

propose to limit this House to 89, and therefore, as I have said, the unit of representation will be 21,621 according to the census of 1881. Now, as I have said, we are moving in the direction of equalization, and I think the figures will show that we have done this with reasonable fairness and with reasonable discretion, but to make each district equal will require a more extensive scheme than we contemplate now. Almost the sole excuse of the Dominion Government in making their last redistribution was founded upon equalization, and we will see how far they succeeded. They started with Hamilton, 35,000; Toronto West, 38,000; Kent, 29,000; Ottawa, 27,000; East Simcoe, 27,000; Wellington Centre, 26,000; down to Leeds and Grenville, 12,000; or they had one constituency under 13,000, three under 14,000, five under 15,000, nine under 16,000, fourteen under 17,000, twenty-two under 18,000, twenty-six under 19,000, and thirty-one under 20,000. Algoma at the time of the census of 1871 had a population of 5,037, and in 1881 it had 20,320, so that even according to the latest census it would not be entitled to two members at the present unit, but I think I have given good reasons why it should have them accorded. In 1881 the town of Port Arthur had a population of something over 1,000, and by the census of last year, taken on its becoming a town, there was shown to be a population of 6,000, so that a considerable increase is maturing from the figures.

Mr. MERRICK—What will be the population of West Algoma and East Algoma?

Hon. A. S. HARDY—It is impossible to ascertain the figures precisely, but they show that the whole territory has increased so rapidly that, with consideration for its size and the importance of its interests, it should have an additional member to its present representation.

BRUCE COUNTY.

The next county to which it is proposed to give an additional member is Bruce, and it is proposed for that purpose to merge the Electoral Division of Cornwall with Stormont, and divide Bruce into three Electoral Divisions. The population of Bruce in 1881 was 65,319, and as divided into three ridings it will be, South Bruce, 23,394; North Bruce, 20,196; Centre Bruce, 21,628.

Mr. CREIGHTON—What will Stormont and Cornwall have?

Hon. A. S. HARDY—Together they will have 23,198; about 2,000 above the unit. The South Riding will consist of the townships of Brant, Carrick, Culross, and Kinross, the town of Walkerton, and the villages of Lucknow and Teeswater. The Centre Riding will consist of the townships of Greenock, Kincardine, Elderslie, and Huron, the town of Kincardine, and the villages of Paisley and Chesley. The North Riding will consist of the township of Bury St. Edmunds, Lindsay, Eastnor, Albenmarie, Amabel, Arran, Saugeen, and Bruce, and the villages of Southampton, Port Elgin, Warton, Tara, and Tiverton. The population of the ridings of Bruce, as at present constituted, is South Bruce, 39,803; North Bruce, 25,536.

LEEDS AND GRENVILLE.

The population of the ridings of Leeds and Grenville is South Leeds, 18,325; Leeds and Grenville, 12,929; Grenville, 13,526; Brockville, 16,323. In the present Bill Grenville Co. is restored as an electoral division with a population of 22,741. The remaining portion of Leeds, after deducting Brockville, will be a riding with a population of 20,759, while Brockville will have 17,727. There is a group of counties commencing with Peel, Cardwell, and Simcoe, where the numbers are very much below the average. Peel has 16,387, Cardwell carved out of Simcoe, and Peel has a population of 17,993, West Simcoe has 26,120, East Simcoe 24,118, and South Simcoe 17,355. When they were originally created in 1874, West Simcoe, now with 26,120, had a population of 18,000, and East Simcoe, now with 24,118, had 14,000, so that there has been an increase of nearly 10,000 in East Simcoe and over 7,000 in West Simcoe, while Cardwell has only increased 750. It is proposed to restore Caledon to Peel, and Peel will then stand about at the unit, namely 21,697, while with the addition of two townships to Cardwell it will stand at 22,357. The electoral district of Cardwell will consist of the townships of Albion, Adjala, Tecumseth, Innisfil, and West Gwillimbury, and the villages of Bolton and Bafford. West Simcoe will consist of the townships of Tossoronto, E-sa, and Nottawasaga, the town of Collingwood, and the villages of Stayner and Allison, with a population of 20,134, instead of 26,120. East Simcoe, now with a population of 24,118, will consist of the townships of Tay, Matchedash, Orillia, Medonte, and Oro, the towns of Orillia, and Penetanguishene, and the village of Midland, with 20,382 population. The Centre Riding will consist of the townships of Tiay, Vespra, Flos, and Sunnisdale, and the town of Barrie, and a population of 17,406. We come next to

TORONTO.

