

debate upon the subject, stating that he had other matters to bring before the House, promising to bring the matter up again.

Mr. Rowell began by reciting the circumstances under which the sixtieth parallel of north latitude came to be a factor in the boundary controversy. The formation of the new Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta left only Keewatin and Ungava districts extending south of that line. Under the earlier delimitation of the boundaries of Manitoba the district of Keewatin extended between the two Provinces. At the time of the arbitration in 1881 Manitoba's claim, if granted, would have brought the Provincial boundary to a point about six and one-half miles east of Port Arthur. Mr. Rowell made it clear that at the time of the arbitration Ontario's claim was not granted in its entirety, as Sir Oliver Mowat made it clear that what was considered as the territory of the Hudson Bay Company was north and west of what are now the boundaries of this Province.

Matter Rested With Dominion.

Continuing, Mr. Rowell pointed out that he recognized that the matter rested entirely with the Dominion Government for settlement, but the boundary as outlined in his resolution was reasonably within what the Province might expect. "Anything less than that is less than this Province should be asked to accept."

Ontario's Case Imperfect.

Criticizing the case which had been made out for Ontario, Mr. Rowell said that it looked as if the members of the Government "presenting the case for Ontario thought that there was not much need for argument on it." The concluding paragraph contained that admission in the reasons "imperfectly set forth." "I quite concur," he added, "in the statement that the reasons were inadequately and imperfectly set forth." (Applause.)

Omissions of the Government.

The Government omitted, Mr. Rowell went on, to put in some important considerations, and apparently failed to bear in mind that the Dominion Government had no interest in the division of the territory beyond seeing that a fair arrangement was being made. The Government failed to draw attention to the fact that the northern boundaries of the other Provinces in the west went to the sixtieth parallel. In view of the fact that Manitoba was pressing its claim to the territory north of Ontario on the basis of the argument before the arbitration in 1881, some of which territory Ontario didn't get, this consideration should not have been omitted from the brief. If Manitoba had a right to urge that upon the Dominion Government, Ontario had also the same right. The Hudson Bay Company's territory did not extend as far south or as far east as the present northerly and westerly boundaries of Ontario. The Government should

have drawn attention to the fact that not only is the territory in question contiguous to the Province, but in the development of western Canada Ontario had largely borne the burden in the contributions which she had made to the public exchequer.

Emphasis Came Late.

"In the original brief, while it is true the matter is digested, no great force appears to have been put upon the importance to Ontario of an ocean-going port on Hudson Bay until after the resolution had been introduced into the House of Commons. If this had been emphasized in the first place rather than after the Dominion Government passed the resolution, the contention for a port on Hudson Bay would have had more force in it."

Mr. Rowell indicated the difference of opinion that existed over the respective merits of Fort Churchill and Port Nelson as harbors. The Provincial brief damns Nelson as an ocean-going port, while the opinion was now expressed that Churchill will never make a good port for ocean-borne traffic. Manitoba had urged its rights before the Dominion Government, using every expedient and resource to secure strength; the Ontario Government never presented the matter to the Legislature. Notwithstanding the lateness of the day, the Opposition would heartily co-operate with the Government in placing the matter with full emphasis before the Federal authorities.

Sir James' Reply.

Sir James went fully into the correspondence, reading letter after letter from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in which the former Premier expressed the hope that Ontario would be satisfied with the terms set out in the resolution of 1908, by which Manitoba secured both Fort Churchill and Port Nelson. He showed how the Ontario Government had at first tried to secure a joint port with Manitoba at Fort Churchill, but had later proposed an alternative plan by which the Province would be given the south shore of the Nelson River for twenty-five miles from its mouth. Toward the close of his speech he remarked that he had heard that Port Nelson was by some men considered the better harbor of the two—which may have been an intimation thrown out upon which to hang an amendment to Mr. Rowell's resolution.

Moved Resolutions.

Hon. Mr. Matheson moved a resolution to consider the bill to allow the Government to guarantee to the extent of \$300,000 the bonds of the University of Toronto, to provide that amount advanced by the University to the Toronto General Hospital for the new building.

Hon. Dr. Reaume moved a resolution to consider his bill to provide an additional million dollars for good roads construction under the county systems scheme.

Mr. Alex. McCowan of East York introduced a bill to amend the municipal act by giving townships power to construct sidewalks.

Mr. Wm. McDonald (Centre Bruce) will move for an order of the House for a return of all correspondence from August 1, 1911, to date between the Attorney-General or any official of his department and any person or persons of the town of Chesley or elsewhere, respecting the prosecution, conviction and fining of one Charles Subject by Magistrate Montgomery for an infringement of the provisions of the liquor license act.