

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 an Honour B.A. in art history 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.

Confusion is often caused by the fact that some universities stress the history of art and others its practice. In 1959 the National Gallery sponsored a conference of university art departments, and a movement was begun towards the attainment of a proper ratio between the number of courses in history and practice of art. A recommendation was also made for the establishment of a second centre of graduate studies (in addition to that at Toronto), preferably in Montreal.

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 nation-wide program of this nature.

The principal art galleries and museums* are:—

- Beaverbrook Gallery, Fredericton, N.B. (opening in 1959)
- 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, Toronto, Ont.
- Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
- Willistead Library and Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
- Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
- Mackenzie Art Gallery, Regina, Sask.
- Edmonton Museum of Arts, Edmonton, Alta.
- Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.
- Arts Centre of Greater Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

* 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* (R. R. Bowker Co., New York).