

PART II.—CULTURAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION

An outline of the *Report of the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences*,* which was tabled in Parliament on June 1, 1951, is given in the 1952-53 Year Book, pp. 342-345.

Section 1.—Art and Education†

Fine Art Schools, Galleries and Museums.—Fine art appears as an elective subject of the faculty of arts in a number of universities, where it may be taken as one of five subjects 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 Universities of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, there is a sufficient number of courses to allow the taking of a Bachelor's 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 art were opened by McGill University in 1948-49, by the University of British Columbia in 1949-50 and by the University of Alberta in 1953-54; McMaster University reopened its department in 1951.

There are also schools of art not requiring any fixed academic standing for admission, as they are more concerned 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, 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.

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. Many of these institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, and organizations such as the Maritime Art Association, the Western Canada Art Circuit, the Saskatchewan Arts Board and the Art Institute of Ontario, have been founded to carry on the work on a regional basis. The National Gallery of Canada has a nationwide program of this nature.

The principal art galleries and museums‡ are:—

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

* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1951.

† Revised under the direction of Alan Jarvis, Director, National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.

‡ A complete list of Canadian art museums, societies and schools is included in the Canadian section of the current issue of the *American Art Directory* (New York, R. R. Bowker Co.).