

various sums appropriated. The Upper House may reject this or any other money Bill, but they cannot alter or amend the substance of a supply or money Bill; such a course would be regarded as an invasion of the Privileges of the Lower House. Before any Bill can be introduced, authorizing the expenditure of any public money, resolutions must be moved in Committee of Supply, agreed to there, reported, and confirmed by the House.

**WAYS AND MEANS.**—As the Committee of Supply relates to the expenditure of the country, so the functions and duties of a Committee of Ways and Means have reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be met. Loans, duties, taxes, excise and revenue of every description, are submitted to a Committee of Ways and Means. The propositions of Government on this subject are reduced to resolutions, submitted, considered, and decided on, and such as are agreed to are reported to the House. Those which may be adopted are embodied in a Bill or Bills, and in due course and form become the Law of the land. As in Supply, the Upper House may reject these Bills, but cannot amend them; nor can the Upper House insert a pecuniary penalty in any Bill.

#### AREA AND BOUNDARIES

Of the Dominion of Canada, and the Provinces of Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland.

Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland occupy an immense extent of territory; St. Johns, Newfoundland, the most easterly capital, being 26°. 80'. East and 9°. North of Toronto, the most westerly; the distance between the two being considerably over 1000 miles. These countries, however, all belong to one geographical district, which may be called the Laurentian, each claiming a portion of the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Colonial Mediterranean.

Canada lies principally on the North side of the St. Lawrence, and the North and East sides of Lakes Ontario, Erie, Huron and Superior. In part, also, on the South side of the St. Lawrence, stretching from near Montreal to the Bay of Chaleurs. Its northerly and westerly boundaries have not been fixed. It is bounded on the South by the territories of the United States and New Brunswick. The area of Canada is given in official returns as 531, 289 square miles, being 121, 260 for Ontario, and 210, 020 for Quebec.

New Brunswick is bounded by Quebec, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Nova Scotia, the Bay of Fundy and the United States, being divided from the latter by the St. Croix River. Its area is 27,105 square miles.

Nova Scotia is a peninsula connected with New Brunswick by a low sandy isthmus. It is about 300 miles long, and about 100 miles broad at its widest. The island of Cape Breton is now a part of Nova Scotia, the Gut of Canso, which divides them, being less than a mile in breadth. The coast of Nova Scotia is everywhere indented with arms of the sea, and no part of it is more than 20 miles from salt water. Area, including Cape Breton, 18,660 squares miles.

Prince Edward Island is about 140 miles long and 34 in its greatest breadth. Its coasts are like those of Nova Scotia, much indented by bays, and no part is more than 10 miles from the sea. Unlike Nova Scotia, which has a rock-bound shore, the coast of P. E. Island is of sand or mud. Area, 2,100 square miles.

The greatest length of Newfoundland is, from North to South, 350 miles; average breadth, 130. Coast bold and rocky. Area, 40,200 square miles.