West Toronto, according to the census of 1881, had a population of 50,757, while East Toronto had a population of 35,658. According to the census of 1871, West Toronto had a population of 31,223, and East Toronto of 24,869. There have been added to the city since 1881 the Ward of St. Matthew's and the Ward of St. Mark's, besides Yorkville, so that Toronto today has a population of about 96,000 souls, or enough to

entitle it to four members if the same basis of redistribution had been adopted as was taken in dealing with the rural constituencies. In 1874, however, the Attorney-General made an exception to the general rule of representation with respect to Toronto, on the ground that the territory which it covered was small when compared with the rural constituencies, but he based his principle particularly on the ground that it is the centre of a very great political influence, that there are members living in this city who represent outside constituencies, and that it has Parliament sitting in its midst, so that the people can at all times bring their influence to bear in a much more easy and direct form than is possible with the residents of any of the other constituencies. These reasons are as good to-day as they were then, and therefore we propose to give the city only

ONE ADDITIONAL MEMBER.

It is proposed to introduce in Toronto what is called minority representation; that is to allow each voter to vote for two members. That has been done in England, in Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, Birmingham, and other large cities. There were various cities selected for this experiment in England, and it is thought advisable to try it here. It may be said that the new Redistribution Bill does away with that in England, but I do not think that is a reason why we should not give it a trial here, and, therefore, that has been adopted in Toronto. It could not well be extended beyond Toronto. It would not apply to any other place. For instance, no man could hope to traverse the entire county of Simcoe in an election contest. He could not make his views felt throughout the whole county, he could not travel through it and address meetings at even the ordinary places where meetings are held. It would be the same with the county of Grey. I venture to say that there is no member but will acknowledge that great inconvenience which would result from trying this system of minority representation in the rural constituencies. It never was done in England.

Mr. CREIGHTON—We used to travel over the whole of Grey.

Hon. A. S. HARDY—Yes. When the population was so small that you could gather the electors together in any hamlet, and then my hon. friend wanted the county divided. You could not do it to-day with advantage or convenience.

Mr. MEREDITH—I understand that this Bill gives Toronto three members for the whole city.

Hon. A. S. HARDY—Yes.

Mr. MEREDITH—Well, is that not inconsistent with what you just said, that you could not apply the minority representation to a whole county?

Hon. A. S. HARDY.—I have just given the distinction between the rural constituencies and the city. In the city every member is like the Mayor in the Municipal Council. He travels over the whole field. There has been, too, a proposition made, I do not know how unanimously it has been supported, that the aldermen should be elected to represent the whole city.

THE COUNTY OF BRANT

is at present unequally divided. The population as it stands is this:—South Brant, 21,975; North Brant, 11,894. They are divided practically by the river, which is very circuitous, and of considerable magnitude. It is proposed, instead of following the river, in the case of the township of Tuscarora, with a population of 2,891, to transfer it from South Brant to North Brant. Then South Brant will stand 19,084, and North Brant 14,785.

THE COUNTY OF DUFFERIN

has a population of 20,536, apart from the township of East Luther, which was added to it by the action of this House, I think two years ago. East Luther has a population of 1,550. It was united to Dufferin for municipal and other purposes, but it had been left for purposes of election in Central Wellington. It has been proposed to add it to Dufferin for election purposes also, and that county will now have a population of 22,086.

