

Money-
votes.

No money-votes should be allowed to originate without the previous consent of the Crown.¹

Clergy
reserves.

In the same Act should be contained a repeal of past provisions with respect to the clergy reserves, and the application of the funds arising from them.

Measures
to pro-
mote emi-
gration.

In order to promote emigration on the greatest possible scale, and with the most beneficial results to all concerned, I have elsewhere² recommended a system of measures which has been expressly framed with that view, after full inquiry and careful deliberation. Those measures would not subject either the colonies or the mother country to any expense whatever. In conjunction with the measures suggested for disposing of public lands, and remedying the evils occasioned by past mismanagement in that department, they form a plan of colonization to which I attach the highest importance. The objects, at least, with which the plan has been formed, are to provide

¹ This recommendation was carried out by the 57th section of the Union Act of 1840. The British North America Act of 1867 (section 54); the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act of 1900 (section 56); and the South Africa Act of 1909 (section 62), all provide that money votes and bills must be recommended by the Government before being passed, but the South Africa Act is the only one which forbids their being originated without such recommendation. The following is an extract from a dispatch written by Lord Glenelg to the Governor of Newfoundland on February 1, 1838 (House of Commons Paper, No. 579, August 27, 1839, p. 126):

'The Constitution of the Legislature of Newfoundland is avowedly modelled on that of the Imperial Legislature. With regard to money grants, however, a distinction prevails. In the House of Commons no grant of money can be initiated except by the Crown. This rule practically does not exist in the House of Assembly, nor indeed in the Houses of Assembly of the British Provinces on the continent in North America. In the latter a substitute has been devised, not less effectual in its operation, and more consonant with the general spirit of the provincial constitution. It consists in the practice of either granting the supplies for the year by a series of Bills, each of which is in turn sent up to the Council for acceptance, or in granting the supplies by separate resolutions, in each of which successively the concurrence of the Council is obtained, before it is included in the General Appropriation Act. In this respect the Assemblies are subject to a restriction from which the House of Commons is exempt, a restriction which has still in view the same object, that of affording to the people a security against the misuse of that high trust which the constitution commits to their representatives.'

² In Appendix B (vol. iii), see above, pp. 203 note 1, and 206 note 2, and Introduction, pp. 152-98.