
MEMORANDA

—AND—

STATEMENTS

—PREPARED BY THE—

HON. THE PROVINCIAL TREASURER,

MANITOBA.

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MEMORANDUM

OTTAWA, January, 29th, 1884.

THE HONORABLE

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR CANADA.

SIR,—I have the honor to draw your attention to the memorandum of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, approved by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, March 8th, 1883, and transmitted to the Department of the Secretary of State, a copy of which is attached hereto. In the above-mentioned memorandum the desire is expressed that a further extension of the Boundaries of Manitoba be granted Northward to the Hudson's Bay and Westward to the 102nd Meridian. While on the subject of the extension Northward, I would further draw your attention to the fact that while the people of Manitoba look forward with delight to the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and regard the same as an inter-Provincial necessity, they are highly impressed with the belief that a railway Northward to a port on the Hudson's Bay is to them a matter of such importance that they feel justified in pressing on the Government the expediency of sending out an exploratory expedition as soon as practicable, with a view of ascertaining the times best adapted for the navigation of the Bay and Straits, an early knowledge of which would be of incalculable benefit to the settlers in Manitoba and the North-West in determining the class of agriculture that they should apply themselves to. To secure the object above mentioned, I would respectfully urge upon the Government immediate action in the premises, which, if adopted, will tend greatly to allay the feelings of anxiety and uneasiness that pervade the people of Manitoba. The opinion is fast gaining that the Hudson's Bay and Straits are navigable all the year round, that, in fact, the most difficult season to navigate these waters is that of the months of July and August, the interval in which the Hudson's Bay Company's wooden sailing vessels have been accustomed to successfully import the goods and export the furs of the said Company for two hundred years, with a smaller rate of casualties than that attendant upon any other line. The material results that would follow an authoritative solution of the question of the navigation of these waters, as well as the interest taken in the development of the Hudson's Bay Railway scheme by the people of Manitoba and the North-West, impel me to urge upon the Government the expediency of at once directing some vessel now ready for sea at Halifax, or some other Atlantic port, to proceed by way of the Hudson's

Straits into Hudson's Bay, to the neighborhood of Fort Churchill on the West coast, and return and report to Parliament before the close of the present session, which voyage, I am credibly informed, can be performed within the space of three or four weeks.

In reference to the administration of the Public and School Lands being handed over to the Province, it would be useless for me to recapitulate the arguments contained in memorandum hereto attached, and will merely state that the feeling throughout the Province is general, and has always been that the lands should be administered by the Provincial Legislature, the same as is done in all the other Provinces of Canada. The long delays experienced by the residents of Manitoba in the settlement of titles have intensified the desire that exists throughout the Province, that the lands should be placed under Provincial control, so that it would then be within the reach of every settler to personally lay his case before the Government, without incurring the expense of a journey to Ottawa. The majority of our settlers being composed of Canadians from the older Provinces, where all matters connected with the requirements of homestead, the settlement of title, and so on, are regulated by the several Local Governments, feel that they should be placed on the same footing and in the enjoyment of every franchise that they were accustomed to in the Province from which they hail. The anomaly in this respect will, until removed, be a source of disaffection and tend to prevent the growth of that sympathy and cordiality with the central authorities, which is so necessary in all confederations, and which is already manifesting itself in the mutterings of discontent heard throughout the whole Province.

I shall be happy to meet the Privy Council, or any committee appointed by them, to discuss the matters contained in the above memorandum, and to give them any further explanation that may be necessary.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

You obedient servant,

J. NORQUAY.

The Honorable the Provincial Treasurer, submits to Council the following report, dated the 2nd day of March, 1883: "The time has arrived when the increasing necessity for a practical recognition of the financial requirements of the Province, forces upon the undersigned a repetition of the unpleasant task of drawing your Honor's attention to the anomalous position which Manitoba occupies as one of the Provinces of the Dominion.

