

12,700.....	Ohio.....	16,100
8,800.....	Pennsylvania.....	12,300
10,200.....	Rhode Island.....	18,300
600.....	Texas.....	2,400
28,600.....	Vermont.....	24,600
25,600.....	Wisconsin.....	28,900
700.....	Dakota Territory.....	10,600

Massachusetts gives an increase of 49,000, Michigan of 56,000. We are able to ascertain—I have not analyzed the result in other Provinces—with a good deal of clearness where the bulk of the leakage takes place in Ontario, by another mode of enquiry. In Ontario, I maintain the bulk of the leakage has occurred in the reported immigration—not all of it, by any means, but the bulk of it—that is to say, that the reported immigration for the decade has not at all answered our expectations of its being *bona fide* immigration. In Ontario, in 1871, the immigration was as follows:

	1871.	1881.
Home born.....	1,131,300	1,435,600
Foreign.....	489,500	487,600
Total.....	1,620,800	1,923,200

Thus, you will see that the home-born population increased by 304,300, or about 18½ per cent. on the population of 1871, though it was really a little less, because that took no account of the natural increment on the immigration during the ten years. But the immigration, having regard to the fact to which I have referred, merely supplied the decrement by death on the foreign-born population. That decrement was, perhaps, 100,000 or 110,000—say 105,000. So, all we have accomplished in regard to immigration into Ontario during the ten years was not quite sufficient to fill the gap caused by death during that period. That decrement would be, say, 105,000, while the supposed immigration into Ontario, as stated by the Departmental Reports, was 255,000, so that 150,000 of the 255,000 had vanished altogether and were not to be found. It is impossible, on the figures I have given, to show they remained in the country, or at all events were there at the end of the decade. Supposing those figures were discarded to the extent to which I have just referred, and you come to assume that the immigration population which entered Ontario as reported must be there, you would reach some very extraordinary results; and, perhaps, that may be the assumption which hon. gentlemen opposite will make, and if they do not make it, I maintain we are bound to consider what our immigration system amounts to. I have shown the House by the Census that it is utterly impossible that more than two-fifths of those reported as having come into Ontario and settled there, remained there during the decade, and if that be so, we want to ascertain what the system is which produces such miserable results, and what the system of statistics and publishing information is, which produces such illusory and fallacious results. But if you discard those figures and assume that 255,000 people were brought into the Province and stayed there, what is the result? The population of Ontario, in 1871, 1,620,800; 1881, 1,923,200, increase 302,600, or at a rate of 18.66 per cent. Immigration was 255,100, apart from the natural increment on immigration. The increase would therefore be divided between immigration and natural increment, thus: Total increase, 302,400; immigration 255,100, leaving for natural increment, 47,300. Immigration in proportion to initial population 15.74 per cent.; natural increment, 2.92 per cent. But, if the natural increment due to immigration be ascertained at United States rate, say 10 per cent. for the decade, the result is this: Immigration, 255,100; natural increment thereon, 25,500; total due to immigration, 280,600, deducting which from 302,400, leaves 21,800, or only 1.35 per cent. for natural increase. Apply to Ontario the United States rates, and the results would be this: Immigration, 255,100; increment thereon, 25,500; total 280,600. Natural increment on initial

population, at 22 per cent., 356,600. The proper increase would be 637,200, but the actual increase is 302,400; showing a loss of 334,800. Apply the English rates, and we have the following: Immigration, 255,100; increment thereon, at 7 per cent., 17,900; due to immigration, 273,000; the natural increase on the initial population at 15.08 per cent., 244,400; giving 517,400 as the proper increase. The actual increase was 302,400, showing a loss of 215,000. Apply the mean rate, say 18.5 per cent., and the result is as follows: Immigration, 255,100; natural increment, at 8 per cent., 20,400; due to immigration, 275,500; natural increment on initial population, 299,800; proper increment, 575,300; actual, 302,400; loss, 272,900. The fact remains that a large portion of the native population has been lost. Notwithstanding all these facts, it is alleged there is no exodus. But assuming the immigration to be genuine, there has been a very large exodus. It will be said, and indeed has been said, that this exodus took place during what hon. gentlemen opposite are pleased to call the "hard times," when hon. gentlemen opposite said to the people that when we get into power we will prevent the people from leaving the country. We have machinery to ascertain what the exodus is, so far as regards Ontario. As the hon. member for South Huron (Sir Richard Cartwright) has pointed out, we have the school and municipal statistics of the Province, from which you can ascertain, with reasonable accuracy, how we move. It is true that the figures are smaller, but they are on the same scale all the time. The municipal census is taken on a different principle; it is a census of ratepayers, but there it is, and for comparative purposes it is good and accurate. And I may say that the general result of the municipal census is on the initial population a larger rate of increase during the whole decade, than is given by the Dominion Census for the same period. Now, I take eight years, with reference to the municipal census, and I take them in two periods, the first of which is 1876-77-78-79, and the second, 1880-81-82-83. The first of those periods was the one which hon. gentlemen say was the period of hard times, when the country was losing its population, when there was a dreadful exodus, when it was necessary to make an alteration in policy to keep the people in the country. The second is the period of good times, as they say, when their policy was in successful operation, and its results in keeping the people in the country and increasing its population were apparent. It will be noticed that I have taken in the bad period not only the year 1878, but the whole of the year 1879 as well, so as to give full opportunity for the complete fruition of the hon. gentleman's plans. Now, then, what are the results, by the municipal census? Take the whole period of eight years, from 1876 to 1883, and the results are these: that there was an increase in the rural population of 40,700, and an increase in the urban population of 120,700, making a total increase of 161,400, which, as I have said, on the smaller initial population of the municipal census, was a greater rate of increase than is given by the Dominion Census, on the large initial population. So, we get an increase, a small one in the rural parts, and a larger one in the urban parts, and during this period, in which there was a total increase of 161,400, the immigrant settlers in the country were: in 1875, 21,800; in 1876, 19,100; in 1877, 17,900; in 1878, 17,900; in 1879, 28,800; in 1880, 24,700; in 1881, 25,200; in 1882, 34,200; making a total increase of 189,600 immigrants, or 28,200 more than the total increase by the municipal census. Of course, all the immigrants do not come at once in the municipal census, and, therefore, that calculation is to be made with a certain allowance, and this is the result, irrespective of natural increment at all. Mark, that irrespective of the natural increment at all, the immigration into Ontario, in these eight years, more than balanced the whole increase by the municipal census; and, if you take into account the natural increment,