

- (2.) All the Powers, Privileges, and Duties at the Union by Law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada on the Separate Schools and School Trustees of the Queen's Roman Catholic Subjects, shall be and the same are hereby extended to the Dissentient Schools of the Queen's Protestant and Roman Catholic Subjects in Quebec;
- (3.) Where in any Province a System of Separate or Dissentient Schools exists by Law at the Union or is thereafter established by the Legislature of the Province, an Appeal shall lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act or decision of any Provincial Authority affecting any Right or Privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic Minority of the Queen's Subjects in relation to Education;
- (4.) In case any such Provincial Law as from Time to Time seems to the Governor-General in Council requisite for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section is not made, or in case any Decision of the Governor-General in Council on any Appeal under this Section is not duly executed by the proper Provincial Authority in that behalf, then and in every such case, and as far only as the circumstances of each case require, the Parliament of Canada may make remedial Laws for the due Execution of the Provisions of this Section, and of any Decision of the Governor-General in Council under this Section.

The important particulars, then, in which the institutions of Canada differ from our own—and they are important as showing what things in a constitution established in 1787 have seemed wise to the statesmen of 1867—are these:—

Their system of changing the executive with the changing majority of the House of Commons. Of this a few words will be said presently.

The presence of their Executive in Parliament.

The Government's initiation and control of legislation.

The permanent tenure of their civil service, which does not change with the changes of political power.

The reservation of the power over divorce to the central government. The Senate of the Dominion is the tribunal