The financial condition of the Province has time and again been placed before the Federal authorities, and its inadequacy to meet the requirements of government been admitted by the intermittent increases to her subsidy, and

by the withdrawal from capital to meet the exigences arising from settlement, which in other Provinces are attended by corresponding sources of revenue.

The prospect to Manitoba is anything but cheering, unless her sources of revenue are placed upon a more satisfactory basis than the present, and precludes the possibility of her attaining that independent position as a Province, which the spirit of confederation contemplated.

This is not as it should be, and there is beginning to be felt all over the Province, among those who are doing their best to develop the resources of the country by private enterprise and the investment of capital, an impatience at being subjected to the same responsibility of government and impositions of Customs and Excise, as are the citizens of other Provinces, whilst limited in the enjoyment of those sources of revenue allowed other members of Confederation for the prosecution of their own development, and this feeling is intensified by the fact that the population of Manitoba is largely composed of settlers from the older Provinces who have been accustomed to enjoy all the franchises guaranteed Provincial Legislatures by the full application of the British North America Act.

The public lands within the Province are administered by the Dominion and the proceeds derived therefrom accrue to the Federal Treasury.

Large appropriations have been made by the Government of Canada from the public lands in Manitoba to aid the construction of railways, and to promote settlement, a liberal land policy has been pursued, the consequence has been that settlement has gone on with unprecedented rapidity, and the energetic prosecution of the Canadian Pacific and other Railway enterprises tends to bring about a state of affairs highly gratifying and beneficial to the Dominion, but embarrassing to the Province.

These facts ere now have been laid before the Government at Ottawa, but either through inappreciation of them, or a disbelief in their existence, only such relief has been given as would tide over the difficulty for the time being, and no adequate provision made for the exigencies of Government that have arisen under the state of affairs just cited.

The provision allowed for our requirements being now so inadequate, the contemplation of our position when a great influx of population will multiply the expense of Government, is a far from pleasant prospect, but a fact that must be faced. Indeed, a large addition to the population of the Province would be nothing short of an evil in disguise, the rapid settlement of the territory would prove anything but a blessing; to meet increasing requirements under present circumstances would be an impossibility, our revenue being out of all proportion to our necessary expenditure.

Upon the heels of settlement will follow the necessity for schools, roads, bridges, and public institutions, such as asylums, reformatories and gaols; for which purpose the increase to the revenue from the allowance of eighty

cents per caput on every additional citizen in the Province, would not commence to be adequate.

The extent, however, to which we can even enjoy this privilege is limited : 400,000 of a population being the maximum upon which the allowance can be made. To make this statement come home with greater force—if Manitoba had a population to-day equal to that of Ontario at the present time, whilst the latter would receive \$1,116,872.80 yearly our own Province on the same account would be in receipt of but \$320,000.

Ontario received as a revenue from her crown lands in 1882, \$1,095,152.24. Manitoba, on the contrary, with an area correspondingly large, derives no benefit whatever from the lands, mines, minerals or timber within her borders. The privilege of administering these for Provincial purposes should be without doubt conceded.

Not alone on the grounds of expediency does the undersigned urge the extension to Manitoba of the same privileges enjoyed by the other Provinces, but upon the broader principle that uniformity of treatment with that accorded the other Provinces would promote a feeling of loyalty to the Dominion which the present discriminating policy is doing much to undermine, for whilst the same responsibilities in the shape of Customs and Excise duties are exacted from the citizens of Manitoba as are exacted from the citizens of the other Provinces she is denied, as has been already stated, the administration of the ungranted lands within her limits for Provincial purposes.

In the case of Prince Edward's Island, which has been cited as analogous to the position of Manitoba, in which there were no public lands, and which only comprises an area of 2,173 square miles or 1,390,720 acres, and which can never look forward to the maintenance of a population very much in excess of its present, the Government of Canada allowed the sum of \$45,000 per annum in lieu of lands, to supplement the revenue derived from the Dominion under the head of interest on debt, capital and specific grant, thereby acknowledging lands as a revenue-producing factor for the support of Provincial Governments, and making, as far as circumstances would allow, its sources of revenue to correspond with those of the other Provinces of the Dominion. Manitoba, on the other hand, with an area about equal to that of Ontario, and with a sure prospect of a population correspondingly large at no very distant date, has less liberal provision for her future necessities than has Prince Edward's Island, the smallest Province of Confederation.

