Under Sect. 91 of the British North America Acts, 1867-1952, the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada extends to the following matters: the amendment of the Constitution of Canada (subject to certain exceptions); the public debt and property; the regulation of trade and commerce; unemployment insurance; the raising of money by any mode or system of taxation; the borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; the Census and statistics; militia, military and naval service, and defence; the fixing of and providing for the salaries and allowances of civil and other officers of the Government of Canada; beacons, buoys, lighthouses and Sable Island; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea coast and inland fisheries; ferries between a province and any British or foreign country or between two provinces; currency and coinage, banking, incorporation of banks and the issue of paper money; savings banks, weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for the Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal law, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction, but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects by these Acts assigned exclusively to the legislatures of the provinces.

Under Sect. 95 the Parliament of Canada may make laws in relation to agriculture and immigration concurrently with provincial legislatures although federal legislation is paramount in the event of conflict. By the British North America Act, 1951 (14-15 Geo. VI, c. 32) it was declared that the Parliament of Canada might make laws in relation to old age pensions in Canada but no such law shall affect the operation of any provincial laws in relation to old age pensions.

The Senate.—From an original membership of 72 at Confederation the Senate, through the addition of new provinces and the general growth of population, now has 102 members, the latest change in representation having been made on the admission of Newfoundland to Confederation in 1949. The growth of representation in the Senate is traced in the 1940 Year Book, pp. 47-49, and is summarized by provinces in Table 7.

7.—Representation in the Senate since Confederation, 1867

Province	1867	1870	1871	1873	1882	1887	1892	1903	1905	1915-1948	1949-1957
Ontario	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Quebec	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Atlantic Provinces	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	30
Nova Scotia	*12*	*12*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*
New Brunswick	*12*	*12*	*12*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*	*10*
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*4*
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	*6*
Western Provinces	...	2	5	5	6	8	9	11	15	24	24
Manitoba	...	*2*	*2*	*2*	*3*	*3*	*4*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*6*
British Columbia	...	...	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	*2*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*6*	*6*
Alberta									*4*	*6*	*6*
Totals	**72**	**74**	**77**	**77**	**78**	**80**	**81**	**83**	**87**	**96**	**102**