THE COUNTY OF ADDINGTON

is composed in very large part of townships taken from Frontenac. Frontenac has a population of 14,993, while Addington has a population of 23,470. Frontenac when set apart in 1874 had a population of 16,310, but has decreased to 14,993, and they stand, therefore, a group of Ridings as follows:—Addington, with a population of 23,470, is composed in part of Lennox, the whole of Addington, and of Frontenac very largely. Addington has increased between two and three thousand souls during the same period as Frontenac has been declining, so that now Addington has a population of 23,470, Frontenac 14,993, and Kingston 14,091. It is proposed to take from Addington the townships of Bedford, Portland, and Loughboro', with a population of a little over 7,000, and add them to Frontenac. This will reduce the population of Addington to 16,605. By taking the township of Kingston and the Village of Portmouth from Frontenac and adding them to the City of Kingston, they make a population of 19,064 in Kingston, and instead of having three ridings, one with 23,470, and two with 14,000 each we shall have Addington

with 16,605, Frontenac with 16,385, and Kingston with 19,564. Taking from

CENTRE WELLINGTON

East Luther, and restoring that township to the municipal county to which it belongs, it reduces that riding to something like 17,000. West Wellington, in 1871, had a population of 20,769, and it has increased to 24,978, and Centre Wellington in 1871 had a population of 18,429, and that increased to 19,649, which after taking off the township that I mentioned reduces it to eighteen thousand and some odd. It is proposed to add to Centre Wellington the township of Arthur with the town of Mount Forest, and to deduct from Centre Wellington the township of Pilkington and to add it to South Wellington, which will leave Centre Wellington with 22,218, and South Wellington with 22,237.

SOUTH GREY

in 1871 had a population of 18,622. It has increased to 21,127, an increase of 2,505. East Grey had a population in 1871 of 18,425. It has increased to 23,781, or an increase of 5,356. North Grey had a population in 1871 of 20,365. It has increased to 25,631, which is an increase of 5,266. It is proposed to add the township of Proton, with a population of 3,402, to South Grey, making it 24,529, and to add to East Grey, in room of the township of Proton, the township of Sullivan, with a population of 4,143, leaving the three ridings to stand as follows:—East Grey, 24,522; North Grey, 21,488; South Grey, 24,529. The

COUNTY OF ELGIN

is one of those like the county of Brant—very unevenly divided. East Elgin has a population of 27,473, and West Elgin a population of 14,888. It is proposed to transfer the city of St. Thomas from East to West Elgin, and to add the village of Port Stanley to East Elgin, giving East Elgin a population of 19,780, and West Elgin 22,581. The population of East York according to the census of 1881 was 23,312, and of West York 18,884. There has been taken from East York the village of Yorkville and the Ward of St. Matthew's, which reduces it to 15,129. The Ward of St. Mark's, with a population of 1,085, has been taken from West York. It is proposed, as the people of Parkdale voted in favour of annexation with Toronto, and inasmuch as negotiations are now in progress for that purpose, to include Parkdale in the city of Toronto, taking that also from West York. That would leave West York with a population of 16,629. It is proposed that we shall take off from West York Richmond Hill, which will go to East York. That makes the population of East York 15,996, and of West York 17,762.

NORTH ESSEX.

according to the census of 1881, had a population of 25,659; South Essex of 21,303. It is proposed in the county of Essex, with a view to securing a nearer equality, to transfer the township of Anderton, with a population of 2,406, to the North Riding, and to transfer the township of Tilbury West, with a population of 4,410 to the South, which will leave them very nearly equal—North Essex with a population of 23,157, and South Essex with 23,305.

NORTH ONTARIO

has a population of 28,434, while South Ontario has a population of 20,378. It is proposed to deduct the township of Reach and the village of Port Perry, which will naturally carry along with it Scugog Island, from North Ontario, and to add them to the South Riding, which will leave North Ontario with a population of 20,917, and South Ontario with a population of 27,895.

Mr. MEREDITH said that was a peculiar readjustment.

Hon. A. S. HARDY—There is more in it than the mere figures. South Ontario is small and the population is more thickly settled than in the North Riding where there is a large territory.

