

alone enable it to realize the objects for which a Second Chamber presumably exists."

Still, we find that this proposal has been opposed by others not less prominent, who maintain that a Senate constructed according to the American Senate would not give satisfaction. The reasons they advance are: firstly, the division of powers between the Federal government and the States government has proceeded on totally different principles in Canada and America. And the adoption of Sir Wilfrid's proposal would, they maintain, increase the power of the Provincial legislatures which would be contrary to the principles of a unitary constitution. Secondly, Canada has borrowed from England the Cabinet principle, while America has not. And they maintain that an elective Senate and an elective Cabinet are irreconcilable.

Thus, on account of the many and powerful arguments which have been advanced against the proposed methods of Senate reform, just what will be done is difficult to surmise. Although our statesmen would prefer to wait for the assistance which the Australian Commonwealth will eventually afford them, they realize that this question demands immediate attention. For they concur with Marriott when he says, "should different conditions exist in the near future, should party oscillations be as rapid and violent in Canada as elsewhere, it is difficult to believe that the Senate could in its present form survive." But whatever method of reform these men decide upon, let us hope that it will succeed in establishing our Second Chamber upon a basis at once firm, dignified and intelligible.

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