

dian Senate does not, like the English House of Lords, the American Senate, and the German Bundesrath, stand for and embody one single and intelligible principle." On the one hand, it represents the principle of crown nomination, and so far approximates the British House of Lords; while on the other it adheres timidly to the federal idea, which has rendered the Senates of Imperial Germany and the United States so efficient. Thus, embodying whole-heartedly neither principles, it enjoys the advantages of neither.

A second reason for the failure of the Canadian Senate is that the principle of federalism recognized in its constitution has not been maintained. The Senate, as originally designed, was to afford equal representation to each of the three divisions into which the Dominion was divided. That subsequent amendments have not maintained the federal principle is evident from the fact that Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan upon entering the federation were each assigned four senators, while British Columbia was granted three. Furthermore, when Prince Edward Island entered the federation, it was represented in the Senate by four members, while the representation of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick respectively was reduced to ten each. Thus we find the Senate, which in 1867 consisted of seventy-two members, and which gave equal representation to the three Provinces of the federation, now consisting of eighty-seven members apportioned to the several Provinces in accordance with amendments to the British North America Act.

Writing in 1891, Mr. Goldwin Smith affirmed: "Of the seventy-six Senators all but nine have now been nominated by a single party leader, who has exercised his power for a party purpose, if for no narrower object. . . . Money spent for the party in election contests and faithful adherence to the person of its chief, especially when he most needs support against the moral sentiment of the public, are believed to be the surest titles to a seat in the Canadian House of Lords." These assertions, coupled with the fact that Sir John Macdonald during his long tenure of power appointed only one Liberal to the Senate, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier cannot even be accused of this degree of weakness towards his Conservative opponents, immediately suggest a third reason for the failure of the Canadian Senate.

The principle of Cabinet appointments to the Senate, from which, probably, most was expected, has proved very effective in destroying the efficiency of the Upper House. Contrary to the expectations of the authors of the Federal Constitution of Canada,