,000,000 acres for the maritime provinces. Yet those three provinces, each much greater in extent and resources than the maritime provinces, are to have all this given them and we are to get nothing. Nothing for the maritime provinces; nothing for British Columbia—though this is not so hard on British Columbia because that province is very large in extent, and until this addition was made to Quebec, it was the largest in Canada. But the three little provinces down by the sea are to get nothing. Yet they have always cheerfully borne the burdens of confederation, they have always stood for the policy that would build up Canada, they have not been narrow or provincial or 'little Englanders' in any respect. And it does seem to me, in view of what they have done in the past, that their claims should in justice and equity be considered. If you are going to take from the Dominion territory which belongs to the Dominion and give it to these other provinces, you ought to give us compensation. And as there is no way in which you can enlarge our territory, that compensation must take the form of a money grant. I am surprised that the representatives in the government from the province of British Columbia, and more