

Vocational education is provided in public high schools, many of them of the composite type; in the Provincial Institute of Technology and Art at Calgary; at three Canadian Vocational Training centres—one for trade training, one for nursing aide training and one for commercial training; at three agricultural and home economics schools operated by the Department of Agriculture; and in private trade schools and business colleges.

All teacher training in Alberta is conducted by the University of Alberta at Edmonton and a branch of that institution at Calgary. Minimum training of elementary school teachers is given in a one-year course following grade 12 while secondary school teachers must have a university degree. Since 1954, Alberta, like a number of other provinces, has had an emergency teacher-training program consisting of summer courses with intervening periods of teaching during the school year.

Higher education is concentrated in the University of Alberta, including its Calgary branch and three affiliated colleges. There is an independent Roman Catholic seminary affiliated with the University of Ottawa, and also two independent junior colleges.

The University of Alberta's extension service is province-wide and the Department of Agriculture also conducts an active extension program.

British Columbia.—The basic divisions in the public school system of British Columbia are: elementary school (kindergarten and grades 1 to 6), junior high school (grades 7 to 9) and senior high school (grades 10 to 13). There are, however, several combination patterns, e.g., elementary-junior high school, elementary-senior high school, junior-senior high school. The junior matriculation level is reached at the end of grade 12 and the senior matriculation level at the end of grade 13. No provision is made for the public support of separate schools but there are private schools in the Province serving minority groups. Consolidation of schools has progressed far in British Columbia.

Public vocational schools include the Vancouver Technical School, Vocational Institute and the Vancouver School of Art, all at the secondary level, two provincial trade schools and a number of private trade schools and business colleges.

Until 1956 elementary school teachers were trained in two provincial normal schools and secondary school teachers in the University of British Columbia. In that year all teacher training was integrated in a College of Education created in the University.

The chief institution of higher education is the provincial University of British Columbia, to which are affiliated Victoria College (a junior college) and four theological schools, two of which are recent establishments. There are, in addition, a Canadian Services College at Royal Roads and Notre Dame College at Nelson which is a junior college affiliated to Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington.

Under the jurisdiction of the provincial Department of Education there are night classes, vocational courses, correspondence courses and community program services for adults, and the University operates a province-wide system of extension services.

Yukon Territory.—The Government of Yukon Territory has its own Department of Education, headed by a Superintendent of Schools at Whitehorse. It operates 14 public schools and two Roman Catholic separate schools. In addition, under the jurisdiction of the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, there are four Indian schools in the Territory proper and another in nearby northern British Columbia.

Northwest Territories.—The Federal Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources operates schools in the Territories for Eskimos and Indians, often with the co-operation of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches. On behalf of (and at the expense of) the Territorial Government it also operates schools for white and mixed-blood children and, in addition, is responsible for the education of Eskimos in northern Quebec.

Curricula in the schools of the Northwest Territories is adapted to the special needs and the way of life of the people. Recent innovations include provision for vocational training and the education of adults, and of correspondence courses for those unable to