

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.

The principal art galleries and museums\* are:—

Beaverbrook Gallery, Fredericton, N.B.  
 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, Toronto, Ont.  
 Art Gallery of Hamilton, Hamilton, Ont.  
 Winnipeg Art Gallery, Winnipeg, Man.  
 Mackenzie Art Gallery, Regina, Sask.  
 Calgary Allied Arts Centre, Calgary, Alta.  
 Edmonton Art Gallery, Edmonton, Alta.  
 Vancouver Art Gallery, Vancouver, B.C.  
 Art Gallery 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 Art  
 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.**—The National Gallery was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Lorne, then Governor General of Canada, and at first served only as an exhibition gallery. In 1907 it was provided with an Advisory Arts Council and in 1913 was first incorporated under a Board of Trustees. Since then it has assembled a permanent collection of pictures and sculpture, prints and drawings, representing the styles, past and present, of various parts of the world, intended for the enjoyment of the public and the improvement of arts and industrial products, and to form the 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 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.

\* 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).