

The enrolment by provinces for the year 1945-46 was as follows: Prince Edward Island, 28; Nova Scotia, 533; New Brunswick, 357; Quebec, 1,548; Ontario, 4,426; Manitoba, 2,650; Saskatchewan, 2,652; Alberta, 1,987; British Columbia, 4,160; Yukon, 192; and Northwest Territories, 272.

Subsection 5.—Schools in the Northwest Territories

Educational facilities in the Northwest Territories are largely in the hands of two religious denominations, the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England, and consist of residential or day schools located at the main settlements. Their construction was made possible by grants from the Dominion Government, and their maintenance is assisted by annual Government grants. In addition, the Government furnishes certain equipment and school supplies.

The only public school maintained by local taxation is located at the fast-growing mining town of Yellowknife. There is also a non-denominational day school located at Fort Smith which is maintained by fees. In both these cases, the Government assists with an annual grant.

Educational matters are administered by the Northwest Territorial Council, (see p. 85), which functions in both a legislative and advisory capacity to the Minister of Mines and Resources. In the summer of 1946 the first Inspector of Schools was appointed, who subsequently visited all schools in the Mackenzie District. On the basis of his findings and recommendations, a number of revisions in the organization and administration of education in the Northwest Territories are now under way.

Of interest is a recent decision by the Northwest Territorial Council to make a grant of \$150,000 toward the construction of a new modern public school at Yellowknife. This building will be up-to-date in every detail and will make provision for instruction in several lines of vocational training, including commercial work, domestic science, machine-shop practice and carpentry. Other plans call for the organization of day schools at a number of points where educational facilities are not as yet available.

The school children in the Territories include Indians, Eskimos, half-breeds and Whites. The majority of them attend residential schools because of distance and the essentially nomadic nature of much of the population. Despite great handicaps and privations, the staffs of the various schools have been carrying on, in commendable fashion, the work of adjusting the native children to the inroads of modern civilization.

PART II.—OTHER EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Section 1.—The Relationship of Art to Education

Fine Art.—Fine art appears as an elective subject in the curricula of the Faculties of Arts in a number of the English-language universities, where it may be taken as one subject among five for a year or two. In some, e.g., Acadia University, N.S., there are half a dozen or more elective courses. In Mount Allison University, N.B., and in the University of Toronto, Ont., there are a sufficient number of courses to allow the taking of a Bachelor degree with specialization in fine art.