

## APPENDIX No 1

Mr. McLEAN: In order to save time and give Mr. MacNeil full information to report to his Association, why not suggest that he go to the Deputy Minister of Finance, who can then fully answer his questions and give him all the information he desires.

Mr. MacNEIL: I desire to get some explanation that the average man will readily grasp. The average man will be hopelessly confused with the present statement which has been made.

The CHAIRMAN: If Mr. MacNeil or those associated with him, have the idea that there are discrepancies in these figures, and if further explanations are required, we can re-call Mr. Boville and have him state the facts publicly before this Committee. I would suggest, Mr. MacNeil, that you and those associated with you, if you think there are discrepancies in those figures, appear before the Committee and ask Mr. Boville, when he is re-called, such questions as you think advisable to clear the matter up.

Mr. MacNEIL: It is hardly placing it in a fair position. Mr. Boville brought down a statement as to assets and expenditures, and that statement was not brought to a final conclusion. For instance, take the railways and canals, we were not certain as to what was included under that head. The evidence was not brought to a final conclusion. The ordinary man with some knowledge of book-keeping would understand revenue and expenditure, but the Government terms capital expenditure, ordinary expenditure, railway deficits, etc., confuse the ordinary man. We desire the statement to be brought to its logical conclusion, so that the average man could grasp it.

Mr. MORPHY: Is it not one of the duties of the Committee to tabulate and crystalize on the evidence adduced, exactly what Mr. MacNeil wants?

Mr. COOPER: He wants a statement of the profit and loss, liabilities and assets.

Mr. NESBITT: Sir Thomas White is better qualified to furnish the statement required than any other man, and I move that we have him subpoenaed.

Mr. McLEAN: His statement would carry great weight in the country.

(Discussion followed.)

The CHAIRMAN: We ascertained that the net debt of Canada was \$1,574,000,000 at the end of the last fiscal year. It is estimated to be at the end of this year \$1,950,000,000. The debt created by the war was placed at \$1,183,000,000, part of which was paid out of revenue. The ordinary expenditures of the country in 1913-14 were \$127,000,000, last year \$235,000,000, and it is estimated that this year there will be \$270,000,000. The total revenue for 1913-14, ordinary consolidated revenue, \$125,000,000; 1918-19, \$233,000,000, and in 1919-20 the estimate is \$244,000,000. So that you have the net revenues of the country on the one hand, not borrowed money, and the ordinary current expenditures of the Government on the other hand. Now he explained which that increase in the ordinary expenditures was due was mainly to two items, the first was the interest on the public debt, which increased from \$12,000,000 in 1913-14 to \$120,000,000 this year, and the pensions which were \$311,000 in 1914 and \$30,000,000 this year. In addition to that he mentioned that there was an increase in the public service and duties, the railways and other expenses, which makes up the difference. We had a statement for the capital outlays, and if you wish to get details as to the capital outlays during the last three years, I think it would be well, I confess that in checking up the estimates and the public accounts that Mr. Boville had here last night we might not be able to make it quite clear what the capital expenditures on the railways and other accounts were, so that we might get the capital expenditures in detail from 1913-14 down to the present time, that will be expenditures in aid of railways, subsidies, public works, canals, and railways. Then he gave us a statement of the direct taxes placed upon the people in the shape of taxation, all of