

are submitted to a Committee of Supply, and resolutions moved thereon, granting to the Crown the sums requisite for the management of the various departments of the Government, and the support of various public and private institutions. Such as are confirmed by the Committee of Supply are reported to the House, where they are again reconsidered, and adopted or rejected as the case may be. Upon these a Bill is passed, and this Supply Bill furnishes authority to the Government for disbursing the various sums appropriated. The Senate 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 House of Commons. 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.

TREASURY BOARD, consists of the Ministers of Finance, Customs, Inland Revenue and Justice, the Secretary of State and one of the Ministers composing the Queen's Privy Council nominated by the Governor in Council. The Board acts as a Committee of the Queen's Privy Council in all matters relating to finance, revenue, and expenditure or public accounts referred to it by the Council. The Minister of Finance is Chairman, and the Deputy Minister of Finance is *ex officio* Secretary of the Board.

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 the 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. The series of resolutions in com., when reported, are read the first time, *pro forma*; then the second time *en bloc*, (not the *first* resolution the second time, as formerly the practice in Canada) at which stage *general* discussion of the subject takes place. The resolutions are then read *singly*, when discussion is confined to the subject matter of each. 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 the case of Supply Bills, the Senate may reject these Bills, but can not amend them.