

Manitoba on the same secure constitutional footing as the other provinces.

2. "The power to collect taxes for educational purposes may rest upon sub-section 2 of section 92 of the B. N. A. Act, and may therefore be one of the exclusively provincial powers, and the Dominion Parliament may, therefore, be powerless to restore this privilege." This argument or objection was evidently inspired by the maxim, "That a poor excuse, and therefore a poor objection, is better than none."

The Constitution gives the Dominion Parliament power "to make remedial laws for the due execution of the decision of the Governor-General-in-Council," and therefore power to restore the privileges of which the minority have been deprived. If it be true that the greater includes the less, surely this language invests parliament with all the requisite power to pass an Act providing in every particular for the circumstances of the case, and for effectually restoring every privilege which the "Remedial order" declares has been taken away.

✓ If sub.-sec. 3 of sec. 22 of the Manitoba Act is construed, according to the ordinary rules applicable to the construction of statutes; or according to the plain common-sense meaning of its language, only one interpretation can be given to it, which is this, when the circumstances warranting Dominion interference, (mentioned in the section) arise, any law passed by the Parliament of Canada within the limits of the Remedial order, must supersede and override any Provincial law with which it may conflict, otherwise the section is meaningless and useless.