

It is quite clear from this that any valid Provincial Act affecting any right or privilege possessed by a Protestant or Roman Catholic minority, in any province, in relation to education, no matter when acquired, may be appealed against.

This clause is not a limitation on the powers conferred on Provincial Legislatures. Its object is solely to give a right of appeal from the Provincial authority to the Federal authority, against Provincial educational laws that are *intra vires* and valid, but which may affect the rights or privileges of the minority.

The Confederation Act, therefore, creates,—*firstly*, a limitation on Provincial rights; and, *secondly*, gives a right of appeal against Provincial Acts,—in relation to education.

Now let us consider the Manitoba Act, (32 and 33 vic. cap. 3 sec. 22, Canada), and find wherein it differs, if at all, from the Confederation Act.

For convenience, I will place in parallel columns the sections of the Manitoba Act, and the corresponding sections of the British North America Act, in relation to education, omitting sub-section 2 of Sec. 93, as it does not affect the questions under consideration:—

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA ACT,  
SEC. 93.

In and for each province the Legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1). Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any

MANITOBA ACT. SEC. 22.

In and for the province the said legislature may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject and according to the following provisions:—

(1). Nothing in any such law shall prejudicially affect any