

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, Ottawa.—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 45 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, gave 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 most important recent additions to the European section were 12 famous old water paintings purchased from the Prince of Liechtenstein's collection.

The National Gallery conducts a program of extension work throughout the country. The majority of its special 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.

An Industrial Design Division has been set up as the result of public interest in bringing the design of Canadian goods up to the best international standards and in fostering distinctive Canadian designs, and a number of exhibitions on Canadian industrial art have been held in various parts of the country. The Design Centre in the Daly Building, Ottawa, serves as an exhibition centre and as headquarters for the national program in industrial design sponsored by the National Gallery.

Other methods of education in the arts apply more specifically to young people and are designed, in part, to supplement regular school work. The Gallery provides written lectures illustrated by lantern slides on all aspects of art history, reproductions of paintings with introductory texts for art appreciation, school broadcasts, classes for school children

* 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.