

the Church of England founded its own University of Trinity College, without state support, in 1851. Ten years previous to this Victoria University at Cobourg, Ontario, had been founded by the Methodists.

The leading features of the second period were consolidation and rapid expansion. After long deliberations, a system of federation was worked out among the denominational universities of Ontario, and the University of Toronto, supported by the province, now comprises King's College, known as University College, Victoria University, the University of Trinity College, and St. Michael's College, founded by the Basilian Order in 1852. Various professional, scientific and theological faculties and colleges have been added to the original arts institutions and this organizational structure is typical of other major Canadian universities.

It is clearly evident that higher education in Canada presents a varied pattern. The influence of European traditions is strong but they have been modified by North American social and environmental conditions. Some universities are supported by the Provincial Governments, others by private endowment, and still others by a combination of both. Denominational and non-denominational institutions offer similar high standards of scholarship and instruction to young Canadians and may even exist together on a federal basis as parts of a larger university.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR EDUCATION

As is evident from the foregoing, complete educational systems from free elementary schools through grammar (high) schools to normal schools and universities were already well-established in the Maritimes, Ontario, and Quebec when the British North America Act, 1867, which united the provinces, gave each complete control over education within its borders.

In each province there is a government department to deal with educational matters. In all provinces, except Nova Scotia and Quebec, this department is represented in the provincial Cabinet and in the Legislature by a Minister of Education. In Nova Scotia the Premier is chairman of a Council of Public Instruction, while in Quebec, with its system of dual control, the Provincial Secretary represents education in the Legislative Assembly.

Although the Superintendent of Education is head of the Quebec Department of Education, a Roman Catholic and a Protestant committee constitute the Council of Education which formulates policy and superintends the administration of all educational matters. These committees are in charge of the education of Roman Catholics and Protestants, respectively. The Council, however, has no authority over many special and technical schools which come directly under various government departments.

In all other provinces, the immediate head of the Department of Education is a deputy minister or director who is a professional educationalist and advises the minister on policy. Thus there is permanency and continuity to policy despite any changes of government.

There is no federal bureau or department of education.

There are, however, two national organizations which permit the exchange of ideas among educators from the different provinces and the discussion of common problems. These are the Canadian Education Association and the National Conference of Canadian Universities. The C.E.A. receives grants from each of