

provinces. Section Ninety-five provides for concurrent powers of legislation in relation to two subjects only—agriculture and immigration, but it has been found in practice that subjects which in one aspect and for one purpose fall within provincial jurisdiction, may in another aspect and for another purpose fall within Dominion jurisdiction, so that the existence of concurrent authorities on such subjects must be admitted, and the jurisdiction settled by the proper judicial tribunal. The enactments of the Parliament of Canada, in so far as they are within its competency, override provincial legislation, but within the accepted limits and area described by Section Ninety-two the provincial legislature is supreme, and represents the “omnipotence of Parliament” as fully as the Parliament of Canada and the Imperial Parliament do in their respective spheres.

The Act provides that Canada shall be a bi-lingual country in federal affairs, but in the provinces, other than in Quebec, the language to be used officially shall be within the control of the provinces, and that the provinces “may exclusively make laws in relation to education”, provided any such law does not “prejudicially affect any right or privilege with respect to denominational schools which any class of persons have *by law* in the province at the time of the union”. If legislation is enacted by the provinces in respect to such schools there lies an appeal to the Governor-General in Council, and the Parliament of Canada may enact such remedial legislation as the circumstances of each case may require.