

for progress ; though it will be hindered by our Tariff laws. The hon. gentlemen opposite hope for progress on account of our Tariff laws. Both are agreed in hoping for progress. That there will be progress I have no doubt, but I think it will not be such as to interfere with the correctness of the calculations I am making. I call on those who indulge in more sanguine hopes to give a reason for the faith that is in them. I believe hard work, rigid economy, prudent management, and gradual progress and accumulation is the fate of this country, as a whole, and of its population individually. I regard it as no unhappy fate, I regard it as possessing great and compensating advantages. From the character of our climate, and the nature of our resources, and other circumstances, from the necessities of our situation, we are taught to practice virtues whose possession is a full compensation for the absence of those somewhat easier conditions of life, those more lightly earned gains, those brighter material prospects which may, perhaps, be observed in some other lands. Sturdy independence, manly labour, vigorous exertion, prudent self-restraint, wise economy and temperance, these are great and satisfying compensations ; but, Sir, we must show our appreciation of these virtues by an earnest effort to practice them, not merely in private life, but as the distinguishing characteristics of our national existence. If we do not, we fail ; and when you find in this country apparent progress by leaps and bounds, you may conclude that that progress is more more fictitious than real, and will be followed by disaster which will sweep away our fictitious gains, and leave us poorer than before. Now, Sir, assuming that our tax-paying power is no greater, man for man, than in 1871, we have only to ascertain the increase of population since that time. The hon. Minister of Finance roughly estimated our population the other day at 4,000,000, that is, including the new Provinces. For obvious reasons I take, for the old Provinces, the rate of increase demonstrated by the last Census, although I think that too large an estimate ; and I make out our population at 4,050,000, including the new Provinces, which, for this purpose, may be reckoned at something under 200,000. Now, of the new Provinces, it

may be repeated that whatever their tax-paying powers, their tax-consuming powers are still more remarkable. I have an interesting table of the results as to the collection and distribution of our Revenue for the first ten years after Confederation, which will answer the prudent query of the hon. Finance Minister yesterday, in reference to the tax-paying power of Manitoba and British Columbia, when he asked why we should not count on a large net revenue from the North-West, having regard to the example furnished by those Provinces. Now, Sir, assigning to each Province the revenue derived from it, as shown by the Public Accounts, and charging each Province with its local services, and with such parts of the Federal services as are by the Public Accounts distinguished and assigned to the separate Provinces, the results are as follows : We collected in all \$198,000,000 ; we spent in all \$189,350,000 ; leaving a surplus of \$8,650,000. The receipts from Manitoba were \$876,000, the distinguished expenditure, \$1,599,000 ; the deficit on this head, \$722,000. For Prince Edward Island the receipts were \$1,596,000 ; the expenditure, \$2,624,000 ; the deficit, \$1,027,000. For British Columbia the receipts were \$2,558,000 ; the expenditure, \$3,441,000 ; the deficit, \$883,000. For Nova Scotia the receipts were \$19,112,000 ; the expenditure \$21,175,000 ; the deficit \$2,060,000. Then there come the receipts and expenditure on joint account for services not divided among the Provinces, for example, Legislation, Civil Government, a large part of the interest on the Public Debt, and other undivided items, and all the expenditures in connection with the North-West and the Pacific Railway. For these the receipts were \$7,599,000 ; the expenditure, \$50,581,000 ; the deficit, \$42,982,000 ; adding to this the aggregate of the provincial deficits before stated, you find a total deficit of \$47,677,000. Now, how was this met ? We come to the surpluses. The receipts from New Brunswick were \$17,106,000 ; the expenditure, \$16,957,000, leaving a surplus of \$508,000. The receipts from Ontario and Quebec, jointly, were \$149,160,000 ; the expenditure, \$93,340,000 ; leaving a surplus of \$55,820,000, thus making with the New Brunswick surplus, a total