

During the 1956-57 academic year, plans were announced by the Federal Government for the distribution of \$50,000,000 to Canadian universities and colleges for new construction and capital equipment projects. The grants are made in an amount not exceeding 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 is administered by the Canada Council, which came into existence on Mar. 28, 1957. Up to Mar. 31, 1959, 31 institutions received a total of \$12,816,564 in capital grants. The Council 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. (See pp. 403-405.)

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, six or more subjects for a year or two. 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 an Honour B.A. in art history and archaeology 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 1958 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 in 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.
- School of Art, Regina College, Regina, Sask.
- Provincial Institute of Technology and Art, Banff School of Fine Arts, Banff, Alta. (affiliated with the University of Alberta, Edmonton)
- 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

* Revised under the direction of the Director of the National Gallery of Canada, Ottawa.