Referring to the paragraph in the despatch of the Secretary of State to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor, dated Ottawa, 20th March, 1882, which reads as follows :—

“ With respect to the second item, Public Lands, I have to inform you “ that His Excellency in Council is not prepared to allow any change in respect “ to Dominion lands lying in Manitoba, the analogy which the delegates see “ between the public lands in other Provinces and those of Manitoba, does not

“seem to His Excellency in Council to be well drawn, inasmuch as the other
 “Provinces owned their lands before Confederation, and brought them into
 “the Union with them as their own property, whereas the whole of Manitoba
 “was acquired by the Dominion by purchase from the Hudson’s Bay Co., and
 “thus became the property of the Dominion, and stands really as it seems to
 “His Excellency in Council, as lands in the territories of the United States
 “which are not given to the new States as these new States are created, but
 “remain the property of the United States.”

The undersigned would respectfully submit that during the recent elections which took place in the Province, the question of the acquisition of the Public lands was fully discussed at the polls.

The unanimous opinion of the electors was that the Province should be placed on the same footing with regard to the Public lands lying within Manitoba, as are the other Provinces of Canada in regard to the Public lands within their respective limits, irrespective of the policy pursued by the United States towards their territories when admitted into the Union.

The undersigned would further draw Your Honor’s attention to the fact that in addition to the large influx of population, which he has every reason to anticipate will arrive in Manitoba to occupy the farming lands in the Western part of the Province, there will also be large numbers attracted to the Eastern section by the development of the mineral resources which abound there, and which are already engaging the attention of Capitalists, not only of the Dominion but of the mining regions of the United States. Experience goes to prove that the maintenance of law and order over a mining class of people entails a much greater expenditure upon the authorities than would be required in a community composed of a farming population.

The undersigned would further submit that the terms upon which Manitoba entered the Union are entirely different from those upon which all the other Provinces became confederated.

In the case of all the Provinces, except Manitoba, negotiations were entered into, and terms upon which they entered the Union submitted to and accepted by their respective legislatures, and thus through their own volition might be more justly held to a strict adhesion to the original terms upon which they became confederated, which, however, has not been done, for concessions have from time to time been made to them, by which their financial position has been materially improved. Manitoba, on the other hand, not having any recognized autonomy, was created a Province by an Act of the Parliament of Canada which imposed upon her all responsibilities incident to Provincial governments with limited jurisdiction as far as regards local resources available to the other Provinces, while the same concession in the surrender of the right to collect customs and excise as was exacted from the other Provinces was in like manner exacted from the Province of Manitoba for the

support of the Central Government. Legislation has already been enacted by the Province, imposing a large proportion of the cost of public institutions upon local municipalities where there was sufficient settlement to justify the organization of the same, which in the case of Manitoba has been adopted at a period of her history much earlier than in that of any other of the Provinces of Canada ; it is felt, and justly so, that it would neither be wise nor fair to impose any additional burdens upon the municipalities where settlement is still sparse, than those already imposed by statute ; and the only recourse would then be a resort to direct taxation for the support of our Provincial institutions which in other provinces is obviated by the liberal allowance made them by the Federal Government.

Were any further evidence required of the very rapid settlement of the Province, a reference to the statement of the Custom and Excise returns of the Province of Manitoba, furnished by the Minister of Finance, would be conclusive, where it is plainly shown that Manitoba holds no inconsiderable rank as a revenue contributing Province to the Dominion, having yielded during the last year one million fifty-eight thousand and seventeen dollars, (\$1,058,017) or sixteen dollars a head, her proportion being much in excess per head of that contributed by other Provinces of Canada, which range from thirteen dollars and seventy-two cents to one dollar and eighty-two cents ; yet she is put on a par and allowed no greater consideration by the Dominion than the Province which only yields to the general treasury one dollar and eighty-two cents per caput.

