

There are also Schools of Art, both English and French, not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, which concern themselves more exclusively with the technical development of the artist. The most widely known of these are:—

Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, N.S.
 Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Quebec, Que.
 Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Montreal, Que.
 School of Art and Design, Art Association of Montreal, 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 institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, while the National Gallery of Canada carries on a nation-wide program of this nature (see pp. 327-328).

The principal art galleries and museums* are:—

New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, N.B.
 Museum of the Province of Quebec, Quebec, Que.
 Art Association of Montreal and Museum of Fine Art, Montreal, Que.
 National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 National Museum of Canada, Ottawa, Ont.
 London Public Library and Art Museum, London, Ont.
 Art Gallery of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
 Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ont.
 Willistead Library and Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
 Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
 Saskatoon Art Centre, Saskatoon, Sask.
 Edmonton Museum of Arts, Edmonton, Alta.
 Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.

Creative Arts.—A development of special interest in the field of the creative arts was the establishment, in December, 1945, of the Canadian Arts Council. The Council grew out of the united action taken by its constituent associations in the spring of 1944, when they presented an integrated series of briefs to the Special Committee of the House of Commons on Reconstruction and Re-establishment. These briefs looked forward to a post-war society in which the arts would be "more widely distributed and more closely integrated with the life of our people". The Council has accordingly taken a very active interest in the development of the Community Centre idea.

The basic situation claimed by the Council is that "in Canada there are millions who have never seen an original work of art, nor attended a symphony concert or a professionally produced play, while in our largest cities thousands of professional creative artists enjoy a field so limited that they are forced into activities unsuited to their talents". Chief among the proposals for remedying the situation is the establishment of "a government body to promote a national cultural program and provide music, drama, art, and film services for all our people". Other proposals have in view the improvement of industrial design, and housing and town planning.

* A complete list of Canadian art museums, societies and schools is included in the *American Art Annual* (New York, 1948).