

ment and the Maritime Provinces are made as I shall state in a moment:

(a) The natural resources of the three Western Provinces including lands and minerals, should be granted them in the same manner as granted to the Provinces at Confederation;

(b) The subsidy on the basis set forth in the several Acts purporting to be in lieu of lands should be continued to the Western Provinces, in view of the continually expanding cost of Provincial services.

2. In lieu of school lands, the Maritime Provinces should be credited by the Federal Government with an amount on a proportionate basis of population corresponding to that already paid and credited to the three Western Provinces, which would be as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	\$8,917,878.80
New Brunswick.....	6,447,736.20
Prince Edward Island.....	1,710,623.90

The annual interest only on which should be paid to the Provinces to be used for school purposes—calculated at 5%.

3. As school lands are sold and amounts credited to the Western Provinces the credit for the Maritime Provinces with the Federal Government should be increased proportionately. This contingent credit on the basis of population and value of lands being approximately as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	\$65,004,557.40
New Brunswick.....	46,819,901.65
Prince Edward Island.....	12,421,606.55

4. As compensation for continuing the subsidy paid to the Western Provinces in lieu of lands, the Maritime Provinces should be granted an equivalent subsidy based upon population which according to the population of the last census, would be as follows:

Nova Scotia.....	\$562,500.00	yearly
New Brunswick.....	375,000.00	"
Prince Edward Island.....	150,000.00	"

This subsidy would increase with the increase in population according to the following table which is the basis set forth in the Alberta and Saskatchewan Acts of 1905, and the Manitoba Act of 1912: