

that without it Confederation could never have taken place—was the provision by which the separate schools of Ontario, and the Protestant dissentient schools of Quebec, were guaranteed by the Imperial enactment. But for this being guaranteed, we would have had no Dominion Parliament with its present limited powers, and no Provincial Legislatures with their powers."

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Lord Chancellor (p. 204) said :

"Is it not conceivable legislation to say: We will trust to you the Provincial Legislature, the power of dealing with education; but this is a question upon which there is known to be a keen feeling and a difference of opinion, and you are not to destroy any privileges or rights at the time of the union. Further than that, if you legislate within your powers, the minority shall not be without protection; there shall be then an appeal to a superior authority, the Governor-General-in-Council, and if he thinks that, within your powers, you have been depriving the minority of any right or privilege in relation to education, then he may express that decision, and effect shall be given to that decision, or may be given to that decision, by the Dominion Parliament?"

And at page 230 the Lord Chancellor says:

"Is it so extraordinary when you remember that *this was an arrangement made as one of the terms on which the union was to be effected.*"

"There is no doubt either what the points of difference were, and it is in the light of these that the 22nd section of the Manitoba Act of 1870, *which was in truth a parliamentary compact*, must be read.