

living quarters for teachers and their families, in containing classrooms. These cars stop at regular intervals at more than a score of sidings, to provide schooling for some 200 children for several months each year. The British Columbia Government has introduced bus classrooms that are used similarly. The Department of Northern Affairs has mobile classrooms that can be temporarily located in the northern wastelands as they are needed. Elsewhere, isolated pupils are enrolled in correspondence courses provided by the provincial departments of education and special services are provided for sanatoria and other hospital bed cases, and training schools for delinquents.

### Responsibility for Education in Canada

Canada has a federal form of government, which delegates responsibility for the organization and administration of public education within its borders to provincial legislatures. The Federal Government is responsible for the education of some 136,000 Indians, 10,000 to 12,000 Eskimos, other children in territories outside the provinces, inmates of provincial penitentiaries and families of members of the armed forces on military stations, although whenever possible provincial educational facilities are used. In addition, the Federal Government makes grants for vocational training, provides a per capita grants to each province to be divided among its universities and college, participates to a considerable extent in informal education and makes grants-in-aid for research personnel and equipment that assist educational institutions indirectly. Outside of this, the provincial governments are entirely responsible for the education of their populations and for providing the necessary facilities for this.

Because each of the ten provinces has the authority and responsibility for organizing its education system as it sees fit, educational policies, organization and practices differ from province to province. But, because of rapid transportation and communication, interchange of personnel and ideas, proximity, co-operation and emulation, there is a considerable community of interest among the provinces. Each possesses a department of education, and all but Quebec have a cabinet minister as minister of education. Quebec's department is headed by a Superintendent of Education, a non-political appointment. He maintains liaison with Cabinet through the Provincial Secretary and is head of the Council of Education, which is composed of Catholic and Protestant committees. These committees sit separately and each is responsible for the organization, administration and discipline of its own public schools and normal schools (institutions for the training of public-school teachers), the conduct of examinations for school inspectors and the making of recommendations to the Cabinet concerning school grants and certain specified appointments.

In the other provinces each department of education is presided over by a deputy minister, or director, who is a professional educationist and a civil servant. He advises the minister on policy, supervises the department and gives a measure of permanency to its educational policy, in general carries out that policy, and is responsible for the enforcement of the public school act. The department of education usually includes the following additional members: the chief inspector of schools; high-school and elementary-school inspectors or superintendents; directors or supervisors of curricula, technical education, teacher training, home economics, guidance, physical education, audio-visual education, correspondence instruction, and adult education; directors or supervisors of a limited number of other sections (according to the needs of the provinces); and technical personnel and clerks. Only in Newfoundland, which has a public-denominational system, are there superintendents for the five denominations accepted by the School Act.