

training had completed that training with the exception of 500 who, by reason of illness, late discharge from the Armed Forces, or other good reason, had not been able to commence their training at an earlier date.

The provision of classroom and living accommodation in universities presented a major problem which could be solved only on an emergency basis. At least 25 p.c. of the veterans were married and about 19 p.c. of the unmarried students were living at home. To meet the emergency, a Committee on University Requirements was set up (P.C. 7129, Dec. 4, 1945) and, through the co-operation of the Department of National Defence, the Department of Public Works and War Assets Corporation, temporary facilities were made available to the universities.

Provision was made (P.C. 4161, Aug. 7, 1945) for certain Service personnel discharged overseas to resume or commence special studies, usually at the graduate level, in overseas institutions prior to return to Canada.

To shorten the delay between the date of discharge and that of admission to university, the larger institutions adopted a system of staggered admission dates during the year. In addition to the annual opening date and the summer-school terms, special courses were begun in mid-term, usually January and May, for first- and second-year courses in Arts and Science where the greatest bottleneck was experienced. Three continuous sessions during the year made it possible for some students to shorten the time required to obtain a degree by as much as six months or a year. As the peak of enrolment passed, this system, except in a few cases, was discontinued. It was recognized that the strain on teaching staffs and students alike was too great.

Up to Dec. 31, 1947, some 52,609 primary grants had been made to veterans to enable them to receive university or pre-university training. Approvals for such grants, by provinces, were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 204; Nova Scotia, 2,249; New Brunswick, 1,657; Quebec, 6,635; Ontario, 20,435; Manitoba, 4,597; Saskatchewan, 4,291; Alberta, 3,997; British Columbia, 7,129; and Head Office (training outside Canada), 1,415.

A survey was prepared in mid-November, 1947, to determine the status of veterans who registered in universities at the beginning of the 1947-48 academic year, the results of which are given in Table 10.

**10.—Ex-Service Personnel Receiving Government Assistance in University Training, by University or College and Year of Study, Academic Year 1947-48**

Province and University or College	First Year	Second Year	Third Year	Fourth and Subsequent Years	Post-Graduate	Total
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>Prince Edward Island—</b>						
Prince of Wales College.....	27	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	53
St. Dunstan's University.....	7	10	5	1	"	23
<b>Nova Scotia—</b>						
Acadia University.....	77	145	76	23	Nil	321
Collège Ste-Anne.....	2	Nil	1	2	"	5
Dalhousie University and University of King's College .....	243	273	191	47	8	762
Nova Scotia Agricultural College .....	26	24	Nil	Nil	Nil	50
Nova Scotia Technical College.....	1	1	1	1	1	59
St. Francis Xavier University.....	88	117	61	9	Nil	275
St. Mary's College.....	3	4	4	2	"	13

<sup>1</sup> Breakdown of total not available.