

plementary grants any conditions and limitations (*i.e.*, as to the appropriation of the Crown Revenues) which the interest of the country appeared to them to require."

The justice of their claim was recognized in 1828 by the committee of Parliament on Canadian affairs. After some negotiation with the Legislatures for a permanent provision in return in aid of the still unsurrendered revenues, the British Parliament in 1832 passed an Act handing over the Crown duties amounting for both provinces to about £44,000 to Provincial control. The Lower Canadians accepted the concession without making any return; but in Upper Canada where the struggle had been less bitter and less complicated with other issues a small permanent grant was provided for. Thus in regard to the Crown duties under the Act of 1774 the assemblies had come off victorious and the struggle entered on the second stage.

The only funds now remaining at the disposal of the governor were the hereditary, or casual and territorial, revenues of the Crown. In Lower Canada these accrued from the rent of the king's posts, the rent of the forges of St. Maurice, the *quint*, the *lods et ventes*, the timber licenses, the Seigniorship of Lauzon and the Jesuits' estates; in Upper Canada from timber licenses, the crown land reserves, fines, etc.; in Nova Scotia from quit rents, fees and royalties on mines, and from similar sources in New Brunswick. In addition to this the policy of free grants of