

of \$5,434,541 we have paid the sum of \$740,007 more than the proportion paid by those Provinces. Now had Ontario and Quebec paid at the same rate under the McKenzie Government as they were paying under the McDonald Government, they would have paid \$298,808 more than they have done, while Nova Scotia would have paid \$283,118 less. If they had been paying under the McDonald Government at the same rate as we were paying, they would have paid in 6 years on a total importation of \$423,494,284 the sum of \$4,930,953 more. And if they had paid under the McKenzie Government at the same rate as we have been compelled to pay, they would have paid in four years on a total importation of \$345,889,565 the sum of \$6,448,724 more than they have actually paid.

If we compare the Province of Ontario with the Province of Nova Scotia, the difference is still more striking. The average rate of duty of Nova Scotia from 1869 to 1877 inclusive, is \$13.20 per cent., while the average rate of Ontario is \$10.13 per cent. Had she paid at the same rate as Nova Scotia, she ought in those 9 years have paid \$10,517,200 more than she has really paid.

These calculations, though based upon figures taken from the Blue Books, do not fairly represent the injustice perpetrated by the present tariff upon this Province.

In 1861 the total imports of this Province amounting to \$7,613,227, and in 1866 they had increased to \$14,381,008, having nearly doubled in 5 years. The Blue Books show our imports of 1867-8 to have been only \$8,213,682. No person at all conversant with the trade of this Province, will believe that the imports which had been so rapidly increasing would have fallen off in one year by more than \$6,000,000, or could have dwindled down to \$7,742,333 the next year. Bad as has been the effect of Confederation, it could not have decreased our imports to one-half in two years. We must therefore assume that the imports were implemented by importations from the other Provinces, no record of which is kept in the Statistics of the Dominion. Now, assuming that the imports have not increased, but have remained what they were in 1866, instead of importing \$96,000,000 we have really imported \$145,000,000. If the careful calculations made by Mr. Dwyer, and which were confirmed by Mr. Brydges in a conversation I had with him on the subject of the goods passing over the Intercolonial, be correct, the present imports of this Province cannot be less than \$18,000,000 per annum, instead of less than \$10,000,000, the figures shown by the Blue Books. Surely it is not assuming too much to calculate upon an increase of \$4,000,000 in 11 years, when the imports of Ontario and Quebec in the same period have increased from \$53,802,319 to \$78,217,828, and when the total imports of those Provinces during the last ten years have averaged more than \$76,900,000 per annum.

Lest, however, there should be any objection raised to this species of argument, let us assume that the trade of the Province has not increased during the last ten years, but that with an increase of about 10 per cent. in the number of its inhabitants it still imports only \$14,500,000. Let me further assume that the goods imported from the other Provinces have either paid duty there, or that their price has been enhanced by the tariff, so that the average enhancement is equivalent to that of the goods imported from Foreign Countries. Those con-