

schools which any class of persons have by law in the province at the Union.

- (b.) All the powers, privileges and duties at the Union by law conferred and imposed in Upper Canada (now Ontario) 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.
- (c.) 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.
- (d.) 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.

9. There are certain rights which the Dominion and Local Governments may exercise in common, among which are agriculture and immigration, respecting which the general Parliament may make laws for any or all of the provinces, and each legislature may do the same for the province over which it has jurisdiction, provided that no provincial Act is repugnant to any Dominion Act.

10. Either the English or French language may be used in the debates in Parliament and in the legislatures of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories, and both languages are to be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses, and in the publication of the laws of Quebec, Manitoba and the North-west Territories. Either language may be used in pleadings or processes in the courts of Canada, and in Quebec and Manitoba.