

independent. New Brunswick registered four government supporters and 11 in opposition. Manitoba's three seats were filled by two Conservatives and Donald A. Smith, an Independent Conservative. British Columbia's six seats were supposedly shared between the two groupings, but on divisions in 1872 the Macdonald ministry was almost always upheld by the members from the Pacific province.<sup>13</sup>

Thus, the 190 sitting members of the Commons in 1872 were distributed as follows:<sup>14</sup>

John A. Macdonald supporters (Liberal-Conservative party)	107
Opposition (Followers of George Brown and others in opposition)	74
Independents	9

Of the 181 members elected to the House of Commons in 1867, a remarkably large number, 46, were acclaimed. Most of these members (20 were from Quebec) supported Macdonald's coalition government, but 17 were on the opposition benches. Acclamation for federal seats continued strongly until the 1880s, when the practice began to decline. The need to provide representatives for an additional legislative level after 1867 may have led to a scarcity of appropriate candidates.

In 1872, 29 of the 190 members of the House of Commons occupied seats in other legislatures. Quebec had the largest group of members holding two seats: 14 in the Legislative Assembly and four in the appointed Legislative Council. The Quebec group included Pierre-Joseph-Olivier Chauveau, Premier, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Education for Quebec from July 1867 to February 1873. His Solicitor General, George Irvine, also sat in the Commons. Two other members of Chauveau's administration sat in the Quebec Legislative Council while also being members of the House of Commons. Other well-known federal members who sat in the Legislature of Quebec were Luther H. Holton, Henri-Gustave Joly de Lotbinière and Télesphore Fournier. Most unusual of all was the position of Hector-Louis Langevin, who was continuously a member of Macdonald's cabinet from 1867 to 1873 while at the same time holding a seat in the Quebec Assembly for Dorchester County.

Ontario had eight members who were also in the Legislative Assembly in 1872. John Sandfield Macdonald, Premier of the province, was a member of both houses until his death on 1 June 1872. His treasurer, Edmund Burke (E.B.) Wood, was also a member at Queen's Park and in Ottawa. Their successors, Edward Blake and Alexander Mackenzie, sat in both houses until the general election of 1872. There were two members of the Assembly of Manitoba in the Dominion Parliament in 1872: Pierre Delorme and Donald A. Smith. Amor De Cosmos, the colourful British Columbia politician, was a member for the federal and provincial houses in 1872. He was to

<sup>13</sup> Escott M. Reid, "The Rise of National Political Parties in Canada," p. 20.

<sup>14</sup> These estimates are based on information contained in J.K. Johnson (ed.), *The Canadian Directory of Parliament, 1867-1967*, Ottawa, 1968, which identifies the predominant political affiliation of parliamentarians based on the record of their entire careers. It may not be always reliable, therefore, for party ties in the session of 1872. There have been two careful studies of the party loyalties of early federal members from Ontario. One discusses affiliations following the first Dominion election in 1867: Margaret Helen Small, "A Study of the Dominion and the Provincial Election of 1867 in Ontario," M.A. Thesis, Queen's University, 1968. Another, by Donald Swainson (Ph.D. Thesis, University of Toronto, 1968), gives 108 government supporters and 73 opposition members elected in the first federal election from the four original provinces.