SOUTH VICTORIA

has a population of 20,813, while North Victoria has a population of 13,799. The South Riding had a population of 19,244 in 1871 and has increased to 20,813. The North Riding had a population of 13,528 in 1871 and has increased to 13,799, showing that it has been very largely at a standstill. The original division was no doubt made on the ground that as the North Riding had a very large territory behind it it was likely to increase in population. It is proposed to take the township of Verulam and the village of Bobcaygeon from the South and add them to the North Riding, and to take the village of Woodville from the North and putting that to the South the proportions will then be very nearly equal. The South will have 18,289 and the North 16,323.

EAST MIDDLESEX AND LONDON.

East Middlesex has a population of 30,600 and London 19,746. London has grown from 15,825 in 1871 to 19,746, or an increase of 3,920. East Middlesex has grown from 25,055 in the same period to 30,600. London East is still in East Middlesex, and inasmuch as the people have voted in favour of becoming a part of the city of London it is proposed to add it to the city also for electoral purposes, leaving East Middlesex with a population of 23,636 and London with 26,710. These are the changes, Mr. Speaker, which it is proposed by the Bill to make if the House consents.

The motion for the first reading was then carried.

THE FRANCHISE

Hon. C. F. FRASER—The House will consent I am now to introduce the Franchise Bill.

Mr. MEREDITH—Has the Hon. C. F. FRASER—No, is moving on I hope the hon. member will urge that objection.

Mr. MEREDITH—Inasmuch as one Bill which proposes to change the geography of the country, I am about as much as we can start to-morrow.

THIRD READING

Mr. Gibson—To amend the Water-Works of the City of Toronto. Mr. McIntyre—To authorize the purchase of lands belonging to the President of the Township of Eldon.

Mr. Bythel—To consolidate the Town of Durham.

Mr. Baxter—To confirm the Town of Niagara Falls, and

REPRESENTATION

Mr. ERODER moved, That this House the growing increasing population of the electors together with the diverse interests naturally arising from the climate, and occupation of the soil of such vast extent, render it said electoral district of Alton divided to the end that it be represented in this House, carried.

COUNTY OF HALIFURTON

Mr. FELL moved for an order for a return of all papers, documents and correspondence to or from the member thereof, since the year 1884, to the present time, of Mr. Samuel Stanley Peck, Magistrate and Division Court, Divisional County of Haliburton, elections held on the 5th day of the township of Minden, and to.

Hon. O. MOWAT said that of a few verbal changes to the subject of the motion. The hon. member's communications or any other respecting the citizenship of the township, and it assumed the name. He supposed that the opposite wanted was the paper without these words would be moved in amendment that it simply to cover the papers, discussion the amendment was carried. It being six o'clock the chair.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Fifth Parliament Session

(By Our Own Reporter)

WESTERN

AFTER READING

The House in Committee on the Bill in the chair, the following were reported:—

Mr. Dryden—To amend the Toronto Baptist College.

Mr. Morris—To amend the St. George's Society of Toronto.

Mr. Meredith—Respecting the city of London.

Mr. Balfour—To authorize the Essex Centre to borrow certain money.

Mr. Morris—Respecting the Yacht Club.

The Committee rose and without amendments.

SECOND READING

The following Bills were reported:—

Mr. Meredith—To enable the Surveyors for the admission of Bartholomew Halford as P. veyor.

Mr. Graham—To authorize McDonald to practise dental surgery.

Mr. McIntyre—To legalize the valid certain by-laws of the Chatham Gas Company.

Mr. Monk—To amend the Directors of the County Hospital.

Mr. Ross (Cornwall)—To amend the St. John's Church, Cornwall.

Mr. McKay—To legalize the village of Aliston.

Mr. Gray—Respecting the

MOTIONS

Mr. CARNEGIE moved for correspondence and documents cancellation of location of lot concision of Snowdon, in the

of Haliburton, and of all correspondence to the sale or re-location of the