

the Conservative policy in Opposition. Its three distinct provisions were:

1. Sixty members for Ontario, not ninety-four as then.
2. Redistribution after every decennial census.
3. That the High Court Judges should select three of their number, and that they should do the redistributing, that is, should delimit or fix the boundaries of the constituencies after every decennial census.

It is clear, therefore, that not only did not Mr. Whitney follow British precedent but he in this, as in many other things, deliberately turned his back upon his own policy of 1902—nay more, in what he did he deliberately falsified every statement he made when introducing the measure.

The "Globe" of March 13th, 1908, gives a fair synopsis of the position he took when it says: "It was proposed that county boundaries should be followed as far as possible and the basis of any action would be the equalization as far as possible of the population of the different ridings." Therefore the Premier elaborated upon three things that his new bill would do: (1). It would observe as far as possible county boundary lines. (2). It would equalize the population in the constituencies as far as possible. (3). It would remove what he termed the monstrosities and iniquities of former redistributions.

LIBERAL PRECEDENT.

When the Liberals came into power at Ottawa in 1896, they did so in the face of a division of constituencies made absolutely for party purposes by the Conservatives.

When the Conservatives were in power at Ottawa from 1878 to 1896, the Province of Ontario was gerrymandered in a most outrageous manner but the iniquities perpetrated during this period were not dealt with by Sir Wilfrid Laurier until after the decennial census of 1900.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier dealt with the question of redistribution in a statesmanlike manner and at the proper time appealing to the country in 1900 without interfering with the Conservative gerrymander of previous years, Sir Wilfrid laid down certain principles which should govern the committee appointed to deal with this question, and the result of the findings of this committee was so fair that in the Dominion Campaign of 1904, the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was not attacked by the Conservative party on this point. Cor st