

the King in Whitehorse as a residential school. The Indian Affairs Branch of the federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration pays fees to the Yukon Government covering attendance of Indian children living near Territorial day schools, and the Education Division of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources at Ottawa offers advice on educational policy to the Minister and Territorial authorities.

In the Northwest Territories, education is the joint responsibility of the Federal and Northwest Territorial Governments, with the former being particularly charged with responsibility for the education of Indians and Eskimos. Except within the three municipally organized school districts at Yellowknife and Hay River, the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources (through its Education Division) operates an integrated school system on behalf of the Federal and Territorial Governments, with costs shared in proportion to the number of students enrolled. Yellowknife Public School and Separate School Districts and Hay River Separate School District are financed partly by local taxation and partly through grants-in-aid from the Federal and Northwest Territorial Governments; the Education Division provides inspection and supervisory services.

The British Columbia and Alberta education curricula, subject to increasing modifications, are prescribed for the schools of the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, respectively. Marked expansion is taking place in both Territories in the provision of school accommodation and basic elementary and secondary education for all children in the Territories and for Eskimo children in northern Quebec, as well as vocational training for students and young adults showing interest and special aptitude. This program, which is an integrated one for the children of all races in the North, is being developed through construction of schools and student residences, curricula designed for a northern environment, bursaries and other student aids, and special vocational training projects appropriate to both local craftsmanship and mechanical trades in such fields as construction, transportation and mining.

### Higher Education

In chartering universities, it has been the practice to leave to the universities the management of their own affairs without outside interference. But changes are taking place—universities are depending more and more on government grants, both provincial and federal, and on various research grants to carry out their special functions, and governments and industry are more aware of their dependence on the products of the universities. Also, there is greater need for co-ordinating the efforts of the universities to ensure enough places for those who seek admission, to provide additional services to the community through university-sponsored leadership, and to guarantee the universities adequate funds to meet increasing demands.

Canada has 59 universities and colleges that provide instruction and have authority to confer degrees (exclusive of those with power to confer degrees in theology only). A few of these hold some of their degree-conferring powers in abeyance, being in federation or association with another university. In addition, there are close to 300 institutions offering courses at university level. There is at least one university in each province.

The first Canadian college was the Collège des Jésuites opened in Quebec in 1635 but few others were established until after 1800. Most of the early institutions were brought into being by the churches and later others were established by provincial governments and non-denominational groups. Some of those begun under church control are now independent of both church and state.

There are now three main classes of universities—provincial, church-related and independent. In some the language of instruction is French, in some English, and in a few both French and English. They vary in size from junior colleges enrolling fewer than 25 university-grade students to multi-faculty universities with more than 10,000 full-time students and additional thousands of part-time and extension students.