

- III. The struggle to obtain control of the Civil List with which the Government of Great Britain had conditioned its surrender of the last mentioned revenues.

Nova Scotia received a representative assembly in 1758, New Brunswick in 1784, and Upper and Lower Canada in 1791. In all of these colonies the Crown revenues were at first unequal to the expenditure for civil government. As the colonial governors were at the head of a military as well as a civil establishment, the deficiency, though often temporarily supplied from the strictly provincial revenues, was in most cases finally made up by drafts upon the army and navy estimates at home. Until 1826 Upper Canada received aid from the Imperial Treasury, Nova Scotia, until 1831, and Prince Edward Island until 1851. Some of the early governors are found even recommending that the people be not asked to levy taxes on themselves for fear that they might desire to control the revenues arising from them.

So long as the revenues were insufficient to meet the expenditures, the governor was willingly left to 'live of his own'—assisted by grants from the government at home. The colonists were in no hurry to raise the question of constitutional principle. In Lower Canada they seem for a number of years to have overlooked the unauthorized appropriation of revenues strictly provincial. In Upper Canada an occasional burst of loyal feeling might induce them to grant something "in aid of His Majesty's revenues" But in no case were the colonists eager to