

receive classroom instruction. To accommodate the children of nomadic Eskimos and Indians, denominational hostels are being built at federal expense in certain of the centres in which there are federal day schools. They are then operated by the Anglican or Roman Catholic churches.

Federal Roles.—In addition to the responsibility of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources for education in the Northwest Territories, the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in co-operation with the provinces, administers Indian schools throughout Canada; the Department of National Defence, also in co-operation with the provinces, operates schools on military stations in Canada and in Europe and operates three Canadian Services Colleges in Canada; the Department of Justice provides schooling in the penitentiaries; and the Department of Veterans Affairs has a program of education in veterans hospitals as well as correspondence courses for veterans, federal civil servants and inmates of penitentiaries. Vocational training in the provinces is assisted by the Training Branch of the Department of Labour.

Higher education is aided by federal grants to universities and by the provision of fellowship, scholarship, bursary and loan funds. Research grants are made by a number of departments and agencies of the Federal Government. In the field of adult education, the Federal Government's participation is through such channels as the newly created Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences, the Canadian Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the National Film Board, the National Museum and the National Gallery. These phases of education are dealt with in Part II of this Chapter, pp. 363-373.

Section 2.—Statistics of Schools, Universities and Colleges

Educational institutions in Canada are herein grouped under four captions: provincially controlled schools, privately controlled schools, universities and colleges, and federal schools in the Territories and for Indians. The first three groups are dealt with in this Section, while information on Indian schools, with the exception of enrolment figures shown in Table 2, is included with the general material on the Indians of Canada given in the Population Chapter, at pp. 146-149.

The provincially controlled schools, both public and separate, are most numerous and account for about 90 p.c. of the total enrolment shown in Table 2. These schools are financed essentially through direct taxes on property (the amount fixed by local school authorities) and provincial grants. In addition there is a much smaller number of private schools in all provinces (i.e., schools that are not conducted by publicly elected or publicly appointed boards and are not financed out of public money). At the higher education level considerable provincial support is given to the six provincial universities and one or more colleges in each of the other provinces and some provincial aid is given to most of the other 16 private universities and 163 colleges giving degree credit courses. In addition all degree-granting universities and colleges are eligible for grants from the Federal Government and these are paid to all except those in the Province of Quebec.

Agricultural colleges and schools, their location, courses offered and other pertinent information are listed in Chapter IX on Agriculture.

Direct control and operation of the public schools is in the hands of boards of school trustees which operate under provincial school law and whose members are elected or appointed usually for terms of two or three years. In most provinces in addition to the unit boards in charge of a single-room rural school, and village, town or city school systems, there are unit boards in charge of larger administrative units. These are usually formed of the rural and sometimes the urban schools in a county or inspectorate, the local boards often retaining ancillary functions. Table 1 gives the number of active boards by province whether these are in charge of local areas or larger units, the number of official trustees appointed in lieu of boards and the number of board members appointed and elected.