

by those who hailed from that city and represented other constituencies. So was Toronto; and instead of having too little weight, these cities were charged with having too great influence in the Legislature. The principle of representation by population had been practically disregarded, the changes having been made evidently chiefly for political reasons, and he was not surprised that the Bill had been brought down at this late stage of the session when there was scarcely time to discuss it. In these few remarks he had merely spoken for himself and would reserve further observations for another stage of the discussion.

**Mr. WORKMAN** was surprised at the changes made in Montreal. He had heard that changes were proposed in the division he represented, which division, by the census, did not show the actual number of voters. He had heard that St. Lawrence ward was to be added to the Centre Division, but the addition of St. Anne's ward formed a most unnatural arrangement. That ward contained more than the whole population of Ottawa, and he was at a loss to imagine why he was to be honoured by so large an addition to his constituency.

**Hon. Sir GEORGE-É. CARTIER** said at no very distant day they would have to take into consideration a change in the constituencies, perhaps before the next census. What they were now taking into consideration was a more equitable representation of the Protestant population of Montreal. Montreal Centre contained a majority of Protestants. The Protestant vote was increasing in the St. Antoine and St. Lawrence Wards. With regard to the latter ward, it was now almost entirely settled, but there was a great deal to be settled in St. Antoine Ward. By the last census it was shown that the inhabitants of St. Antoine had increased since the census of 1861, when it was 17,000, to 24,000.

In the last few years, too, nearly all the Protestant churches had been removed to these wards; indeed, the only Protestant church which remained in the city proper was the St. James Street Wesleyan Methodist Church. In considering the re-adjustment of the representation of Montreal, it became necessary to take into account what was called the "English-speaking" population, composed of Irish Catholics and Protestants; and the Protestant population, by the division now submitted, would be the stronger and more influential in Montreal, as composed of the St. Lawrence and St. Antoine Wards. In these wards too, he might mention, the Protestant influence was growing greater. With regard to the Irish vote, it remained strongest in the St. Anne's Ward. The number of votes, as it was proposed to arrange it in the West Ward, would be about 9,000.

With respect to Montreal Centre, he admitted that it was not fairly represented as it now stood. The bankers and people of wealth who had formerly inhabited Montreal Centre had gone, for the most part, into the suburban wards to live; and its inhabitants were now, for the most part, composed of care-

takers and watchmen in warehouses, and the tavern keepers who lived near the large markets. A large portion of the merchants had their offices there, as had also the brokers, lawyers, et cetera, but all together the number of votes amounted to but 2,100. This information he had obtained from the voters' lists prepared by the officials of the city, on which the voting would take place at the next general elections. Since the representation had last been adjusted, the commercial men of influence had removed from the Centre Ward to St. Lawrence and St. Antoine Wards; but by the proposition now made its Centre Ward would have about 25,000 inhabitants.

Montreal East would remain as it is for the present. It had a population of 45,000 to 46,000, of which not less than 35,000 were French Canadians. As to the vote, in adding the present Montreal Centre to St. Anne's Ward, it would give about 6,000 votes. In putting St. Lawrence and St. Antoine together it would give 6,014 votes, and Montreal East would have 7,500 votes. But, as he had stated, it might perhaps be necessary ere long to re-adjust the divisions in Montreal, as every one knew that the proposition to enlarge the city limits was now being discussed in the City Council.

He then referred to the population of Hochelaga, and said at some future time it might be proper to add Côte St. Paul to Montreal Centre, and the Tanneries to Montreal West, and then a part of Montreal East might be added to Hochelaga. The present arrangement would, however, operate as follows with regard to votes:

Montreal Centre	5,986 votes
Montreal West	6,014 votes
Montreal East	7,500 votes

The member for Montreal Centre suggested that St. Lawrence Ward should have been added to Montreal Centre, but that would not have been a fair division, as the votes for that division would then only have been 4,500. Then if a part of the French Canadians had been added to that division, the English-speaking voters would have complained that it was intended to swamp them, and in addition, he (Hon. Sir George-É. Cartier) liked to keep his own children.

**Mr. CAMERON (Huron South)** desired to take the first opportunity to protest against the outrageous propositions of the Bill. If other subdivisions were anything like that proposed in the County of Huron, they were most outrageous. The Ridings ought to have been made as compact as possible, instead of which the very reverse was the case. Another object should be that the Townships forming a Riding should be contiguous. This again was not the case, for Townships were taken out of the middle of Ridings and put in others. This he believed to have been done in order to operate against him (Mr. Cameron), and it seemed that the Minister of Justice refused to make a fair and just division of the County. He could come to no other conclusion than that the friends of the