

## 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.—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's degree with specialization in fine art. At the University of Toronto, Ont., an Honour B.A. in art and archaeology is offered, as well as graduate work in this field. Departments of fine arts were opened by McGill University (1948-49), the University of British Columbia (1949-50) and the University of Alberta (1953-54) 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.

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. In many cases these institutions supply their surrounding areas with travelling exhibitions, while 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.

\* Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1951.

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