

A fine modern elementary and high-school building has been completed at Yellowknife, and is designed to serve children residing at other settlements in the Mackenzie District. The school at Yellowknife is the only one in the Northwest 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.

Elementary 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.

A Superintendent of Education for the Mackenzie District has been appointed. His headquarters are at Yellowknife, N.W.T., and he will make regular inspections of the schools throughout the District.

The administration of education in the Northwest Territories is being re-organized and new facilities made available. Among the improvements inaugurated recently is an extensive circuit for the regular distribution of educational films and special radio broadcasts 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.

The Department of Mines and Resources is working in co-operation with the Department of National Health and Welfare in the development of an educational and welfare program designed to make additional facilities available to those who live in the Territories. The new schools, under the Northwest Territories Administration and the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources, are to be staffed by a special classification of welfare teachers, who will carry on welfare work in the communities in addition to their regular teaching duties.

Eskimo children in the Eastern Arctic are given some education at mission day schools. Because of their nomadic tendency, however, Eskimos 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. Government day schools for Eskimo children are being established at Chimo, Que., Coral Harbour on Southampton Island, Port Harrison, Que., and Lake Harbour on Baffin Island. The Eskimos 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 giving advice on health matters, hygiene, and native economics for the benefit of both children and adults.

## Section 2.—Schools, Universities and Colleges\*

This Section summarizes the enrolment in all the educational institutions in Canada which include four types: provincially controlled schools, privately controlled schools, universities and colleges and Federal Indian schools. The provincially controlled schools are the most important group and account for about 90 p.c. of the total enrolment shown in Table 1. A system of public elementary and secondary education, financed mainly by local school authorities but assisted

\* Revised, except where otherwise indicated, in the Education Division, Dominion Bureau of Statistics.