

I may state that the deficit was caused in this way: The total receipts during those five years were \$114,860,495; the total expenditure during that period was \$119,679,284, which represents the deficit I have named. Now, then, we come to the years from 1879 to 1884. Received from Customs, Excise and Stamps, from 1st July, 1879, to 1st July, 1884, \$124,723,659.84. The surplus during those five years was \$20,49,725, made up in this way: Total receipts during the period named, \$157,687,879; total expenditure during the same period, \$137,258,154. If you deduct the \$20,000,000 surplus from the receipts, the necessary taxation—the hon. member (Sir Richard Cartwright) laughs, I will give him a statement that will require more than a laugh to answer. The necessary taxation for that period was \$104,293,934.84, on an average population of 4,364,800, or \$4 78½ per head, against \$4.88 per head.

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Hear, hear.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. The hon. member laughs. What was done with that \$20,000,000?

Sir RICHARD CARTWRIGHT. Wasted on the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY. No, Mr. Speaker, not wasted on the Canadian Pacific Railway, or on any other railway. I will tell you what effect that surplus of \$20,000,000 had. Let us see what the net interest of the Dominion of Canada was in 1874 when these gentlemen came into power. The net interest paid in 1873-74 was \$5,113,573.31, on an estimated population of 3,873,920, or \$1.32 per head. The net interest paid in 1878-79 was \$6,456,383.51, an increase in the net interest of \$1,342,810.20 in five years, or \$1.54½ per head, or an increase of 22½ cents per head in five years, on an estimated population of 4,173,890. Then, as the result of that surplus, as the result of the improved credit of the country, as the result of the redemption of