

prior to the creation of the Province of Manitoba in 1870 need not be described; all are sufficiently familiar with the subject.

The general provisions of the Confederation Act of 1867 were, by the Manitoba Act, made applicable to that province. But, as one of the provisions of sec. 93 (subsec. 2, which I have omitted), relates and refers particularly to the educational conditions existing in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec at the time of Confederation, the terms of that section were not appropriate to the new Province of Manitoba.

Hence, section 22 of the Manitoba Act was substituted for section 93 of the Confederation Act.

It will be observed that the *limitation* in relation to denominational schools, and the *provision giving the right of appeal* to the Governor-General in Council from Provincial legislation affecting any right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority, in relation to education, are embodied in section 22, in language almost identical with that used in section 93 of the Confederation Act. The intention in both Acts is no doubt identical.

It will also be observed that the language used in section 22 gives an appeal to the Governor-General in Council from *any* Provincial Act or decision affecting *any* right or privilege of the Protestant or Roman Catholic minority in relation to education.

All that I have said, therefore, with regard to the *limitations* and *restrictions* on Provincial legislative powers in relation to education, under the Confederation Act applies to the Manitoba Legislature, under the Manitoba