

(6) Although by the constitution the Sovereign is one of the elements of Parliament, the Governor-General, like the Sovereign in England, takes no part in legislation, but in the Sovereign's name assents to bills which have passed both Houses. He may, however, refuse such assent, or reserve the bills in question for the Royal consideration.

(7) He may disallow Acts of a Provincial Legislature within one year after their having been passed in the province.

7. As pointed out in the English Constitution, the realm is said to consist of the three estates, the Sovereign, Lords, and Commons. In Canada there are but two, the Sovereign, and the Commons. A place, however, has been made in our Constitution for an Upper House, called the **Senate**, which, on account of the position it thus holds, resembles somewhat that of the House of Lords in England. The Senate was thought necessary, in order to prevent hasty legislation, and to preserve, as it were, the balance of the Constitution. Senators must hold property to the value of \$4,000 above all debts, and have passed the age of thirty years. They are selected on account of their standing in the country, experience in Parliament or other public affairs. The number of Senators created in 1867 was seventy-two, and though since increased by the admission of other provinces, that number can never exceed eighty-two, which may be reached if Newfoundland shall enter the Confederation. In session fifteen members including the Speaker form a *quorum*. All questions are decided by a majority of votes, the Speaker casting his vote, in every instance, with the others. If the number of votes for and against a measure are equal, the measure is said to be lost. With regard to legislation, money-bills are the only ones excepted from commencing in the Senate, and it is necessary that all