

agitation for repeal, which continued until 1869, and that the question of repeal emerged subsequently at various times.

The entrance of the Maritime Provinces into Confederation is ascribed to two facts:

Firstly - Inducements of material gain held out by the Upper Canadian statesmen as being derivable from the building of the Intercolonial Railway and the consequent growth of interprovincial markets;

Secondly and chiefly - the influence of considerations of Imperial unity - "The impelling motive was due almost entirely to a broad unselfish national outlook".

5. IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF CONFEDERATION.

Coincident with Confederation began a period of economic decline in the Maritime Provinces and ~~and~~ ~~attributed~~ wholly or largely to the fact of entry into Confederation itself. Confederation did not produce the expected benefits as regards the Maritime Provinces and further created and entailed positive disabilities not existing before Confederation and not suffered by other provinces. The direct results of Confederation to the Maritime Provinces were:

(1) The Maritime Provinces had been self-sufficient financially and surrendered their rights to taxation and other sources of revenue in return for totally inadequate money payments or subsidies.