The undersigned would also draw your Honor's attention to the still unsettled state of the Eastern Boundary of the Province of Manitoba and the desirability of having the matter definitely settled at as early a date as possible. As has already been stated there is every reason to anticipate a large addition to the present population in that territory, and questions of jurisdiction in the present unsettled state of the Boundary will complicate matters very seriously and frustrate the ends of justice. The undersigned is of opinion that this delay is unnecessary, and would urge that this Question of so much interest to the people of the Province, should be pressed to an immediate settlement by the Federal Government.

The undersigned would also again urge the desirability of extending the Province of Manitoba as far west as the one hundred and second meridian and northerly to Hudson's Bay.

Referring to the observation made by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech last year to the effect that the increase to the subsidy of the Province was intended to close any negotiation on that subject for the next ten years, the undersigned would respectfully remark that, as the term of ten years was not mentioned, either in the verbal or written negotiations on the subject, neither he nor his colleague, Mr. La Rivière, accepted the increase then given

on the understanding that the same would be binding for a term of ten years. On the contrary, very frequently in the course of conversation with the Honorable Mr. Pope, one of the Committee appointed to confer with the Manitoba delegates, the suggestion was made that it would be unwise on the part of Manitoba to press for a definite settlement of her financial relations with the Dominion, as circumstances were changing so rapidly it would be impossible to estimate with any degree of accuracy what would be the exact requirements of the Province. Acting on this suggestion the Delegates did not press for a definite settlement of the financial relations between the Dominion and the Province, and on their return recommended to His Honor, the Lt.-Governor, the acceptance of the increase to the subsidy as a temporary arrangement to relieve the Province from financial embarrassments. The experience of the past year has proved beyond doubt that even had the delegates accepted the increase for a term of ten years the Province would of necessity have had to resort again to the Privy Council for financial assistance to meet the requirements of Government. That this state of affairs should continue is neither fair to the Province nor creditable to the Dominion, and as the Federal authorities are responsible for the discriminating limitations and restrictions imposed upon the Province, the undersigned feels it his duty to report these facts to your Honor for submission to the Privy Council, who by a timely and favorable consideration of the subject can avert consequences unpleasant to contemplate.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NORQUAY,

Provincial Treasurer.

COMMITTEE ADVISE,

That His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor be requested to forward a Copy of the foregoing report to the Honorable the Secretary of State, at Ottawa, to be laid before His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, and to beg that such action be taken by the Privy Council as will relieve the Province of the necessity of making any further appeals for aid in the future.

Respectfully submitted,

J. NORQUAY,

Chairman.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, {
March 2nd, 1883. }

Certified,

JOHN MacBETH,

Right Honorable

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

Sir,—In support of the arguments contained in the Memorandum dated 29th of January, and addressed to the Secretary of State in favor of a readjustment of Manitoba's financial condition, I have the honor herewith to enclose you comparative statement of the financial relations of the Government of Canada with the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba during the last ten years. The advocates of Manitoba's claims have always been met with the unwarranted assertion that Manitoba has been a source of large expenditure to the Dominion, without yielding a corresponding revenue. The figures that appear in the tabulated statements herewith enclosed, effectually dispose of any such conclusion. I have selected the years 1873-74 to 1882-83, with the view of proving by comparison the discriminating policy that has been pursued towards Manitoba, during the time that all the Provinces of Canada were members of Confederation. In schedule A, hereto annexed, it will be seen that Nova Scotia contributed during the interval above cited in Customs and Excise \$16,610,631.94, while she has cost the Dominion in subsidy, \$4,541,936.31 in administration of Justice. \$513,904.75, in collection of revenue \$1,142,992.58, making a total of \$6,198,833.64, showing a net revenue to the Dominion of \$10,411,798.30. Besides the revenue derived from the Dominion, Nova Scotia had in addition the resources available from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals, which form no inconsiderable addition to her local revenue.

