

trustees, and for levying a rate on the taxable property in each school district for school purposes. A portion of the legislative grant for educational purposes was allotted to public schools but no school was to participate in the grant unless it were conducted according to all the provisions of the Act and the regulations of the Department of Education and of the Advisory Board.

8. After the decision in Barrett's and Logan's cases had been given by the Judicial Committee, the memorials before-mentioned were presented to the Governor-General in Council by or on behalf of the Roman Catholic minority in Manitoba, alleging that—

(1) The Statutes complained of had deprived the Roman Catholic minority of the rights or privileges of a separate condition as regards education and of organizing their schools under the system of public education in the Province which they had previously enjoyed by the Education Acts passed since the Union.

(2) That their schools had been merged with those of Protestant denominations.

(3) That they are required to contribute through taxation to the support of schools which are called public schools, but are in substance a continuation of the old Protestant schools.

(4) That the religious exercises in the public schools are not acceptable to them, and praying that the Governor-General in Council would, pursuant to the British North America Act 1867, section 93, subsection 3, and the Manitoba Act, section 22, subsection 2, hear and entertain the memorialists' appeal from the Statutes complained of.

9. The memorialists' contention was—

(1) That the Statutes complained of had prejudicially affected rights and privileges in relation to education which they had acquired since the Union.

(2) That by subsection 2 of section 22 of the Manitoba Act an appeal would lie to the Governor-General in Council from any Act of the Provincial Legislature affecting such rights and privileges, even though the Act were intra vires and constitutional.