

50 p.c. of the cost of specific building or capital equipment projects, with appropriate regard to the population of each province. The University Capital Grants Fund will be administered by the Canada Council, which came into existence on Mar. 28, 1957, when an Act for the establishment of a Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences in Canada was given Royal Assent. The Council, first proposed in the Massey Report of 1951, was also endowed with an additional \$50,000,000 for the provision of scholarships and other assistance in the fields of the arts, humanities and social sciences.

PART II.—CULTURAL ACTIVITIES RELATED TO EDUCATION*

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 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.

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, Banff School of Fine Arts,
Banff, Alta. (affiliated with the University of Alberta) Calgary, 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.

* 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. Available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa.

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