

subsequent entry of additional provinces into Confederation, similar arrangements were effected regarding the assumption of their pre-Confederation indebtedness. From time to time adjustments have been made in the basis of calculating the debt allowances of provinces; moreover the Federal Government pays interest at 5 p.c. per annum on the amounts by which the actual debts of the provinces, on their entry into Confederation, fell short of the allowed debts as adjusted.

*Allowances for Governments and Legislatures.*—Under the terms of the union annual specific grants were made to the various provinces toward the support of their governments and legislatures. These amounts vary with the population of the provinces according to the following scale approved in 1907:—

Where population is—	\$
Under 150,000.....	100,000
150,000, but does not exceed 200,000.....	150,000
200,000, “ “ 400,000.....	180,000
400,000, “ “ 800,000.....	190,000
800,000, “ “ 1,500,000.....	220,000
Over 1,500,000.....	240,000

*Allowances per Capita of Population.*—Under the British North America Act of 1867 a grant of 80 cents per capita of population was allowed to each province. The British North America Act of 1907 provided that the grant would be paid to each province at the rate of 80 cents per capita up to a population of 2,500,000 and at the rate of 60 cents per capita for so much of the population as exceeded that number. These allowances were last adjusted in 1951 following the decennial Census.

The Act to approve the Terms of Union of Newfoundland with Canada in 1949 provided for an annual subsidy equal to 80 cents per capita of the population of the Province (being taken at 325,000 until the first decennial Census after the date of union), subject to increase to conform with the scale of grants authorized by the British North America Act 1907.

*Special Grants.*—For certain of the provinces grants have been added to the original scale of subsidies because of special circumstances.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Various special grants totalling \$155,880 per annum.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—An annual grant of \$150,000 since 1875 in consideration of the repeal of lumber duties reserved to the Province by the British North America Act of 1867.

MANITOBA.—A special grant on the basis of population amounting at present to \$562,500 per annum.

SASKATCHEWAN AND ALBERTA.—An annual sum as compensation for loss of public lands revenue, based on their respective populations and amounting at present to \$750,000 for Saskatchewan and \$750,000 for Alberta.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—A special grant in lieu of lands amounting at present to \$100,000 per annum.

*Additional Special Grants.*—Additional special grants were voted annually to the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia until 1941; they were suspended when the Wartime Tax Agreements 1942 came into force. The grants were paid in 1947 and later years to the three Maritime Provinces under the provisions of the Maritime Additional Subsidies Act 1942. The Terms of Union with Newfoundland 1949 provide for an additional annual subsidy of \$1,100,000 in recognition of the special problems of its geography and its sparse and scattered population.