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(10.) It is submitted that the only fair way of determining whether a Province of Canada has or has not contributed her share to the Dominion Treasury, is to first find the total amount paid by the whole population of Canada into the Consolidated Revenue Fund; then find the average rate per head paid by the whole population; and then take such average rate per head as the amount that the population of a Province should pay per head. On that basis, it will be seen, by reference to "No. 3 Statement" hereto annexed, that the estimated Population of Canada, 4,400,000 contributed between July 20th, 1871, and July 1st, 1880, in Taxes and other Revenues, \$203,228,752.58, to the Consolidated Revenue Fund; that British Columbia with an estimated population of 50,000, contributed within the same period as her proportionate share \$2,305,000; but that, as shown in the Statement referred to, her actual contribution to the Consolidated Revenue Fund was \$4,223,745.63, or an Excess over her proportionate share, of the very large sum of \$1,918,745.63.

With regard to Expenditure, also, "it will be seen," by reference to "No. 4 Statement," hereto annexed, that the "Total Expenditure of Canada, with an estimated population of 4,400,000, out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund in Nine years, from July 20th, 1871, to July 1st, 1880, was \$204,610,352.67; and that British Columbia, with an estimated population of 50,000, contributed, not merely her proportionate share, computed from the average per capita, \$2,701,120.63; but also an Excess, over her proportionate share, of \$1,522,625.

Had British Columbia not contributed her proportionate share to the Revenue and Expenditure of Canada, it would not have authorized Canada to deliberately and continuously leave unfulfilled her Railway obligations to that Province: but having contributed her proportionate share to the Receipts and Expenditure of the Dominion, and an Excess besides, it is manifest that she has done all that, in common fairness, can be expected of her; and that the unqualified Statement of Receipts and Expenditure in Sec. 10 of the Report, cannot be entertained as an offset to the breaches of agreement and delays in the fulfilment of the Railway Contract of Canada.

(11.) "No. 9 Approximate Statement" with "Memorandum," is submitted to shew in detail the Charges for the then existing Services in British Columbia, for which Canada became responsible at the date of Union. "No. 10 Approximate Statement" with "Memorandum," explains in detail what Expenditure Canada incurred for British Columbia, "irrespective of disbursements on Account of the Railway." It seems unnecessary to offer any further explanation respecting them, every matter being so fully explained therein. It may be remarked, however, that the facts that they contain make it self-evident that no item of the Expenditure can be made a set-off to the breaches and delays complained of in the Petition to the Queen.

(12.) It may be observed that no mention has been made of the value of the property, irrespective of Railway lands, that came into the possession of Canada by virtue of the Terms of Union in 1871. That property consisted of valuable Indian Reserves (since materially increased in extent), Dredging Vessels, Steamer "Sir James Douglas," two of the best Lighthouses on the Pacific Coast, Governor's Residence, Reserves for Public Purposes of considerable value; the whole being worth at least \$300,000. In addition, Canada had erected up to July, 1880, a Post Office, Customs House, three Lighthouses, and a Penitentiary; the total value of which may be about \$225,000. Under these two heads there is an offset of \$525,000. If that sum be deducted from the Excess of Expenditure over Income, computed from Statements made in the Auditor-General's Office, \$1,115,149, the Actual Excess of Expenditure over Receipts, would be reduced to \$590,149; or, if the \$525,000 be deducted from the alleged Excess of Expen-