

functions of government were relatively few and administrative organization relatively simple, it may have been possible for Dominion and Provincial Governments to operate independently of each other. But, with the great expansion of governmental functions and the growing complexity of administration, it is no longer possible to do this without serious loss of efficiency and economy. Co-operation between the autonomous governments of the Federal system is to-day imperative, and to facilitate this the Commission recommends that Dominion-Provincial Conferences, which have hitherto met at infrequent intervals, should be regularized and provision made for frequent meetings, say once a year. It urges further that the Conferences should be provided with an adequate and permanent secretariat for the purpose of serving the Conference directly and to facilitate co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces in general.

(D) The Civil Service and the Re-Allocation of Functions.—If the Report is implemented, there will be many interests that will be affected by substantial re-allocation of the functions of government. Members of Dominion and Provincial Civil Services will have their present positions and future prospects jeopardized unless suitable action is taken to safeguard them. The Commission feels that every effort should be made to find suitable positions for efficient servants of the State who may be deprived of their present employment by the changes recommended. In most cases the same or similar functions that have been performed will be continued by one or other unit of government and the policy outlined, by protecting the legitimate interests of efficient Civil Servants, will act in the interest of government by retaining the services of able and experienced men and women. This recommendation is particularly important when questions of language are involved, and the Commission states that the performance of functions of the Dominion Government in Quebec should always be in the hands of officials with knowledge both of the French language and of local conditions and customs in the Province.

(F) Education.—The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations recommended that the field of education should be left with the provinces as defined under the British North America Act. The Commission pointed out that the fiscal needs of all provinces under the recommendations made had been framed to include within those needs provision for the education of the young and the placing of every province in a position to discharge its responsibilities for education on a suitable scale within the means of the people of Canada as it chose to do so. It is stated in the Report that a generous provision for the education of the children of the nation should not depend on "any arbitrary constitutional provision alone but on the persistent conviction of the mass of the people that they must be ready to deny themselves some of the good things of life in order to deal fairly by their children". On these grounds it was not felt to be wise or appropriate for the Dominion to make grants to the provinces specifically ear-marked for the purposes of general education.

Grants to universities, made contingent on the maintenance over a period of years of provincial grants to the same institutions and on the preservation of certain high academic standards, were favoured. Small Dominion annual grants divided among the provinces in rough proportion to their populations might, it is thought, play a peculiarly useful part in the national life. Such funds should preferably be spent at the discretion of the universities to provide scholarships and bursaries, which would bring opportunity within the reach of poor but able students. The Commission commends the educational work that the Dominion Government has