A reference to schedule B shows that New Brunswick contributed during the last ten years in Customs and Excise, the sum of \$15,192,424.65, and received in subsidy \$4,692,247.44, in administration of Justice, \$453,971.66, cost of collection of revenue \$993,077.15, in all, \$6,139,296.25, yielding a net balance of \$9,053,128.40; in addition to the subsidies above cited New Brunswick also received a large revenue yearly from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals.

By reference to Schedule C it will be seen that British Columbia contributed in Customs and Excise, during the said interval, the sum of \$5,559,131.30, and received in subsidy \$2,134,254.91, in administration of Justice \$386,438.47, cost of collection of revenue \$272,849.92, making a total of \$2,793,543.30, yielding a net balance of \$2,765,588.00. British Columbia, like Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, controls the revenue arising from timber-dues, lands, mines and minerals, which makes a very material addition to the revenue she receives from the Dominion, for the support of her Government and institutions.

Schedule D, shows that Prince Edward Island contributed in Customs and Excise, the sum of \$2,785,475.34, and received in subsidy \$1,835,978.12, administration of Justice \$155,874.03, collection of revenue cost \$258,068.00

making in all, \$2,249,920.15, yielding a net balance to the Dominion of \$535,555.19.

Schedule E, shows the sum contributed by Manitoba during the period above mentioned in Customs and Excise to be \$5,400,387.02, and received in subsidy \$1,176,739.03, in administration of Justice \$151,606.90, costs of collection of revenue \$213,102.17, in all \$1,541,448.10, yielding a net profit to the Dominion of \$3,858,938.92 ranking third among the Provinces cited as a revenue contributor to the Federal Treasury, and costing the Central Government much less than any of the others, and yielding in proportion to her population a much larger amount per caput than that yielded by any of the Provinces forming the Union, her average during the last ten years being \$10.76½ as against British Columbia's of \$10.27¾, Quebec \$5.16½, New Brunswick \$4.21, Nova Scotia \$3.49, Ontario \$3.14¾, Prince Edward Island \$2.41¾. Each Manitoban contributing twice as much as a Quebecer, 2½ times as much as a New Brunswicker, three times as much as a Nova Scotian, 3¼ times as much as an Ontarian, and 4¼ times as much as a Prince Edward Islander.

These figures plainly show that instead of Manitoba being a cost to the Government, she is actually the largest contributor per head (and the fifth as a Province) to the Dominion, while she receives the smallest subsidy and costs the Dominion less in administration of Justice and collection of revenue than any of her sisters in Confederation, having received during the last ten years \$708,472.05 less than Prince Edward Island and contributed \$3,323,383.73 more, and \$1,252,095.20 less than British Columbia, while she has contributed \$1,093,350.92 more than that Province.

By the citation of the facts which I have just quoted, it will be seen that great inequalities exist in the relative positions of the several Provinces forming Confederation, and in the interests of the Province I have the honor to represent, I cannot too strongly urge upon the Privy Council a careful consideration of these facts and the necessity of removing the anomalous position under which Manitoba labors, and which is so keenly felt and appreciated by her people.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN NORQUAY.

A.

NOVA SCOTIA.

DR.		CR.	
To Subsidy	\$4,541,936 31	By Customs	\$14,244,142 69
Administration of Justice	513,904 75	Excise	2,366,489 25
Collection of Revenue	1,142,992 58		
	<u>\$6,198,833 64</u>		<u>\$16,610,631 94</u>
Bal. for Prov. of Nova Scotia . .	\$10,411,798 30		

B.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

DR.		CR.	
To Subsidy	\$4,692,247 44	By Customs	\$12,573,322 27
Justice	453,971 66	Excise	2,619,102 38
Collection	993,077 15		
	<u>\$6,139,296 25</u>		<u>\$15,192,424 65</u>
Bal. for New Brun. . .	\$9,053,128 40		

