

only one in the Territories maintained chiefly by local taxation and administered by a local school board. A non-denominational school at Fort Smith is maintained by fees and grants. In addition, a day school for Indian children is operated at Fort McPherson by the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Public and high school students in remote areas of the Territories have access to correspondence study courses issued by the Alberta provincial educational authorities, and costs in this connection are borne by the Administration.

Eskimo children in the Eastern Arctic are given some education at mission day schools. Because of their nomadic tendency, however, Eskimo seldom remain very long at the settlements and the periods available to the missions for teaching the children are therefore comparatively short. Eskimo children along the Western Arctic Coast and in the Mackenzie Delta attend the mission residential schools at Aklavik. The Eskimo of the Eastern Arctic have mastered a system of syllabic writing (geometric characters similar to a type of shorthand), which most of them can now read and write proficiently. Advantage of this has been taken to provide educational material in the Eskimo language for the benefit both of children and adults, giving advice on health matters, hygiene and native economics. It is planned to provide a measure of teaching service in connection with government nursing stations which are to be established in Eskimo territory in the near future.

Educational matters come under the jurisdiction of the Northwest Territories Council and, on its recommendation, an Inspector of Schools was appointed in 1946. As a result of subsequent inspections made throughout the Mackenzie District, the administration of education in the Territories is being reorganized and new facilities made available. Among the improvements inaugurated recently are an extensive circuit for the regular distribution of educational films and the institution of special school radio programs broadcast to the classrooms. Present plans include the provision of additional equipment and supplies, increased attention to methods of instruction, and the establishment of new day schools in areas where facilities for educational instruction are not as yet available.

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 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 Saskatchewan, there is a sufficient number of courses to allow the taking of a Bachelor degree with specialization in fine art. At the University of Toronto, Ont., an Honour B.A. in Art and Archæology is offered as well as graduate work in this field. McGill University, Que., opened a Department of Fine Arts in 1947-48.

* Revised under the direction of H. O. McCurry, Director, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.