

**University Training Under the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act.**—Assistance to veterans in training is provided under the Veterans' Rehabilitation Act as outlined in the 1948-49 Year Book at pp. 321-322.

The number of veterans applying for training decreased rapidly during the years ended Mar. 31, 1948 and 1949. In the latter year, only 870 awards were made compared with 4,461 in 1947-48 and 23,015 in 1946-47.

During the academic year 1948-49 there were approximately 24,000 veterans in universities who were receiving assistance through the Department of Veterans Affairs compared with about 33,000 in the previous year. Of 3,300 veterans whose period of service was not sufficient to carry them through the 1948-49 year, 2,400 qualified for continued assistance by securing scholarship standing in their universities. For the year 1947-48, 89 p.c. of the student veterans passed their examinations and won a high proportion of the available scholarships.

The distribution of the 24,000 veterans enrolled in 1948-49, by academic years, was: first year 2,000; second year 5,000; third year 8,000; fourth or subsequent year 7,000; and post-graduates 2,000.

## PART II.—CULTURAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION

### Section 1.—The Relationship of Art to Education\*

**Fine Art.**—Fine art appears as an elective subject in the curricula of the Faculties of Arts in a number of universities, where it may be taken as one subject among five for a year or two. In some, e.g., Acadia University, N.S., there are half a dozen or more elective courses. In Mount Allison University, N.B., and in the University of Saskatchewan, there is a sufficient number of courses to allow the taking of a Bachelor degree with specialization in fine art. At the University of Toronto, Ont., an Honour B.A. in Art and Archæology is offered as well as graduate work in this field. McGill University, Que., opened a Department of Fine Arts in 1947-48.

There are also schools of art not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, which concern themselves more with the technical development of the artist. The most widely known of these are:—

- Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, N.S.
- École des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, Que.
- École des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que.
- School of Art and Design, Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que.
- Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.
- Winnipeg School of Art, Winnipeg, Man.
- Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, affiliated with the University of Alberta, Calgary, Alta. (Summer session at Banff, Alta.)
- Vancouver School of Art, Vancouver, B.C.

Courses in these schools vary in length with the requirements of the individual student, but may extend over as many as four years.

Public art galleries and museums in the principal cities perform valuable educational services among adults and children. Children's Saturday classes, conducted tours for school pupils and adults, radio talks, lectures and often concerts are features of the programs of the various galleries. In many cases these institu-

\* Revised under the direction of H. O. McCurry, Director, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.