C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

DR.		CR.	
To Subsidy	\$2,134,254 91	By Customs	\$5,237,075 35
Justice	386,438 47	Excise	322,055 95
Collection	272,849 92		
	<u>\$2,793,543 30</u>		<u>\$5,559,131 30</u>
Bal. for B. Columbia .	\$2,765,588 00		

D.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DR.		CR.	
To Subsidy	\$1,835,978 12	By Customs	\$2,360,206 89
Justice	155,874 03	Excise	425,268 45
Collection	258,068 00		
	<u>\$2,249,920 15</u>		<u>\$2,785,475 34</u>
Bal. for P. E. Island .	\$535,555 19		

E.**MANITOBA.**

DR.	CR.
To Subsidy \$1,176,739 03	By Customs \$4,743,002 37
Justice 151,606 90	Excise 657,384 65
Collection 213,102 17	
<hr/> \$1,541,448 10	<hr/> \$5,400,387 02
Bal. for Manitoba . . . \$3,858,938 92	

NOVA SCOTIA.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1874	549,840 80	1,419,470 36	197,467 41	112,646 34
1875	554,458 64	1,505,302 08	209,464 85	108,919 75
1876	536,754 11	1,245,055 99	255,818 61	109,016 56
1877	520,644 40	1,309,469 48	244,689 49	113,844 97
1878	418,701 28	1,227,638 86	228,674 16	114,469 11
1879	399,925 85	1,192,586 56	221,996 99	114,017 14
1880	378,630 13	1,229,893 32	234,911 98	118,327 66
1881	405,082 13	1,509,463 80	258,917 42	117,080 53
1882	384,145 96	1,764,235 83	262,107 97	117,606 39
1883	393,753 01	1,841,026 41	252,440 37	117,064 13
	\$4,541,936 31	\$14,244,142 69	\$2,366,489 25	\$1,142,992 58

NEW BRUNSWICK.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1874	515,287 72	1,408,095 32	219,041 48	92,836 85
1875	513,948 46	1,379,187 75	217,921 00	98,175 61
1876	512,536 91	1,053,357 68	240,682 81	99,558 97
1877	511,329 21	1,100,492 54	251,428 14	102,868 07
1878	440,123 15	1,454,278 64	261,934 95	101,771 64
1879	431,170 55	1,050,050 60	234,369 39	104,153 55
1880	428,009 64	877,848 75	259,811 02	100,692 70
1881	427,349 02	1,263,256 66	294,586 35	99,904 82
1882	455,409 77	1,466,086 09	316,920 77	96,544 23
1883	457,083 01	1,520,668 24	322,406 47	96,570 71
	\$4,692,247 44	\$12,573,322 27	\$2,619,102 38	\$993,077 15

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1874	232,583 80	337,451 06	10,674 84	25,664 47
1875	227,339 50	415,317 34	11,265 78	24,374 77
1876	218,460 29	490,226 04	14,956 71	29,531 63
1877	208,216 86	405,650 49	20,419 14	28,777 64
1878	208,093 56	426,607 41	25,118 61	27,170 23
1879	208,093 56	517,261 51	32,294 91	26,821 52
1880	208,086 23	451,553 43	35,255 32	26,832 31
1881	208,019 12	601,002 12	46,545 00	27,203 74
1882	207,366 33	680,838 53	57,054 83	28,222 59
1883	207,995 66	911,167 42	68,470 81	28,251 02
	\$2,134,254 91	\$5,237,075 35	\$322,055 95	\$272,849 92

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1874	280,841 39	219,657 42	31,632 31	19,842 76
1875	241,146 96	317,652 97	41,885 84	25,783 09
1876	190,056 68	295,291 73	52,120 38	29,378 36
1877	169,534 51	267,081 14	51,719 18	28,756 56
1878	159,764 28	232,011 07	46,387 57	28,543 99
1879	157,448 78	206,988 94	50,371 46	27,603 69
1880	154,341 67	199,447 47	44,228 98	25,150 24
1881	153,288 82	257,436 50	43,314 78	25,289 64
1882	164,880 96	199,162 62	34,220 31	24,494 03
1883	164,674 07	167,477 03	29,387 64	23,225 64
	\$1,835,978 12	\$2,362,206 89	\$425,268 45	\$258,068 00

MANITOBA.

