

lows:—Wheat, 1851, 206,635; 1861, 279,778. Barley, 1851, 74,300; 1861, 94,679. Oats, 1851, 1,411,164; 1861, 2,656,883. Buckwheat, 1851, 689,004; 1861, 904,321. Maize, 1851, 62,225; 1861, 17,420. Peas, 1851, 42,663; 1861, 5,228. Hay, 1851, 225,083 tons; 1861, 324,160 tons. Turnips, 1851, 539,803; 1861, 634,360. Potatoes, 1851, 2,792,394; 1861, 4,011,339. Butter, 1851, 3,050,939 lbs.; 1861, 4,591,477 lbs. Horses, 1851, 22,044; 1861, 35,830. Meat Cattle, 1851, 157,218; 1861, 92,025. Sheep, 1851, 168,038; 1861, 214,096. Swine, 1851, 47,932; 1861, 74,057. The area of New Brunswick is 27,710 square miles, or 17,600,000 acres, of which 14,000,000 acres are fit for profitable cultivation. Prince Edward Island embraces an area of 2,131 square miles, or 1,365,400 acres. Its population has been increasing steadily. In 1798 it was 5,000; in 1833, 32,292; in 1841, 47,034; in 1851, 55,000; in 1861, 80,552. In 1860, its imports amounted to \$1,150,270; in 1861, \$1,049,675; and in 1862, \$1,056,200. The exports in 1860 amounted to \$1,272,220; 1861, \$1,085,750; 1862, \$1,162,215. The agricultural products in 1860 were—Wheat, 346,125 minot; barley, 223,195; oats, 2,218,578; buckwheat, 50,127; potatoes, 2,972,235; turnips, 348,784; hay, 31,100 tons; horses, 18,765; meat cattle, 60,015; sheep, 107,242; hogs, 71,535. The area of Newfoundland is 10,200 square miles, or 25,728,000 acres. In 1857 the total number of inhabitants was 119,304. In 1862 its trade was as follows: With Canada, imports, \$50,448, exports, \$19,001; Nova Scotia, imports, \$90,596, exports, \$37,019; New Brunswick, imports, \$2,351; Prince Edward Island, imports, \$11,720, exports, \$909; United States, imports, \$345,797, exports, \$47,729. The total imports in 1857 amounted to £1,413,432; in 1858, £1,177,862; in 1859, £1,324,136; in 1860, £1,254,128; in 1861, £1,152,857; in 1862, £1,007,082. The total exports were, in 1857, £1,651,171; in 1858, £1,318,836; in 1859, £1,357,113; in 1860, £1,271,712; in 1861, £1,092,551; and in 1862, £1,171,723. The principal export is fish. Nova Scotia is 350 miles in length by 100 miles in breadth. Its population in 1838 was 199,028; in 1851, 276,117; and in 1861, 330,857. The revenue in 1852 was \$483,522; expenditure, \$493,895; imports, \$5,970,877, exports, \$4,853,903. In 1862, the revenue was \$1,127,298; expenditure, \$1,009,701; imports, \$6,198,553; exports,

\$5,646,961. The agricultural products of 1851 and 1861 were as follows:—Wheat, 1851, 297,159; 1861, 312,081. Barley, 1851, 196,007; 1861, 269,578. Oats, 1851, 1,384,437; 1861, 1,978,137. Buckwheat, 1851, 170,301; 1861, 195,340. Maize, 1851, 37,475; 1861, 15,592. Peas, 1851, 21,638; 1861, 21,335. Rye, 1851, 61,438; 1861, 59,706. Hay, 1851, 287,837 tons; 1861, 334,287. Turnips, 1851, 467,125; 1861, 554,318. Potatoes, 1851, 1,986,789; 1861, 3,824,864. Butter, 1851, 3,613,890 lbs.; 1861, 4,532,711. Cheese, 1851, 652,069 lbs.; 1861, 901,296. Horses, 1851, 8,789; 1861, 41,927. Meat cattle, 1851, 243,713; 1861, 151,793. Sheep, 1851, 282,180; 1861, 332,653. Swine, 1851, 51,533; 1861, 53,217. Coal, 1851, 83,421 tons; 1861, 326,429. I merely allude to these figures to show hon. gentlemen that these colonies have other and very valuable resources besides those which have been stated by some members, namely, fish and coal. (Hear, hear.) It was stated by the honorable member for North Ontario (Mr. M. C. CAMERON)—and I think ingeniously stated—that this union would produce an enormous increase of taxation on the people of Canada; that the partnership would be a very unprofitable one to us. Now I think he failed to make a point on that. It has been shown that we enter into this union with a debt of twenty-five dollars a head, and that the Lower Provinces, instead of bringing a load upon us by coming into the partnership, occupy a decidedly favorable position with regard to this country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for North Ontario also stated that the union of the provinces would involve this country in a great local debt, a statement which I think is also erroneous. He is favorable to a union, but would prefer a legislative one. But does he pretend to say that such a union would tend less to the swamping of Upper Canada, which he fears under the Confederation? His financial argument, that our debt and our taxation would increase, has failed, except thus far, that the machinery of the Government may be too expensive. If the present Government fail to discharge their duty and adopt an unduly expensive machinery, it is by that means alone that an increased expenditure can arise. It does not depend on the fact of the union; it rests entirely on this, whether this union is carried out fairly and properly. (Hear, hear.) The next point is the construc-