

The principal art galleries and museums* are:—

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 of Archæology, Toronto, Ont.
 Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.
 Willistead Library and Art Gallery, Windsor, Ont.
 Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.
 Regina College Gallery, Regina, Sask.
 Edmonton Museum of Arts, Edmonton, Alta.
 Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.
 Arts Centre of Greater Victoria, Victoria, B.C.

Other Art Organizations.—The leading art organizations of national scope, exclusive of museums and art galleries, include the following:—

Association of Canadian Industrial Designers
 Canadian Arts Council†
 Canadian Group of Painters
 Canadian Guild of Potters
 Canadian Handicrafts Guild
 Canadian Museums Association‡
 Canadian Society of Graphic Arts
 Canadian Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers
 Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour
 Canadian Society of Landscape Architects and Townplanners
 Community Planning Association of Canada
 Federation of Canadian Artists
 Royal Canadian Academy of Arts
 Royal Architectural Institute of Canada
 Sculptors Society of Canada.

The National Gallery of Canada.—Founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, the National Gallery at first served only as an exhibition gallery. Provided with an Advisory Arts Council in 1907, and first incorporated under a Board of Trustees in 1913, it has assembled a permanent collection mainly during the past 40 years. This collection of pictures and sculpture, prints and drawings, representing the styles, past and present, of various parts of the world, was assembled for public enjoyment, study, and the improvement of arts and industrial products, and as the necessary basis of a program of art education. The National Gallery Act, amended in 1951, gives the institution a larger Board of Trustees and other advantages.

The collection of the National Gallery today is of international repute and is accessible to the whole country by means of catalogues, photographs, colour reproductions and, to a limited extent, by loans. The Canadian section, naturally the most inclusive, is the best available source for the study of Canadian art. Each year, examples of the best contemporary work are added, along with those of earlier periods.

The National Gallery conducts a program of extension work throughout the country. The majority of exhibitions are available to the entire country and are widely circulated. About 30 such exhibitions are toured and as many as 200 separate showings have been held annually under the auspices of the National Gallery of Canada. In addition individual loans of material from the collection are made to centres in many parts of the country each year. In this way original works of art are constantly being brought to the attention of the public. Sets of reproductions are also sent on tour of localities that have not the facilities for handling originals.

* 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).

† An account of the Canadian Arts Council and a list of its constituent bodies appears in the 1951 Year Book, p. 308.

‡ Formed in 1947 with the object of improving the services of museums as educational institutions by promoting co-operation among themselves, by exchange with other countries and by the training and securing of expert staffs.