YEARS.	SUBSIDY.	CUSTOMS.	EXCISE.	COLLECTION.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1874	70,368 03	67,554 97	4,697 46	14,791 99
1875	71,172 36	172,612 39	8,363 26	15,356 09
1876	90,972 26	253,649 98	19,716 14	16,419 04
1877	90,000 00	193,033 58	24,171 46	16,496 01
1878	90,000 00	224,227 77	39,225 97	16,892 78
1879	90,000 00	274,828 83	54,228 16	17,060 60
1880	105,653 04	298,205 48	66,328 30	17,718 61
1881	105,653 04	437,893 43	97,874 63	17,651 04
1882	163,070 86	1,055,505 46	157,411 85	22,619 73
1883	299,849 44	1,765,490 48	185,367 42	58,096 28
	\$1,176,739 03	\$4,743,002 37	\$657,384 65	\$213,102 17

AMOUNT of Customs Duties per head of population paid in each Province,
from 1874 to 1883.

YEARS.	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.	NOVA SCOTIA.	NEW BRUNSWICK.	MANITOBA.	BRITISH COLUMBIA.	PRINCE EDW'D ISLAND.
1874	\$2 69	\$5 55	\$3 63	\$4 89	\$5 69	\$6 73	\$2 33
1875	2 97	5 68	3 85	4 79	14 46	8 27	3 37
1876	2 71	4 28	3 18	3 65	20 69	9 76	3 12
1877	2 87	3 87	3 35	3 82	6 41	8 07	2 83
1878	2 90	3 79	3 14	5 07	7 45	8 52	2 46
1879	3 06	3 97	3 05	3 67	9 14	10 32	2 19
1880	3 14	5 03	3 14	3 05	9 92	9 00	2 11
1881	3 32	5 94	3 40	3 91	8 84	9 99	2 38
1882	3 82	6 74	3 99	4 54	16 00	13 72	1 82
1883	3 98	6 80	4 16	4 71	9 02	18 38	1 53
	31 46	\$51 65	\$34 89	\$42 10	107 62	102 76	\$24 14
	3.14 $\frac{2}{5}$	5.16 $\frac{1}{2}$	3.48 $\frac{4}{10}$	4.21	10.76 $\frac{1}{5}$	10.27 $\frac{3}{5}$	2.41 $\frac{2}{5}$

COMPARISON BETWEEN THE PROVINCES OF MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA
AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Manitoba, net Revenue.....	\$3,858,938.92
British Columbia.....	2,755,588.00
Balance in favor of Manitoba.....	<u>\$1,103,350.92</u>

Manitoba.....	\$3,858,938.92
Prince Edward Island.....	1,535,555.19
Balance in favor of Manitoba..	<u>\$3,323,383.73</u>

Disbursements made by Federal Government—

British Columbia.....	\$2,793,543.30
Manitoba.....	1,541,448.10
	<u>\$1,252,095.20</u>

Contributions of Manitoba in excess of British Columbia..	\$1,103,350.92
Receipts less.....	1,252,095.20
	<u>\$2,355,446.12</u>

Manitoba worth more to Canada than British Columbia.

Disbursements made by Federal Government—

Prince Edward Island.....	\$2,249,920.15
Manitoba.....	1,541,448.10
	<u>\$1,708,472.05</u>

Contribution of Manitoba in excess of Prince Edward Island.....	\$3,332,383.73
Receipts less.....	1,708,472.05
	<u>\$5,031,855.78</u>

Manitoba profit to Canada over Prince Edward Island.

