

consecutive sessions of Parliament, if he becomes bankrupt, or takes advantage of any insolvent law, or is attainted of treason or convicted of felony. The Speaker, who must be a Senator, is appointed by the Governor General, and fifteen members, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Each Senator receives \$1,000 per annum as an indemnity. The number of Senators cannot exceed 78, until the admission of Newfoundland, when it may be increased to 82. There are at present 78 members, representing the several provinces as follows: Ontario, 24; Quebec, 24; Nova Scotia, 10; New Brunswick, 10; Manitoba, 3; British Columbia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 4, and the North-West Territories 1. Bills, of all kinds, except money bills, can be originated in the Senate. A Senator cannot be elected a member of the House of Commons.

34. The members of the House of Commons must also be British subjects, but require no other qualification. They are elected by the people for five years, unless the House is sooner dissolved, under a uniform franchise for the whole Dominion. The Speaker is elected by the members themselves, twenty of whom (including the Speaker) constitute a quorum. Members are paid at the rate of \$10 a day, if the session is less than thirty days, and \$1,000 for the session, if over thirty days. All bills for appropriating any part of the Public revenue, or for imposing any tax or impost, must originate in the House of Commons, and must first be recommended by message of the Governor General. The House shall be called together from time to time by the Governor General in the name of the Queen, under the Great Seal of Canada, but there must be a session of Parliament once at least in every year, and twelve months must not intervene between the last sitting of one session and the first sitting of the next.

The House
of Com-
mons.

35. The concurrence of the Governor General, the Senate, Concurrence.