

school was acknowledged but there were difficulties in selecting a provincial school, one of which was that other schools had appeared at Ottawa and Hamilton, while the Royal Academy was conducting classes in Ottawa, Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto. However, after several changes the Ontario College of Art finally emerged in 1912 in Toronto.

In the meantime the Art Association of Montreal opened its School of Art and Design in 1882. This was the only large school in Montreal for some years; it was not until after the first World War that the Ecole des Beaux-Arts was established under the sponsorship of the provincial government. Its organization was similar to that of the Ecole des Beaux-Arts de Québec founded in that city two years before (1921). In 1935 the Quebec government opened the Ecole du Meuble in Montreal, in connection with its campaign to produce artisan industries and trained craftsmen. Quebec now has per capita more schools of arts and crafts than any other province.

The Maritimes did not lag behind in provision for art students. Halifax, which had provided good living for portraitists in the early part of the nineteenth century, in 1887 became the site of the Nova Scotia College of Art (then known as the Victoria School of Art and Design). In 1894 at Mount Allison University in Sackville the first university department of fine arts was established, stimulated by the arrival there of the Owens art collection which had been transferred from Saint John.

Teaching developments were slower in the western provinces. In 1913, there was opened in Manitoba both the Winnipeg School of Art and a Department of Architecture and Fine Arts at the University of Manitoba, but it was not until 1925 that the Vancouver School of Art was founded, although Vancouver had been a flourishing city for many years. Eight years later the widely-known Banff School of Fine Arts came into being as a summer teaching centre under the direction of the University of Alberta. These training centres are supplemented through the commendable sponsorship, by the Universities of Alberta and Saskatchewan, of extension classes conducted in various towns and cities of the two provinces.

Yet much room remains for development. Provincial governments in various ways help support many of the art schools, but the amount of help is not always as generous as it should be. We lack the great private endowments of the United States, or the French system whereby, through a central Ministry of Fine Arts, a uniform programme of state support is given to art schools. Finally, there is need for more teaching institutions. For example, the national capital, Ottawa, which had a large school fifty years ago, now has none and must depend on private classes and others held under the direction of the Royal Canadian Academy.

CANADIAN ART SCHOOLS

This list does not include the many excellent technical and vocational schools, or private art classes. Unless otherwise noted, all institutions are under public control, and as a general rule there are no entrance requirements except in the universities, where high school matriculation or its equivalent is needed.

Abbreviations.

- Cert.-Certificate
- D-Day
- Dipl.-Diploma
- Dir.-Director
- E-Evening
- Enrl.-Enrolment
- Est.-Established
- FT-Full-time instructor
- GC-Graduate Course
- Hd.-Head
- LC-Lecture Course

- Prin.-Principal
- PT-Part-time instructor
- Res.-Residence
- SC-Studio Course
- Schol.-Scholarships given
- Tui.-Tuition for Academic year
- Yrs.-Number of years to graduation.