Proportionate net revenue and cost of government of following Provinces:

NOVA SCOTIA.

Net Revenue.....	\$10,611,798.30	
Cost of Government.....	6,198,833.64	or $1\frac{2}{3}$ profit.
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NEW BRUNSWICK.

Net Revenue.....	\$ 9,053,128.40	
Cost of Government.....	6,139,296.25	or $1\frac{1}{2}$ profit.
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BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Net Revenue.....	\$ 5,559,131.30	
Cost of Government.....	2,793,543.30	or $1\frac{9}{10}$ profit.
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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Net Revenue.....	\$ 535,555.19	
Cost of Government.....	2,249,920.15	or $4\frac{1}{2}$ loss.
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MANITOBA.

Net Revenue.....	\$ 3,858,938.92	
Cost of Government.....	1,541,448.10	or $2\frac{1}{2}$ profit.
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On Tuesday the 12th of February, at noon, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Sutherland, the undersigned had an interview with the Committee of Council appointed to confer with him, when he submitted the following propositions. The Members of Committee present were:—Hon. D. L. MACPHERSON, Chairman; SIR LEONARD TILLEY, SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

EXTENSION OF BOUNDARIES.

I.—That the Boundaries of the Province of Manitoba be extended northward so as to include Port Churchill on Hudson Bay, and westward to the one hundred and second meridian.

PUBLIC LANDS.

II.—The Province of Manitoba will agree to refund all expenses incurred by Canada in surveys of lands within the Province that remain vested in the Crown, in consideration of said surveyed lands, and other lands yet unsurveyed, being handed over to the Province, and the revenues arising from the sale or lease thereof accruing to the Province for provincial purposes; and further,—

The Province will agree to refund to the Government of Canada its proportion of the three hundred thousand pounds sterling (£300,000) paid by Canada to the Hudson Bay Company for the Territory.

The undersigned would suggest the appointment of a Commission of three for the settlement of all titles to land, arising under the Manitoba Act, or any other of the Acts of the Parliament of Canada, within the Province, two to be appointed by the Government of Canada, and one by the Government of Manitoba.

The Province will also bind itself to carry out any agreement entered into between Canada and any Colonization, Railway Company, or other Association for the settlement of the lands of the Province, a commencement of which has been made by such company or association.

SUBSIDY.

III.—That the Province shall receive credit at the rate at which the other Provinces were relieved of debt on entering the Union, and that the same shall be allowed on the present population of Manitoba, and be adjusted decimally, according to its population.

The undersigned took occasion to discuss elaborately with the Committee the above propositions, urging a settlement on the basis proposed as one that would be very acceptable and satisfactory to the people of the Province. The Hon. Mr. Sutherland also submitted his views on the different questions, supporting the statements made by the undersigned, and urging a concurrence

therein. After hearing the arguments advanced the Committee said that they would submit the matter to their colleagues and communicate to the undersigned the decision arrived at by them.

J. NORQUAY.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

of the Province of Manitoba, for the year ending 31st
December, 1883.

RECEIPTS.

Subsides from Dominion Government.....	\$227,153 04
Grant from Dominion Government towards col- lection of Agricultural Statistics.....	2,500 00
Fines.....	1,500 00
Fees.....	1,000 00
Gazette.....	3,000 00
Law stamps.....	30,000 00
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	\$265,153 04

EXPENDITURE.

Civil Government.....	\$56,000 00
Legislation.....	35,000 00
Administration of Justice.....	60,000 00
Education.....	51,000 00
Government Aid Grants.....	14,000 00
Agriculture, Statistics and Health.....	16,000 00
Public Buildings.....	170,000 00
Aid to Municipalities.....	70,000 00
Drainage.....	55,000 00
Elections.....	7,000 00
Gazette.....	2,000 00
Miscellaneous.....	20,000 00
Small-pox.....	12,000 00
Interest.....	4,000 00
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	\$572,000 00