

CHAPTER IX.—EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

CONSPECTUS

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NOTE.—The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book will be found facing p. 1 of this volume.

PART I.—FORMAL EDUCATION

Section 1.—Education in Canada, 1947*

Organization and Administration.—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.

* Prepared in the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.