

music, drama and ballet by such means as the underwriting of tours within Canada, and the establishment of awards to young Canadians of promise and also to strive to increase the knowledge of Canada abroad by arranging tours by Canadian lecturers and by performers in music and the allied arts. The Commission proposed that the Council arrange abroad exhibitions of Canadian art in its varied forms. The Canada Council would administer the system of post-graduate scholarships to be created in the arts, letters, humanities and the social sciences.

At the end of the Report, the Commissioners observed that, "We are under no illusion that the results which we trust may be achieved from the creation of the Canada Council can be attained cheaply; indeed, we observed in the introduction to this part of our Report that if we in Canada want a more generous and better cultural fare we must pay for it. It is obvious that the system of scholarships and awards mentioned above and the furtherance of the work of UNESCO in Canada would cost considerable sums of money". However, "if all our recommendations were accepted, the total figure might in isolation appear substantial; but in comparison with the costs of other activities of Government, it would be modest, almost insignificant"

Although the Canadian press and public have been far from unanimous in their attitude towards the recommendations, there has been a widespread conviction that the Report is a work of real distinction and a very great landmark in the development of Canada as a united and cultivated community.

Section 1.—The Relationship of Art to Education*

Fine Art Schools, Galleries and Museums.—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 six 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. Departments of fine arts have been opened by McGill University (1948-49), and the University of British Columbia (1949-50) and re-opened by McMaster University (1951).

There are also schools of art not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, which are concerned 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, Montreal Museum of Fine Arts, Montreal, Que.

Ontario College of Art, Toronto, Ont.

University of Manitoba 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. Summer schools of art are sponsored by some of the foregoing institutions, by universities, and by various independent groups.

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