

The Governor-General may dissolve the House of Commons at any time, but when this is not done, a new election must take place at the end of every five years.

No money appropriation can be made by Parliament, unless it has been recommended by message from the Governor-General during the current session of Parliament; and should the Queen in Council disallow any Provincial act within two years after its sanction by the Canadian Parliament and Governor, such act is to be regarded as disannulled.

PROVINCIAL CONSTITUTIONS.

XXXIV.—Each Province has an officer styled the Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor General in Council, at a salary fixed by the Federal Parliament. This Governor is charged with the performance of certain executive duties, and is removable at pleasure. Each of these Lieutenant-Governors has associated with him an Executive Council, and all his official acts are understood to be by and with the advice of this council. The present Executive Council of Ontario consists of five members; that of Quebec, seven; and the other two have the same as they had before the union—the provincial Governors having the same power to change their councils as the Governor-General.

The powers of these provincial executives are very extensive; indeed, as far as compatible with the new order of things, the same as those exercised by those of the different Provinces in their separate state.

The Legislature of Ontario consists of the Lieutenant-Governor and of one House of eighty-two members, styled the Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

Quebec has two Houses—the Legislative Council and